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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

— (17.) —

BRITISH FISHERIES; CALEDONIAN CANAL;
COPYHOLD; INCLOSURE;
METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS; PATRIOTIC FUND;
SALMON FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES);
TURNPIKE TRUSTS; WOODS, FORESTS, &c.;
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1858).

Session

7 February —— *6 July* 1865.

VOL. XXIX.

1865.

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1865.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1864.

BEING THE FISHING OF 1864.

Presented in pursuance of the Acts 48 Geo. III., c. 110, sect. 7, and 55 Geo. III., c. 94, sect. 4.

THE results of the Herring Fishing of 1864, show in most of the principal Fishing Districts a falling off in the quantity of Fish caught, as compared with the previous year of 1863; nevertheless, a successful Fishing at a few Stations so far raises the Returns, as to make the Gross Quantity very nearly equal to that of 1863.

Thus, upon the East Coast of Scotland; Shetland, Orkney, Wick, Lybster, Findhorn, Buckie, Banff, Fraserburgh, Montrose, and Leith, show more or less of a falling off in their Returns, while Helmsdale, Cromarty, Anstruther, and Eyemouth, show an increase. Upon the West Coast; there is an increase in the Returns from Rothesay, Loch Carron, and Stornoway, but a decrease in the District of Lochfyne.

Such fluctuations appear inevitable to the Herring Fishery, and to be dependent upon causes which have as yet eluded every attempt to discover them. However, part of the diminution of produce upon the East Coast, in the year now reported on, may certainly be attributed to unfavourable weather, as very severe and sudden gales broke out there at important periods of the Fishing season.

The quantity of Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported, was as follows:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.		Barrels.
Cured,......	643,650¼.	Branded,......	217,392.	Exported,......	364,507½.

Of the Export, 55,420½ Barrels went to Ireland, 1,805 Barrels to places out of Europe, and the remainder, 307,282 Barrels, to the Continent.

The Brand Fees produced the sum of £3,628, 6s. 6d., which, added to the previous collections, makes a total of £24,978, 0s. 7d. of revenue raised by this Fee since its first imposition in 1859, or an average of £4,163 per annum.

It does not seem that the Colonies of Great Britain, although the efflux of population to them has been enormous, are likely ever again to make a great demand upon the Herring Fisheries of this country—the Export to the Colonies, which, when slavery existed in the West Indies, was considerable, having now remained for a number of years quite insignificant. Rather, it is not altogether improbable that the current of Trade may set the other way, and that importations from the British Colonies in North America and from other countries will be made, as Fisheries there are discovered and developed. It has been publicly stated, that so abundant have Herrings lately been found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence that they have been selling as low as threepence per hundred. Improvements in steam machinery and in the mode of propelling ships, have given to trading vessels such rapidity of transit and certainty in their voyages, that from the most distant parts of the world commodities are now brought to Great Britain and supplied at moderate prices, which but a few years ago never passed out of the country where they were produced, nor were supposed capable of entering among articles of foreign merchandize. The Import Trade in Herrings has already, in some degree, shared in this improved facility of transit, and if the local colonial market should become permanently glutted with these fish, as it is described to be at present in the St. Lawrence, efforts to get them conveyed in quantities to Great Britain for sale are not likely to be long deferred, with the example of Herrings being brought in as they now are and have been for some years from Newfoundland, Norway, and other places.

These considerations force the conclusion that the Continent is the only Market which can be relied upon to receive stocks of Cured Herrings from the

Fishery Board—875—June 1865.

EDINBURGH: T. CONSTABLE, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN, AND TO THE UNIVERSITY.

British Fisheries, and to absorb from these Fisheries that surplus which cannot be carried in a fresh state over the country and to the large towns of the Kingdom. For undoubtedly, in pointing out that the Market for British Herrings is restricted, distinction must be drawn between the Market for Fresh Herrings and the Market for Cured. For Fresh Fish the Markets are rapidly upon the increase, and must continue so to increase with the increase in our home population and the extension of new lines of railway. For Cured Fish, on the other hand, the Market is encroached upon by this very development of the Market for Fresh; for those who in old times were consumers of Cured, have become consumers of Fresh, many families now consuming Fresh Fish alone, to whom formerly this was an article out of reach and who knew fish only in its salted state. This change of consumption is, as indicated, a rapidly growing change, and one which will operate more and more every year. Its effects then must be to render the Home and the Irish Markets more uncertain and precarious to the Curer, and give him less and less encouragement to embark in extensive and costly preparations for these Markets.

Under such circumstances, it is gratifying to be able to report that the revision of the Tariff with Austria, announced last year as about to take place, has been actually entered upon, and that there are signs of the Austrian Government being disposed to make considerable alterations and reductions in their Import Duties upon Salted and Dried Fish. It would be premature to state that the negotiations had been brought to a complete and satisfactory conclusion, but the commencement of them has been promising, and thorough confidence may be felt that the value and importance of the question to the prosperity of our National Fisheries, and to the successful employment of capital therein, will not be lost sight of. On the part of Great Britain the conduct of the negotiations has been committed by Her Majesty's Government to the Right Honble William Hutt, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and as soon as it transpired that Mr. Hutt was to be so employed, the following Letter was sent to him by the Board of Fisheries explaining what was needed for the Fisheries of Scotland :—

"BOARD OF FISHERIES,
EDINBURGH, 21*st February* 1865.

"SIR,—Referring to the annexed paragraph from the *Times*, and which has appeared in other "leading newspapers intimating, apparently on authority, that you are about to proceed to Vienna "to negotiate with the Austrian Government the terms of a new Commercial Treaty;—

"I am desired by the Board of British White Herring Fishery to bring under your consideration "the immense consequence to the interests of those engaged in the Herring Fisheries of Great Britain, "and in the numerous and most important National Trades and Industries connected therewith, that "the duty levied in Austria upon British Cured Herrings, and also upon other cured Fish, should "be so reduced in amount as to allow of an easy and abundant importation into that Country.

"If once they could get admission there, a thriving and profitable trade would be certain to "follow, as Austria is a country where the taste of the people and their religion would conduce to "encourage a large consumption of Herrings and other Fish. As Railways and other improvements "in communication advanced, importations would be passed on to Poland, Hungary, and Italy, "thereby creating an almost unbounded demand for the produce of the British Coasts, to the great and "mutual benefit of the people settled there and of those on the Continent.

"To effect the change desired, what would be necessary would be to bring the duty down at "least as low as that which is levied in Prussia, viz., one thaler, or about three shillings per barrel; "but it would be better still to make it even lower because of the greater cost of transit to Austria. "The duty also should be charged in the same way as in Prussia, viz., upon the Barrel of Herrings "or other Fish, irrespective of weight. At present in Austria it is charged upon the gross weight of "the Barrel, whereby the charge paid by consumers upon the Fish is much greater than the tabled "duty makes it appear; since by charging by weight the duty is levied not upon the Fish alone, but "also upon the Barrel, Salt, and Pickle, which go to make up the weight.

"Representations to Her Majesty's Government have at different times been made by the Board "upon this subject. They were officially transmitted by the Foreign Office to Lord Bloomfield, Her "Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, from whom they received great attention and by "whom they were communicated to the Austrian Government. It has been understood that Austria "was not disposed to treat Herrings and Fish separately from other articles of Commerce, but that "the trade would be put upon a favourable footing when a completely new Commercial Treaty, "expected to be undertaken in the course of the year 1865, came under adjustment.

"It is then, in the view of this adjustment being close at hand, that the Board take the liberty of "representing to you the importance of this question to the maritime coasts of Great Britain, and of "Scotland in particular; and that it will be in vain to expect that any improvement or augmentation "in the Fishery Trade with Austria can be effected, unless the duty hereafter to be levied in Austria "be brought as low as has been indicated. I have, etc.

"The Right Honble WILLIAM HUTT, M.P.,
Vice-President of the Board of Trade, London."

(Signed) "B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary*.

To this Letter the subjoined reply was received :—

"BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, S.W.,
22d February 1865.

"SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Hutt to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 21st instant, "on behalf of the Board of British Herring Fisheries, calling his attention to the importance of "endeavouring to obtain a reduction of the present high duty levied in Austria on the importation of "Cured Fish.

"In reply, I am to inform you, for the information of the Board of Fisheries, that the subject "shall receive Mr. Hutt's serious consideration.—I have, etc.

(Signed) "WILLIAM EMERSON TENNENT.

"To The Hon. B. F. PRIMROSE,
Secretary, Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh."

And it is known, that the subject has received prominent attention in the course of the conferences held for adjustment of the new Tariff.

The Winter Herring Fishery upon the North-East Coast of Scotland, about Wick, Lybster, and Helmsdale, from which in the previous year a good deal had been expected, unfortunately proved far from successful; the very boisterous state of the weather prevented the Fishing from being carried on continuously, and the repeated interruptions experienced by the Boats from this cause, and the disturbances to which it exposed the shoals of Fish, make it difficult to say whether Herrings were in any large quantities upon the Coasts at all during the Winter Months: but the adventure having been once started will not be dropped without full and repeated trials, so that although the adverse circumstances of one season may have brought disappointment and loss to the parties engaged in the enterprise, they will not be deterred from making further trials until it be definitively ascertained whether, in these districts, under winter exposure, a Herring Fishery can be permanently prosecuted with fair prospect of remuneration or not. In the Firth of Forth, in the upper parts of which this Fishery is mixed with that of Sprats, the law of boundary between the Herring Fishermen and the Sprat Fishermen was, during this year, maintained without any of that peculiar difficulty which had been experienced the year before. The Sprats fortunately, at the beginning of winter, settled well up the Firth on their natural ground, where they proved to be in such extraordinary numbers that they appeared to have scarcely room to swim. The crews of the boats had only to make a short sweep with their nets, to secure large draughts of these fish, and the market became so glutted that the price of a barrel of sprats fell to 1s. or 1s. 6d. The Fishermen finding this, came to an understanding among themselves that no boat should land beyond a certain quantity each day, so as to prevent the market from being overstocked; but soon after this arrangement had been made, the Sprats entirely disappeared. In the district of Leith upwards of 20,000 Barrels of them were landed.

The Commissioners in their Report for the year 1861, stated that they had felt themselves justified in recommending to the Lords of the Treasury, that, pending investigation into the alleged injury done to Herring Spawn by Beam Trawl Nets used for the capture of White Fish, an interim Regulation should be passed prohibiting any such Nets from being used upon the Traith, a bank about three miles square, off Pittenweem, in the Firth of Forth. This interdiction was accordingly temporarily established in the beginning of 1862, and had been in force for three years. It did not impose any serious hardship upon the Fishermen, the area reserved being so small; still, being a prohibition, it was found to encourage cunning and surreptitious attempts among them to violate it, and jealousies and suspicions between those who observed the Law and desired to see it observed, and those who broke it or secretly desired to break it. It also compelled the keeping of a Guard over the ground, which was both difficult and expensive. Had any beneficial result been derived from the prohibitory Regulation, there would have been a reason for continuing to uphold it; but when, after three years of experience and with the effects of the Regulation carefully watched and investigated, no benefit whatever could be discovered to have arisen from it, the Commissioners could come to no other conclusion than, that it was their duty to drop the experiment, and restore to the Fishermen the entire liberty of fishing which they had formerly possessed. The Regulation therefore was cancelled under the powers conferred by the 7th Section of the Herring Fisheries Act 1860; and the Commissioners have to express their obligations to Dr. Allman, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, for the assistance which he rendered them in carrying out the scientific examinations and inquiries involved in this matter.

In the course of the year now reported upon, a Bill was introduced into Parliament by the Lord Advocate, modifying the law of Herring Close Time upon the West Coast of Scotland; grave objections having been raised to the maintenance of Close

Time, on the ground that it hindered the Fishermen from procuring Herrings for Bait for Cod, Ling, and other White Fish. This interruption to the procuring of Bait, though experienced in some degree upon every part of the Coast brought under the law of Close Time, was found to press with peculiar severity upon the fishing population of the North-West Highlands, over the range of seas lying north of Ardnamurchan Point. Although the Bill referred to did not pass so as to become Law, the Board had in these quarters to relax the stringency of the Act, and refrain from carrying out its penalties against the Fishermen. It is understood that the Royal Sea Fisheries Commission, which visited the Coasts of Scotland to take evidence there, as they had done the year before upon the Coasts of England, recognised the necessity for this relaxation, which has since been carried into effect by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament. The Commission, besides investigating facts relating to this subject, called upon the Secretary and several Officers of the Board for evidence upon the Fisheries, both local and general, which was furnished to them, as derived from the Returns and Records in the possession of the Board.

The system of Storm Signals established over the Coasts by the late Admiral Fitzroy, (whose public services have been so much valued, and whose recent death is lamented by every one interested in the advancement of science and in the progress of navigation), having been found of great service to Mercantile Shipping at their chief places of resort, had been carried also to some of the smaller ports upon the Coast, chiefly for the benefit of the Fishing Boats there congregated, and had thus reached Eyemouth in Berwickshire. The Fishermen at the neighbouring station of Burnmouth, being in communication with the Fishery Officer stationed at Eyemouth, the advantage was perceived by him of forming a connexion between the Fishing Station at Burnmouth and the Signals already existing at Eyemouth, and he reported this to the Board. The Commissioners immediately submitted the matter to the Meteorological Department, when, with the liberality and desire for public usefulness which distinguishes the proceedings of that Department, the proposal was at once acceded to, and the necessary set of Signals for Burnmouth supplied. The Board have also to notice with pleasure the cordial co-operation given by the Coast Guard to the working of these Signals, without which the arrangement could not have been carried into effect. This harmonious concurrence of different Public Departments in the common object of national improvement, tends in the highest degree and at an easy and cheap cost to the country, to advance and elevate its remote and out-of-the-way districts, and to convey to them some of the best blessings of civilisation. In connexion with the subject of Meteorology, it is deserving of mention that the Barometers furnished to Fishing Stations by the Board of Trade, have proved of much value and are every year more and more consulted and relied upon by the Fishermen. Great care has been taken of them, and comparisons between neighbouring stations applied to test the correctness and working of the instruments. At Pitullie, upon these comparisons showing the Barometer there to be defective, it was immediately exchanged by the Meteorological Department for another.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were pleased to station a strong force of Gun-Vessels and Gunboats, to preserve the National Three Mile Fishing Boundary and the other Articles of the Fishery Convention with France. These Vessels and Gunboats, consisting respectively of the "Assurance," Commander Woollcombe; the "Lizard," Lieut. Challis; the "Sepoy," Lieut. Walsh; the "Herring," Lieut. Cooper; "Louisa," Lieut. Marescaux; and "Ruby," Lieut. Prosser, were constantly on the alert to prevent and detect encroachments, and great praise is due to the Officers in command for their zeal and tact in carrying out the instructions committed to them, in which the knowledge possessed by Lieut. Marescaux, of the French language and of the technical expressions and habits in use among the Fishermen of that nation, enabled him to do good service. The "Princess Royal" Cutter was employed upon the same duty, and towards the close of the year she was instrumental in saving the crew of the Brig "Eliza Hall," eight men in all, wrecked during one of the heaviest gales of wind that has ever visited the North-East Coast of Scotland; upon which occasion Angus Campbell, the Carpenter of the Cutter, for the gallantry displayed by him, received from the National Life Boat Institution a gratuity and the vote of its Silver Medal, and the Mate and Boat's Crew received the special thanks of the Institution. H.M.S. "Jackal," Lieut.-Commander Dyer, was stationed upon the West Coast of Scotland, where she was engaged in carrying out the Acts for the suppression of Trawling for Herrings, and in preserving peace among the Fishermen.

With respect to Harbour Works, it was stated in last year's Report that the Board had entered upon possession of the Works at Dunbar Harbour, to carry them on

by day's wages. This has been done accordingly and the whole of the staging and gear removed, so as to give clear entrance to the Basin and make the Harbour available in every part and complete for the Boats. The Accounts with the Contractor, however, have not yet been settled. The Annual Pier and Quay Grant will now be applied to the construction of Anstruther Union Harbour, in accordance with the special Act of Parliament passed for this purpose in 1860. For the commencement thereof, the Harbour Commissioners at Anstruther are making every possible exertion and are in an advanced state of preparation.

Upon the subject of Harbours it may be stated that the Annual Parliamentary Grant is totally inadequate for what is required to be done with it. In 1856, Admiral B. J. Sulivan, Mr. Bonamy Price, and Mr. Frederick St. John, the Special Commissioners appointed by Government to visit Scotland, and examine upon the spot into all questions relating to the application of the Grants made to the Board of Fisheries, unanimously reported in relation to the Harbour Grant;

Upon:

> "The success with which the Board had obtained contributions towards the formation of "Harbours from persons locally interested in promoting those works.

Also:

> "That the beneficial influence of the system in awakening enterprise and teaching men "to use the advantages which nature had given them, was apparent; and that the results "furnished satisfactory proof of the successful administration of the Public Grant by the "Board.

But:

> "That there are many places, on the East Coast of Scotland more especially, where "nature has given no shelter whatever, and where the lives and property of Fishermen can "receive protection only through the extension or construction of Harbours. Even during "the Summer Herring Fishing, such Harbour improvements would often be of great value, "but for prosecuting the Winter Line Fishing, which is yearly becoming of greater value to "the Fishermen, they are still more necessary. A Grant of £3000 yearly would require to be "continued for a great number of years before even the most necessary works could be accom- "plished, as the Grant for three or four years is sometimes required for a single Harbour. "Provided that persons connected with the localities are ready to come forward to assist, it "would be very desirable, for the sake of the Fishermen and the fishing interests generally, "that the necessary Harbours should be completed sooner by a larger yearly Grant for a limited "number of years."

And it was stated by the late Admiral Washington, Hydrographer-General of the Admiralty, than whom no one knew better the difficulties of the Coasts and the dangers to which Fishermen are exposed, that "it could not fail to strike the most cursory "observer that the want of good Harbours, accessible at all times, is the grand cause of "the loss of life and property and the increased risk connected with our Fisheries." Employed in 1848 to examine specially, into the disasters on the East Coast of Scotland and the lamentable loss of life which occurred in that year in connexion with the Herring Fishery, he pointed out the insufficiency in amount of the Board's Annual Pier and Harbour Grant in the following terms:—

> "It is scarcely credible that the small sum of £3,000 a year, which Parliament has "devoted to building Harbours and Piers in Scotland, should have given so great a stimulus "to important local improvements as that Grant is found to have done, but it is quite "inadequate to grapple in earnest with the want which exists: four times the amount, or "£10,000 a year for a few years steadily laid out on Piers and Harbours, would do much to "remedy the want, and to place the Fishermen of the East of Scotland on a par with those "of more favoured Coasts. It would be an act of mercy to a race of hardy, industrious, "frugal men, to upwards of 20,000 Fishermen of one of the poorest and most unproductive "districts of Scotland, who are not at sea as occasional passers by, but are constantly hovering "off the Coast in pursuit of their calling, without the common shelter that all Mariners are "entitled to look for in the hour of need."

The truth of these observations has, since they were written, been again and again painfully verified, but in no cases more distressingly than in those which have occurred off the Banffshire Coast; where, in the gale of 23d November 1857, 42 Fishermen were lost, leaving 27 Widows and 79 Children; and where a like deplorable disaster occurred last year, viz., upon the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th of October, when 27 Fishermen were lost, leaving 13 Widows and 42 Children. It is undoubted that had there been a Breakwater in existence at Craigenroan on that coast, such shelter, available from so many points of the compass, would have been afforded to the Boats as would have saved these lives; for in the Report rendered by Messrs. Stevenson in the year 1858, after the first of these disasters had occurred (Messrs. Stevenson having been employed by the Board of Fisheries to examine into the matter, and report upon the proper site for a

Boat Refuge upon that part of the Coast), they showed the extremely populous character of the district in respect to villages situated immediately upon the shore, the tendency of the inhabitants to devote themselves exclusively to pursuits of the sea and fishing enterprises, and that Fishing Boats in danger would be able to converge upon this site of Craigenroan from a very large arc of horizon, thus practically making it not a place of refuge merely to the Boats of the neighbourhood, but for those at a distance. In their Summary of requirements for a Boat Harbour they state :—

"1. That there should be sufficient depth of water, both within the Harbour itself and its " approaches.

"2. That the greatest amount of natural shelter, or, in other words, the smallest arc of exposure, " should be secured.

"3. That there should be sufficient internal area to accommodate the greatest number of Boats " that would be likely to take shelter in Storms.

"4. That there should be no outlying danger; and that the Harbour should be so placed as to " leave sea-room for Boats to recover themselves, should they miss the entrance.

"5. That there should be no strongly marked tendency to the deposit of sand and gravel.

"6. That the locality should, in the heaviest gales, lie well to leeward of the most frequented " Fishing-ground.

"7. That the site of the Harbour should be near to those Ports to which the greatest number " of Boats resort.

"8. And to good materials for its construction.

"9. And where the maximum of advantage may be obtained at a minimum cost.

"10. And with an easy and direct entrance, by which Boats in a sea way could, with the greatest " facility, get into safety.

"11. And with a good shore for beaching Boats without injury.

"12. And that the entrance should not lie in the set of too strong a tideway.

"13. That the Harbour should be so placed as to afford a good and easy "*loose*" or point of de- " parture, with most directions of the wind.

"14. And the design be so made as to admit of the sheltered area being increased at any " future period when such additional accommodation is called for."

Proceeding then upon these premises, Messrs. Stevenson state,—

"That Craigenroan possesses great advantages over all others upon the Banffshire Coast, both of " a nautical and engineering character. Its geographical advantages are very considerable. It is " situated on that portion of the Western District of the Coast of Banffshire, extending between " Craighead and Port-Gordon, which possesses the greatest amount of shelter in north-east gales. It " lies in the very heart of the most largely frequented fishing ports. It is in immediate contiguity " with the best rubble quarry which they had seen in that district of Banffshire. It possesses a rocky " islet which will form a convenient termination for a Rubble Breakwater. It shows no symptoms of " continually increasing accumulation. It possesses a large extent of good beaching ground, and suffi- " cient depth of water; while it admits of indefinite extension, and has already been found to afford " shelter, to a limited extent, during heavy easterly gales."

While at adjoining sites the cost of refuge works was estimated at from £60,000 to nearly £95,000, the cost of those at Craigenroan (which would be superior for the object in view) was estimated at £22,639, with a possible expenditure afterwards, but which might not perhaps be required, of £12,000 more, thereby pre-eminently fulfilling the condition of "supplying the maximum of advantage at a minimum of cost." It is, therefore, with regret that the Board find themselves precluded, solely in consequence of the smallness of the Annual Grant, from entertaining at present the proposal to erect a sheltering Breakwater at Craigenroan; but they feel it their duty to state to Parliament in this Report, that Craigenroan is one of those places which is in every respect of the character described by Admiral Washington: It would be a work of comparatively small magnitude and expense, it could be completed for less than the four years' increased Grant which he recommends, and it would be the means of saving many valuable lives, valuable not only for their daily industry, but as Naval Volunteers, ready to answer to the call of Government for defence of the country in time of war.

The Report of the Engineers, and General Account of the year's Expenditure of the Pier Grant, will be found in the Appendix, along with the Returns and Statistics of the Fisheries for the year, in the following order :—

HERRING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Vessels in Scotland and the Isle of Man fitted out for the Herring Fishery, with the Herrings Salted or Cured on board;

No. 2.—Account of Herrings Salted or Cured on Shore in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings Cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Account of the Total Quantity of Herrings in Scotland Branded, with the amount of Fees collected thereon;

No. 5.—Account of the Export of Herrings from Scotland and the Isle of Man; with a Supplementary Note showing, for the Export to the Continent, the Ports to which the Herrings have been Shipped;

No. 6.—Account of the Number of Cran Measures in Scotland adjusted and Branded;

Abstract of the Total Quantity of White Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported, from 1st June 1809 to 31st December 1864, showing also the Countries to which they have been Exported.

COD AND LING FISHERY.

No. 1.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 2.—Account of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Open Boats in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake taken or purchased in the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Account of the Export of Cod, Ling, or Hake from Scotland;

Abstract of the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Cured and Exported, from 10th October 1820 to 31st December 1864.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Account of Boats, Men, &c., employed at the Herring Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in one selected week for each District;

No. 2.—Account of the Boats, Fishermen, &c., with the estimated Value of Boats, Nets, and Lines employed in the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 3.—Account of the Tonnage of Shipping, and Number of Seamen employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man;

No. 4.—Abstract of Tonnage of Vessels and Boats, and of Seamen, Fishermen, and Persons employed in the Fisheries of Scotland and the Isle of Man.

Report by the Engineers of the State of the Harbour Works in charge of the Board of Fisheries.

General Account of the Expenditure on Harbours, Piers, or Quays.

Abstract showing the Expenditure on each Work.

SUMMARY.

In detailing the substance of these Accounts, and comparing them with the Accounts of the preceding year, it will be seen that the total quantity of Herrings cured during 1864, was 643,650¼ Barrels, the total quantity branded 217,392 Barrels, and the total quantity exported 364,507½ Barrels, being a decrease from the preceding year of 11,166¼ Barrels in the total quantity cured, of 59,488½ Barrels in the total quantity branded, and of 43,254 Barrels in the total quantity exported. The Accounts when analysed, further show that on the West Coast of Scotland and Isle of Man there was an increase of 44,485¼ Barrels in the total quantity cured, and of 10,272¾ Barrels in the total quantity exported; but that on the East Coast of Scotland, whence the trade with the Continent is chiefly carried on, there was a decrease of 55,651½ Barrels in the total quantity cured, of 59,488½ Barrels in the total quantity branded, and of 53,526¾ Barrels in the total quantity exported.

In the Cod and Ling Department, the Returns show that in the year 1864, 107,758¼ cwts. were cured dried, and 7,963½ Barrels cured in pickle, and that the total quantity exported was 46,461 cwts. cured dried, being a decrease from the preceding year of 21,967½ cwts. cured dried, but an increase of 626½ Barrels cured in pickle; while there is a decrease of 6,275 cwts. in the total quantity exported.

From the Fishery Statistic Accounts, it will be seen that in the year 1864, 13,331 Boats, manned by 43,484 Fishermen and Boys, were employed in the Herring and Cod

and Ling Fisheries; and that the total estimated value of the Boats, Nets, and Lines, employed in these Fisheries in the same period was £875,655, being an increase over the preceding year of 140 Boats, 126 Fishermen and Boys, and of £29,931, in the estimated value of Boats and Nets.

CAITHNESS.
GEORGE TRAILL.
JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG
ELCHO.
JAMES MATHESON.
JOHN T. GORDON.
GEORGE LOCH.
JOHN INGLIS.
LYON PLAYFAIR.
ANDREW COVENTRY.
CHARLES BAILLIE.
JAMES MONCREIFF.
GEORGE YOUNG.
ALEX. S. FINLAY.
GEORGE J. ALLMAN.
CHARLES F. MAXWELL
WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS fitted out in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, for the BRITISH HERRING FISHERY, in the Year ended 31st December 1864; the Districts from which fitted out; the Tonnage and Number of Men; the Netting, Salt, and Barrels Shipped; and the Barrels of Herrings Cured.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Netting.	Salt.	Barrels.	Herrings Cured — Gutted. — Gutted and Packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Herrings Cured — Gutted. — Gutted and Packed *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Herrings Cured — Ungutted. — Barrels.	Herrings Cured — Ungutted. — Barrels of Bulk.	Total Cured in Vessels.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Square Yds.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth, .	4	104	18	,,	2,200	,,	,,	,,	,,	180	180
Greenock, . .	26	516¼	114	208,000	11,155	5,432	3,251	133	228	469	4,081
Ballantrae, .	13	234¾	40	,,	4,515	2,591	2,118	,,	,,	77	2,195
Glasgow, . .	9	216¾	59	173,000	2,870	1,537	10,355	,,	246	,,	10,601
Rothesay, . .	23	319	74	35,000	8,404	4,073	2,440	,,	222	2,216	4,878
Inverary, . .	36	651	151	244,000	12,912	5,907	2,212	,,	,,	,,	2,212
Campbeltown, .	11	137	34	57,000	1,500	872	614	10	,,	,,	624
Loch Carron and Skye,	22	481½	86	259,800	8,168	4,009	1,981½	,,	,,	45	2,026½
Loch Broom, .	14	405	77	124,840	2,170	1,328	1,168	,,	,,	,,	1,168
Stornoway, .	8	328	43	,,	2,710	,,	,,	,,	261	643	904
Wick, . .	3	91	13	,,	540	32	,,	,,	,,	278	278
Cromarty, . .	1	22	4	,,	560	,,	,,	,,	,,	200	200
Peterhead, . .	1	26	5	,,	200	,,	,,	,,	,,	74	74
Anstruther, .	2	44	9	,,	700	,,	,,	,,	,,	173	173
Total for Scotland,	173	3,576¼	727	1,101,640	58,604	25,781	24,139½	143	957	4,355	29,594½
Isle of Man, . .	60	1,487	213	,,	17,848	,,	,,	,,	,,	12,494	12,494
Grand Total,	233	5,063¼	940	1,101,640	76,452	25,781	24,139½	143	957	16,849	42,088½

Note.—The above 233 Fishing Vessels made 428 Voyages.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS Cured or Salted by Fish-Curers on Shore in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1864; with the Districts at which Cured, distinguishing the Herrings Cured Gutted from those Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted. — Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Herrings Cured Gutted. — Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Herrings Cured Ungutted. — Barrels.	Herrings Cured Ungutted. — Barrels of Bulk.	Total Cured on Shore.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith, . . .	72½	,,	25	539¾	637¼
Eyemouth, . . .	15,189	446	20,063	7,580	43,278
Greenock, . . .	,,	,,	,,	171	171
Rothesay, . . .	2,011½	65	20	20,167	22,263½
Inverary, . . .	3,872	,,	,,	9,721	13,593
Campbeltown, . .	104½	30	,,	2,516	2,650½
Loch Carron and Skye, .	5,939	,,	142	,,	6,081
Loch Broom, . . .	1,552	,,	,,	,,	1,552
Stornoway, . . .	61,881	,,	3,600	2,145	67,626
Shetland Isles, . .	658	,,	,,	,,	658
Orkney Isles, . .	5,234	,,	2	,,	5,236
Wick, . . .	105,722½	3,129	5,937	,,	114,788½
Lybster, . . .	23,674	1,246	1,591	,,	26,511
Helmsdale, . . .	46,036	1,518	2,375	,,	49,929
Cromarty, . . .	16,094	63	572	,,	16,729
Findhorn, . . .	29,207½	9	1,502½	246¼	30,965¼
Buckie, . . .	13,726	,,	2,805½	,,	16,531½
Banff, . . .	7,622	,,	958	,,	8,580
Fraserburgh, . . .	39,602	,,	2,746	68	42,416
Peterhead, . . .	40,230½	,,	7,208½	998¼	48,437¼
Montrose, . . .	8,890	,,	8,035	4,378	21,303
Anstruther, . . .	19,793	590	12,154¾	7,417¼	39,955
Total for Scotland, .	447,111	7,096	69,737¼	55,947½	579,891¾
Isle of Man, . .	292	,,	830	20,548	21,670
Grand Total, .	447,403	7,096	70,567¼	76,495½	601,561¾

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of White Herrings Salted or Cured in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1864; with the Districts where Landed or Cured, distinguishing Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted.

DISTRICTS.	Herrings Cured Gutted.		Herrings Cured Ungutted.		Total Herrings Cured.
	Gutted and packed within 24 hours after being caught.	Gutted and packed, *not* within 24 hours after being caught.	Barrels.	Barrels of Bulk.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	72½	...	25	539¾	637¼
Eyemouth,	15,189	446	20,063	7,760	43,458
Greenock,	3,251	133	228	640	4,252
Ballantrae,	2,118	...	...	77	2,195
Glasgow,	10,355	...	246	...	10,601
Rothesay,	4,451½	65	242	22,383	27,141½
Inverary,	6,084	...	...	9,721	15,805
Campbeltown,	718½	40	...	2,516	3,274½
Loch Carron and Skye,	7,920½	...	142	45	8,107½
Loch Broom,	2,720	...	...	...	2,720
Stornoway,	61,881	...	3,861	2,788	68,530
Shetland Isles,	658	...	...	...	658
Orkney Isles,	5,234	...	2	...	5,236
Wick,	105,722½	3,129	5,937	278	115,066½
Lybster,	23,674	1,246	1,591	...	26,511
Helmsdale,	46,036	1,518	2,375	...	49,929
Cromarty,	16,094	63	572	200	16,929
Findhorn,	29,207½	9	1,502½	246¼	30,965¼
Buckie,	13,726	...	2,805½	...	16,531½
Banff,	7,622	...	958	...	8,580
Fraserburgh,	39,602	...	2,746	68	42,416
Peterhead,	40,230½	...	7,208½	1,072¼	48,511¼
Montrose,	8,890	...	8,035	4,378	21,303
Anstruther,	19,793	590	12,154¾	7,590¼	40,128
Total for Scotland,	471,250½	7,239	70,694¼	60,302½	609,486¼
Isle of Man,	292	...	830	33,042	34,164
Grand Total,	471,542½	7,239	71,524¼	93,344½	643,650¼

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

Number of Barrels of Herrings Salted or Cured on the West Coasts of Scotland, in the year ended 31st December 1864, stated by the Districts where the Herrings were caught.

	Barrels.
Greenock,	171
Rothesay,	34,786½
Inverary,	15,586
Campbeltown,	2,847½
Loch Carron and Skye,	15,823½
Loch Broom,	2,862
Stornoway,	68,994
	141,070½

Note.—Besides the above 141,070½ Barrels of Herrings Caught and Cured on the West Coast of Scotland, there were 1,556 Barrels caught on the Coasts of Ireland and the Isle of Man, and Cured on Board Vessels fitted out from the Districts of Greenock, Ballantrae, and Campbeltown. These 1,556 Barrels are not included in this Supplementary Note, but are included in the Returns of those Districts in Accounts Nos. 1 and 3, conform to Act 55 Geo. III. sec. 38.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Barrels of WHITE HERRINGS in SCOTLAND Branded in the Year ended 31st December 1864; and of the Brandings in each District, distinguishing Herrings Bung-packed from Herrings Re-packed; with the Return of the Fees collected thereon under the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 69.

DISTRICTS.	Description and Number of Barrels Branded.		
	Bung Packed.	Re-packed.	TOTAL BRANDED.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	125	100	225
Shetland Isles,	258	"	258
Orkney Isles,	236	"	236
Wick,	66,500½	"	66,500½
Lybster,	13,515½	"	13,515½
Helmsdale,	32,537	"	32,537
Cromarty,	3,475	"	3,475
Findhorn,	22,042½	"	22,042½
Buckie,	10,269	"	10,269
Banff,	5,086½	12½	5,099
Fraserburgh,	27,650½	"	27,650½
Peterhead,	26,677	"	26,677
Montrose,	4,281½	"	4,281½
Anstruther,	4,625½	"	4,625½
Grand Total,	217,279½	112½	*217,392

* Of this number 175,783 Barrels were Branded Crown Full.
" 40,601½ " were Branded Crown P.
" 112½ " were Branded Crown PP.
" 895 " were Branded Maties.

217,392 Barrels. The Fees thereon amounted to £3,623 4 0
Bank Interest, ... 5 2 6

£3,628 6 6

NOTE showing the Total Number of the above Barrels assorted after the Dutch mode, and Branded "Full" or "Maties" accordingly.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded *Crown Full.*	Number of Barrels assorted and Branded *Maties.*
Leith,	125	"
Shetland Isles,	84	"
Orkney Isles,	236	"
Wick,	53,789	26
Lybster,	9,682	35
Helmsdale,	26,930½	119
Cromarty,	3,310	34½
Findhorn,	17,804½	"
Buckie,	8,319	180
Banff,	3,894½	36
Fraserburgh,	22,105	"
Peterhead,	21,520½	400½
Montrose,	3,633½	64
Anstruther,	4,349½	"
Total,	175,783	895

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. V.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Barrels of White Herrings in Scotland and the Isle of Man Exported in the Year ended 31st December 1864; distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; the Herrings Cured Gutted from Herrings Cured Ungutted, and Herrings Bung-Packed from Herrings Re-packed.

DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.							
	To Ireland, Bung-Packed.			To the Continent, Bung-Packed.		Out of Europe.		Total Exported.
						Bung-packed.	Repacked.	
	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Barrels of Bulk.	Gutted.	Ungutted.	Gutted.	Gutted.	
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Leith,	...	...	...	18,354½	80	...	397	18,831½
Eyemouth,	...	...	96	1,124	...	...	...	1,220
Greenock,	196	...	432	...	...	...	...	628
Glasgow,	4,669	...	...	...	...	...	477	5,146
Loch Carron and Skye,	209½	...	...	...	...	...	...	209½
Stornoway,	...	...	...	45,444½	...	...	...	45,444½
Shetland Isles,	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Orkney Isles,	3,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,788
Wick,	20,163½	53	...	77,212	...	...	...	97,428½
Lybster,	4,690	387	...	15,870	...	...	...	20,947
Helmsdale,	3,086	...	...	37,371	...	...	...	40,457
Cromarty,	11,120½	74	200	2,983½	...	...	...	14,378
Findhorn,	...	...	...	21,873	...	...	...	21,873
Buckie,	510	5	...	10,112½	...	...	...	10,627½
Banff,	...	...	...	5,640½	...	...	...	5,640½
Fraserburgh,	...	...	...	31,563½	...	...	...	31,563½
Peterhead,	639½	...	...	30,976½	...	...	...	31,616
Montrose,	1,380½	583	...	3,822	...	...	...	5,785½
Anstruther,	1,842	140	173	4,379½	175	...	...	6,709½
Total for Scotland,	52,312½	1,242	901	306,727	255	...	874	362,311½
Isle of Man,	...	...	965	...	...	...	...	965
Sent Coastwise from Scotland to England, and thence Exported,	...	...	...	300	...	515	416	1,231
Grand Total,	52,312½	1,242	1,866	307,027	255	515	1,290	364,507½

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

HERRING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE showing the Ports or Places to which the Herrings Exported to the Continent were Shipped.

DISTRICTS.	BARRELS OF HERRINGS EXPORTED.																					
	RUSSIA.			PRUSSIA.						HANOVER.				HOLLAND.			BELGIUM.			FRANCE.		
	Odessa.	Petersburg.	Riga.	Memel.	Konigsberg.	Pillau.	Danzic.	Stettin.	Hamburg.	Harburg.	Embden.	Brake.	Bremen.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.	Vlaardingen.	Ostend.	Ghent.	Antwerp.	Dunkirk.	Other places on the Continent.	TOTAL Exported to the Continent.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Leith,	...	216	...	...	...	10	1,289½	3,030½	8,448½	...	...	...	...	33	5,092	...	...	...	190	125	...	18,434½
Eyemouth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
Stornoway,	...	16,121½	1,168	580	...	...	...	14,637	6,898½	4,739½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	45,444½
Wick,	...	...	...	1,822	6,904	...	13,873	27,021½	1,363	19,418	305	...	860½	...	5,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,212
Lybster,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,972	6,716½	960	5,230½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	15,870
Helmsdale,	...	...	...	1,968	1,105	...	8,746½	11,613	...	9,701½	...	...	...	...	3,841	...	...	...	...	...	396	37,371
Cromarty,	...	...	...	1,366½	900	...	...	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,983½
Findhorn,	...	...	...	...	1,863	...	90	12,568	42	6,097	...	...	...	...	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,873
Buckie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	5,553½	...	3,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,112½
Banff,	...	...	...	...	...	... 1	414	3,706½	...	890½	...	...	...	...	629½	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,640½
Fraserburgh,	...	...	...	...	...	33	3,878	16,340½	...	8,590	...	...	740½	...	1,313	370½	...	...	...	...	...	31,563½
Peterhead,	200	...	...	...	...	1,009½	5,216½	9,183½	...	9,057	...	990½	529	...	3,272	...	...	416½	...	...	1,302	31,176½
Montrose,	100	...	...	...	...	...	651	2,785½	...	385½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,922
Anstruther,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	1,034½	...	...	...	...	2,353	357	225	...	...	...	...	4,554½
TOTAL,	300	16,337½	1,168	5,736½	10,772	1,350½	36,856½	113,873	18,297	68,972	305	990½	2,130	33	23,363½	1,851½	225	416½	190	125	3,989	307,282

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. VI.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Crans adjusted as Measures for the Purchase and Sale of Fresh Herrings, and Branded in SCOTLAND, in the Year ended 31st December 1864.

DISTRICTS.	Crans Branded.
Leith,	4
Greenock,	48
Peterhead,	22
Montrose,	11
Total,	85

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT showing the Total Quantity of White Herrings Cured, Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought unde cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 1st of June 1809, to the 31st of December 1864; distinguishing the Export to Irelan to the Continent, and to places out of Europe.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Herrings Cured.			Total Quantity of Herrings Branded.	Total Quantity of Herrings Exported.			Grand Tota Exported.
	Gutted.	Ungutted including Bulk.	Total Cured.		To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	
	Barrels.	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bls. or Crans.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 1st June 1809 to 5th April 1810,	42,548	47,637½	90,185½	34,701	28,014	...	7,834	35,848
Year ended 5th April 1811,	65,430	26,397½	91,827½	55,662½	28,212	...	9,921	38,133
Year ended 5th April 1812,	72,515¼	39,004	111,519¼	58,430	30,417½	4,730	27,672½	62,820
Year ended 5th April 1813,	89,900¾	63,587½	153,488¼	70,027½	57,980	11,046½	40,699	109,725½
Year ended 5th April 1814,	52,931½	57,611	110,542½	38,184½	43,061½	23,943	51,399	118,403½
Year ended 5th April 1815,	105,372¼	54,767	160,139¼	83,376	49,635¾	35,891	55,778½	141,305¼
Year ended 5th April 1816,	135,981	26,670¾	162,651¾	116,436	29,456½	15,563	62,668½	107,688
Year ended 5th April 1817,	155,776	36,567¼	192,343½	140,018½	36,341	44,432½	57,855	138,628½
Year ended 5th April 1818,	204,270¼	23,420¾	227,691	183,089½	53,386½	43,896	65,057	162,339½
Year ended 5th April 1819,	303,777¼	37,116¾	340,894	270,022½	89,704	52,333	85,125	227,162
Year ended 5th April 1820,	347,190½	35,301	382,491½	309,700½	101,109½	64,302½	88,104	253,516
Year ended 5th April 1821,	413,308	28,887¾	442,195¾	363,872	125,445	89,524	79,836½	294,805½
Year ended 5th April 1822,	291,626½	24,897¾	316,524¼	263,205½	102,719	34,752	77,485	214,956
Year ended 5th April 1823,	225,037	23,832	248,869	203,110	56,528	38,002½	75,914½	170,445
Year ended 5th April 1824,	335,450	56,740¾	392,190¾	299,631	116,747½	40,231	82,652	239,630½
Year ended 5th April 1825,	303,397	44,268¼	347,665¼	270,844½	96,409½	35,029½	70,577½	202,016½
Year ended 5th April 1826,	340,118	39,115¼	379,233¼	294,422½	121,386½	28,167¾	67,519	217,073¼
Year ended 5th April 1827,	259,171¼	29,324	288,495¼	223,606	78,735	16,701	70,970	166,406
Year ended 5th April 1828,	339,360	60,418	399,778	279,317½	109,108½	24,489½	78,061	211,659
Year ended 5th April 1829,	300,242½	55,737	355,979½	234,827	107,651	28,280½	69,944	205,875½
Year ended 5th April 1830,	280,933½	48,623½	329,557	218,418½	89,680½	24,302	67,672	181,654½
Year ended 5th April 1831,	371,096	68,274¼	439,370¼	237,085	130,300½	61,655½	72,947	264,903
Year ended 5th April 1832,	313,113¾	49,547	362,660¾	157,839½	128,458	31,100¼	57,941½	217,499¾
Year ended 5th April 1833,	353,684½	63,279¾	416,964¼	168,359½	114,137	47,556½	58,991	220,684½
Year ended 5th April 1834,	382,677½	68,853¾	451,531¼	178,000½	149,254	55,852	66,987½	272,093½
Year ended 5th April 1835,	217,242½	60,074½	277,317	85,079½	73,960	34,050	50,795½	158,805½
Year ended 5th April 1836,	399,334	98,280¾	497,614¾	192,317	168,960	48,451½	55,982	273,393½
Year ended 5th April 1837,	290,169	107,660¼	397,829¼	114,192	102,968½	46,777	39,520	189,265½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	382,400	125,374¾	507,774¾	141,552	139,095	57,388½	38,674½	235,158
Year ended 5th April 1839,	382,229	173,330¾	555,559¾	153,659½	149,926	64,870	24,934½	239,730½
Year ended 5th April 1840,	405,379½	138,565½	543,945	152,231	157,359	82,515½	12,647½	252,522
Year ended 5th April 1841,	431,157	126,105¼	557,262¼	154,189	150,517½	90,951½	8,668	250,137
Year ended 5th April 1842,	489,620½	177,624¾	667,245¼	190,922½	187,953	91,069½	5,713½	284,736
Year ended 5th April 1843,	442,290	181,129¾	623,419¾	162,713	165,327½	120,136½	6,336½	291,800½
Year ended 5th April 1844,	473,556¾	191,803	665,359¾	182,988	127,770	181,953	3,793½	313,516½
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th Jan. 1845,	393,312	132,720¾	526,032¾	140,632	120,293	143,754	2,326½	266,373½
Year ended 5th January 1846,	411,271	121,375	532,646	142,473½	127,027½	113,678	2,488½	243,194
Year ended 5th January 1847,	414,915¼	192,535¾	607,451	156,278½	102,585	148,363½	4,765½	255,714
Year ended 5th January 1848,	372,989½	189,754	562,743½	146,500½	102,690	142,532	4,959	250,181
Year ended 5th January 1849,	392,827	251,541¼	644,368¼	153,944	78,262½	168,049	3,682½	249,994
Year ended 5th January 1850,	507,024½	263,673¾	770,698¼	213,286½	78,889¾	257,108	4,258½	340,256¼
*Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only,	378,187	165,822½	544,009½	172,924½	66,138	198,403	2,367	266,908
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	417,233¼	176,797¾	594,031	201,636½	81,340½	182,659	205	264,204½
Year ended 31st December 1852, for do. do.	375,693	123,094½	498,787½	169,159½	60,414	221,979	1,133	283,526
Year ended 31st December 1853, for do. do.	560,367	217,672¾	778,039¾	248,136½	95,339	242,853¼	4,438½	342,630¾
Year ended 31st December 1854, for do. do.	458,579½	177,982¾	636,562¼	211,844	121,883¾	237,893½	1,919½	361,696¾
Year ended 31st December 1855, for do. do.	582,715¼	183,988¼	766,703½	280,581½	97,377	344,029	858	442,264
Year ended 31st December 1856, for do. do.	466,429½	143,559	609,988½	223,281	89,670¾	256,741	1,199½	347,611¼
Year ended 31st December 1857, for do. do.	465,292½	115,521¼	580,813¾	218,992	58,534	307,275½	1,351	367,160½
Year ended 31st December 1858, for do. do.	470,393½	165,730¼	636,124	233,374	79,054	269,819	1,331½	350,204½
Year ended 31st December 1859, for do. do.	381,059¼	110,428	491,487¼	158,676	68,882	203,349½	748	272,979½
Year ended 31st December 1860, for do. do.	496,414½	184,778¾	681,193¼	231,913½	86,413	291,401½	156	377,970½
Year ended 31st December 1861, for do. do.	519,173	149,655½	668,828½	265,347	81,595½	308,334¼	384	390,313¾
Year ended 31st December 1862, for do. do.	656,048	174,856	830,904	346,712	70,879¾	423,182¾	847½	494,910
Year ended 31st December 1863, for do. do.	507,223	147,593½	654,816½	276,880½	72,074½	333,074¼	2,612¾	407,761½
Year ended 31st December 1864, for do. do.	478,781½	164,868¾	643,650¼	217,392	55,420½	307,282	1,805	364,507½

N.B.—In the Six Years ending 5th April 1815, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted, was 2s. per Barrel, while there was a Bounty at the same time of 2s. 8d. per Barrel, payable by the Excise on the Exportation of Herrings, whether Cured Gutted or Ungutted, but which ceased on the 1st June 1815; in the Eleven Years ending 5th April 1826, the Bounty on Herrings Cured Gutted was 4s. per Barrel; in the Four succeeding Years, the Bounty was reduced 1s. per Barrel each Year till the 5th of April 1830, when it ceased altogether, and has not since been renewed.

* The Collection of Returns for England ceased from the 5th of January 1850.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. I.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Vessels fitted out for the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man in the Year ended 31st December 1864, with the Number of Vessels, and the Districts from which fitted out, the Tonnage, Men, and Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Fish taken or purchased.	Total Quantity Cured.	
					Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Ballantrae,	1	53	4	2,500	"	90
Glasgow	1	41	6	2,600	100	"
Campeltown,	1	12	4	393	13	"
Loch Carron and Skye,	4	208	38	18,173	577	"
Shetland Isles,	107	4,362	1,185	1,036,958	31,605	"
Orkney Isles,	18	840	185	170,741	4,946	"
Fraserburgh,	28	392	177	91,422	3,358	"
Peterhead,	1	16	7	1,200	50	"
Total for Scotland,	161	5,924	1,606	1,323,987	40,649	90
Isle of Man, *Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Cod, Ling, or Hake, taken or purchased by Open Boats at the Cod and Ling Fishery in Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st December 1864; with the Districts of the Boats and the Quantity of the Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	Total Quantity Cured.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	6,120	204	"
Ballantrae,	17,240	"	568
Inverary,	14,427	561	"
Campbeltown,	22,036	780	"
Loch Carron and Skye,	15,860	585¾	"
Loch Broom,	8,740	350	"
Stornoway,	327,342	14,653	36
Shetland Isles,	771,843	30,401	"
Orkney Isles,	187,719	6,478	"
Wick,	32,285	825¾	451
Lybster,	25,110	633	202
Helmsdale,	24,450	380	391
Cromarty,	140,485	1,546	244
Findhorn,	40,050	497	643½
Buckie,	120,325	2,509	2,214
Banff,	36,614	1,100	25
Fraserburgh,	74,134	2,197	380
Peterhead,	65,472	927	1,209
Montrose,	55,784	1,300	436
Anstruther,	58,451	1,043¾	1,074
Total for Scotland,	2,044,487	66,971¼	7,873½
Isle of Man,	2,500	138	"
Grand Total,	2,046,987	67,109¼	7,873½

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

COD AND LING FISHERY ACCOUNTS.

No. III.

ACCOUNT of the Total Number of COD, LING, or HAKE, taken or purchased at the Cod and Ling Fishery in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1864, whether by Vessels or by Boats; with the Districts thereof, and the Quantity of Fish Cured, distinguishing whether Cured Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Fish taken or purchased.	TOTAL QUANTITY CURED.	
		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.
	Number.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*
Eyemouth,	6,120	204	"
Ballantrae,	19,740	"	658
Glasgow,	2,600	100	"
Inverary,	14,427	561	"
Campbeltown,	22,429	793	"
Loch Carron and Skye,	34,033	1,162¾	"
Loch Broom,	8,740	350	"
Stornoway,	327,342	14,653	36
Shetland Isles,	1,808,801	62,006	"
Orkney Isles,	358,460	11,424	"
Wick,	32,285	825¾	451
Lybster,	25,110	633	202
Helmsdale,	24,450	380	391
Cromarty,	140,485	1,546	244
Findhorn,	40,050	497	643½
Buckie,	120,325	2,509	2,214
Banff,	36,614	1,100	25
Fraserburgh,	165,556	5,555	380
Peterhead,	66,672	977	1,209
Montrose,	55,784	1,300	436
Anstruther,	58,451	1,043¾	1,074
Total for Scotland,	3,368,474	107,620¼	7,963½
Isle of Man,	2,500	138	"
Grand Total,	3,370,974	107,758¼	7,963½

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1865. B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. IV.

ACCOUNT of the Total Quantity of COD, LING, or HAKE, Exported from SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1864; with the Districts from which Exported, distinguishing the Export to Ireland, to the Continent, and to places out of Europe; also whether Dried or Cured in Pickle.

DISTRICTS.	COD AND LING EXPORTED			
	To Ireland.	To the Continent.	To places out of Europe.	TOTAL EXPORTED.
	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.	Cured Dried.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Leith,	"	"	371	371
Greenock,	3,753	"	50	3,803
Glasgow,	791	10	1,479	2,280
Campbeltown,	267	"	"	267
Shetland Isles,	6,620	33,120	"	39,740
Total for Scotland,	11,431	33,130	1,900	46,461
Isle of Man, *Nil.*	...	...	...	...

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1865. B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT, showing the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Cured, Punched or Branded, and Exported, year by year, *in so far as brought under cognizance of Officers of the Fishery*, from the 10th of October 1820, when the System for Encouragement and Improvement of the Cod and Ling Fishery commenced, to the 31st of December 1864.

PERIODS.	Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake, Cured.			Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Punched or Branded.		Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake Exported.			
	Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.		Cured Dried.	Cured in Pickle.	Cured Dried.			Cured in Pickle.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*Barrels.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Barrels.*
Period extending from 10th October 1820 to 5th April 1822,	,,	,,	,,	50,235¼	4,919½	19,578	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1823,	,,	,,	,,	54,573	3,691	19,398	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1824,	,,	,,	,,	63,590	5,437	23,098	,,	3	,,
Year ended 5th April 1825,	,,	,,	,,	52,135	3,531	14,087	2	19	,,
Year ended 5th April 1826,	69,136½	3,634¾	5,621	66,315¾	5,337	7,281	1	14	,,
Year ended 5th April 1827,	95,161½	9,273	9,025	82,185¾	8,008½	14,051	2	27	,,
Year ended 5th April 1828,	82,515¼	6,726	6,142½	74,103¾	5,609½	13,208	2	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1829,	81,321¼	5,786	6,819	73,500½	6,204	20,587	3	4	,,
Year ended 5th April 1830,	101,914	5,652½	8,836½	92,314½	8,464	16,369	3	15	,,
Year ended 5th April 1831,	37,674	,,	2,950½	34,337½	2,459½	11,920	1	1	,,
Year ended 5th April 1832,	50,293	,,	3,779½	13,879¾	3,230	20,168	3	16	47
Year ended 5th April 1833,	58,461½	,,	6,467½	13,581¼	4,393½	14,754	1	26	67
Year ended 5th April 1834,	52,710½	,,	5,522½	14,255½	3,829	16,298	3	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1835,	44,152¾	,,	3,767½	9,492¼	2,235	10,632	2	24	,,
Year ended 5th April 1836,	38,040	,,	6,276	6,766	3,018	10,992	2	20	,,
Year ended 5th April 1837,	66,892½	,,	7,273	9,589½	3,206	10,195	2	11	1½
Year ended 5th April 1838,	84,996¾	,,	10,303	9,259½	4,373	22,166	2	12	36
Year ended 5th April 1839,	85,279¾	,,	10,051½	23,936¼	5,093	26,701	3	,,	150
Year ended 5th April 1840,	93,560¾	,,	6,053	21,695½	3,205	29,656	1	,,	24
Year ended 5th April 1841,	91,494¾	,,	9,480	21,029¼	3,891	30,550	1	,,	44
Year ended 5th April 1842,	76,849	,,	7,038½	13,283¾	2,164	25,293	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th April 1843,	77,207¼	,,	6,431	10,030¼	1,342	23,737	3	,,	70
Year ended 5th April 1844,	92,813½	,,	5,123	20,810¼	2,226½	35,476	,,	,,	4
Period extending from 5th April 1844 to 5th January 1845,	83,919	,,	1,726	17,940¼	229	28,815	,,	,,	20
Year ended 5th January 1846,	92,323	,,	5,037	14,372½	935	29,352	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1847,	90,783¾	,,	6,341½	12,387½	1,492	34,435	1	,,	15
Year ended 5th January 1848,	86,624¼	,,	6,247½	8,145¼	955	25,662	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1849,	85,463	,,	6,810½	9,520	1,681	22,608	3	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1850,	98,903	,,	6,588	15,556	997	24,154	1	,,	20
*Year ended 5th January 1851, for Scotland and the Isle of Man only, ...	90,658¾	,,	5,032	* ,,	,,	22,304	1	,,	,,
Year ended 5th January 1852, for do. do.	92,083¼	,,	7,019¾	,,	,,	17,141	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1852, for do. do.	102,976¼	,,	6,886	,,	,,	18,994	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1853, for do. do.	105,596	,,	5,122½	,,	,,	22,650	3	,,	14
Year ended 31st Decr. 1854, for do. do.	109,684¼	,,	6,166½	,,	,,	19,557	2	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1855, for do. do.	113,561¼	,,	6,316½	,,	,,	29,154	2	,,	25
Year ended 31st Decr. 1856, for do. do.	110,504¾	,,	6,642	,,	,,	29,629	3	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1857, for do. do.	104,668½	,,	4,393½	,,	,,	34,310	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1858, for do. do.	95,596	,,	4,584	,,	,,	32,152	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1859, for do. do.	118,383	,,	5,362½	,,	,,	35,923	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1860, for do. do.	115,688	,,	4,339½	,,	,,	32,221	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1861, for do. do.	82,344¾	,,	4,145½	,,	,,	26,961	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1862, for do. do.	100,657½	,,	7,735½	,,	,,	32,969	3	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1863, for do. do.	129,725¾	,,	7,337	,,	,,	53,736	,,	,,	,,
Year ended 31st Decr. 1864, for do. do.	107,758¼	,,	7,963½	,,	,,	46,461	,,	,,	,,

N.B.—The Books of this department do not exhibit the Total Quantity of Cod, Ling, or Hake *Cured* till the Year commencing 5th April 1825. The Bounty, from the commencement of this Abstract to the 5th of April 1830, was 4s. per cwt. for Fish cured Dried, and 2s. 6d. per Barrel for Fish cured in Pickle, taken by the Crews of Vessels or Boats *not* on the Tonnage Bounty; while the Bounty for Vessels licensed for the Cod and Ling Fishery, on the *Tonnage* Bounty, was 50s. per Ton, for Tonnage and Cargo to the 5th of July 1826; 45s. from thence to the 5th of July 1827; 40s. to the 5th of July 1828; and 35s. to the 5th of April 1830, when the Bounties ceased altogether, and have not since been renewed.

* The Branding and Punching of Cod and Ling was discontinued at the 5th of January 1850, as well as the Collection of Returns for England.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS.

No. I.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—Account of the Number of Boats in SCOTLAND and the ISLE of MAN, whether Decked or Undecked, *irrespective* of the places to which they belong, employed in the Herring Fishery in the Season of 1864, for one selected Week of each District; with the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; of Coopers, Gutters, Packers, and others employed at the Fisheries in the Week so selected, and the Total Number of all such Persons.

Districts where the Boats were employed at the Herring Fishery.	Boats.	Fishermen and Boys.	Coopers.	Gutters and Packers.	Labourers.	Total Persons employed.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Leith, . . .	95	420	40	110	89	659
Eyemouth, . .	730	3,624	147	969	263	5,003
Greenock, . .	55	185	2	,,	11	198
Ballantrae, . .	80	210	4	,,	22	236
Rothesay, . .	400	1,400	31	252	70	1,753
Inverary, . .	635	1,587	25	590	36	2,238
Campbeltown, . .	143	430	3	40	,,	473
Loch Carron and Skye,	300	900	,,	300	,,	1,200
Loch Broom, . .	813	3,322	10	260	20	3,612
Stornoway, . .	680	3,287	153	1,783	56	5,279
Shetland Isles, .	359	1,472	52	111	,,	1,635
Orkney Isles, . .	238	1,202	55	683	14	1,954
Wick, . . .	976	5,856	319	2,560	278	9,013
Lybster, . .	212	1,089	65	566	51	1,771
Helmsdale, . .	364	2,002	112	1,223	68	3,405
Cromarty, . .	220	1,100	54	600	80	1,834
Findhorn, . .	290	1,450	87	805	97	2,439
Buckie, . .	207	1,064	68	625	75	1,832
Banff, . . .	157	785	55	605	95	1,540
Fraserburgh, . .	302	1,510	97	883	109	2,599
Peterhead, . .	428	2,140	161	1,219	141	3,661
Montrose, . .	500	2,489	107	729	92	3,417
Anstruther, . .	500	2,795	156	1,118	340	4,409
Isle of Man, . .	340	2,380	19	85	140	2,624

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

No. II.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT for SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, of the Number and Tonnage of Boats, Decked or Undecked, employed in the Shore Curing Herring, and Cod and Ling Fisheries, in the Year ended 31st December 1864, with the Districts to which they belong; the Number of Fishermen and Boys by whom manned; the Number of Fish-curers and Coopers; with the estimated value of Boats, Nets, and Lines.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Boats.	Tonnage of Boats.	Number of Fishermen and Boys.	Number of Fish-curers.	Number of Coopers.	All other Persons Estimated.	Estimated Value of Boats.	Estimated Value of Nets.	Estimated Value of Lines.	Estimated TOTAL VALUE.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*				
Leith,	550	5,464	1,251	17	85	956	£17,837	£24,817	£2,096	£44,750
Eyemouth,	708	8,223	1,860	63	147	3,196	26,757	29,920	5,029	61,706
Greenock,	186	861	427	20	21	322	3,538	4,719	265	8,522
Ballantrae,	316	700	697	13	9	432	2,629	3,380	677	6,686
Glasgow,	29	148	69	27	30	616	760	700	30	1,490
Rothesay,	293	1,759	766	48	31	878	6,067	9,267	322	15,656
Inverary,	1,135	4,746	2,648	83	27	861	14,211	32,747	1,580	48,538
Campbeltown,	412	1,895	1,187	36	7	374	8,662	12,400	528	21,590
Loch Carron and Skye,	725	2,565	2,178	33	...	1,397	4,641	15,992	2,431	23,064
Loch Broom,	688	3,674	2,713	13	10	2,569	8,845	19,248	2,192	30,285
Stornoway,	772	5,204	3,221	20	28	3,410	14,954	12,064	8,000	35,018
Shetland Isles,	642	1,175	2,964	53	52	1,182	5,974	6,396	4,313	16,683
Orkney Isles,	641	3,663	2,336	25	57	1,084	9,201	10,806	469	20,476
Wick,	1,013	10,731	3,966	116	319	3,962	36,678	55,756	2,513	94,947
Lybster,	335	3,673	1,479	41	65	751	9,920	13,401	207	23,528
Helmsdale,	224	2,026	855	25	112	1,313	5,045	10,088	630	15,763
Cromarty,	310	2,916	924	19	54	1,393	7,491	8,703	1,731	17,925
Findhorn,	425	3,729	1,460	34	99	2,619	10,498	22,095	2,807	35,400
Buckie,	679	5,900	2,550	38	68	3,018	27,203	33,624	8,112	68,939
Banff,	330	2,889	925	31	55	1,518	7,022	13,900	2,300	23,222
Fraserburgh,	533	4,421	1,302	34	98	1,878	11,381	19,948	3,977	35,306
Peterhead,	375	3,501	758	41	162	3,067	12,216	13,140	2,816	28,172
Montrose,	658	4,517	1,549	29	107	2,490	14,737	14,230	6,875	35,842
Anstruther,	724	8,507	2,849	88	156	4,275	29,141	57,625	10,203	96,969
Total for Scotland,	12,703	92,887	40,934	947	1,799	43,561	£295,408	£444,966	£70,103	£810,477
Isle of Man,	628	5,635	2,550	79	17	865	32,728	27,600	4,850	65,178
Grand Total,	13,331	98,522	43,484	1,026	1,816	44,426	£328,136	£472,566	£74,953	£875,655

NOTE.—In addition to the 43,680 Fishermen, Curers, and Coopers employed in Scotland, it is estimated that 43,561 other persons were employed in the Fisheries there; and in the Isle of Man 865 other persons, besides the 2,646 Fishermen, Curers, and Coopers employed there.

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

No. III.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ACCOUNT of the Tonnage of Shipping and of the number of Seamen engaged in the Trade of the Herring and Cod and Ling Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN, in the Year ended 31st December 1864; distinguishing those employed in Importing Stave Wood, Hoops, and Salt, in carrying Herrings or Cod Fish Coastwise, or Exporting them abroad, and distinguishing British from Foreign Tonnage and Men.

DISTRICTS.	TONNAGE AND MEN.														Grand Total of Tonnage and Men.			
	Importing Stave Wood or Hoops for the Fisheries.				Importing Salt for the Fisheries.				Carrying Herrings or Cod-Fish Coastwise to Market.		Exporting Herrings or Cod-Fish.							
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		British.		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.	Tons.	Men.
Leith,	500	45	450	35	1,400	81	"	"	210	20	2,704	272	"	"	4,814	418	450	35
Eyemouth,	"	"	70	5	1,936	156	"	"	1,309	103	116	9	65	4	3,361	268	135	9
Greenock,	60	4	"	"	300	21	"	"	310	23	280	20	"	"	950	68	"	"
Ballantrae,	"	"	"	"	190	15	"	"	150	12	"	"	"	"	340	27	"	"
Glasgow,	60	4	"	"	160	10	"	"	1,350	68	849	46	"	"	2,419	128	"	"
Rothesay,	16	3	"	"	311	27	"	"	2,099	80	"	"	"	"	2,426	110	"	"
Inverary,	"	"	"	"	491	40	"	"	1,883	139	"	"	"	"	2,374	179	"	"
Campbletown,	"	"	"	"	284	22	"	"	400	23	13	2	"	"	697	47	"	"
Loch Carron and Skye,	"	"	"	"	220	16	"	"	900	70	48	9	"	"	1,168	95	"	"
Loch Broom,	"	"	"	"	355	33	"	"	225	17	"	"	"	"	580	50	"	"
Stornoway,	280	24	156	14	1,314	93	"	"	2,637	280	4,977	405	29	3	9,208	802	185	17
Shetland Isles,	75	4	"	"	1,804	107	"	"	1,340	89	430	30	1,460	117	3,649	230	1,460	117
Orkney Isles,	"	"	36	3	674	54	"	"	329	35	455	38	"	"	1,458	127	36	3
Wick,	2,392	190	3,987	316	5,110	366	"	"	2,837	239	8,767	576	1,017	66	19,106	1,371	5,004	382
Lybster,	258	16	"	"	879	86	"	"	198	16	2,331	170	47	4	3,666	288	798	4
Helmsdale,	355	33	180	17	1,115	82	"	"	445	52	4,010	269	618	42	5,925	436	151	59
Cromarty,	"	"	"	"	908	72	"	"	115	11	1,414	108	151	12	2,437	191	216	12
Findhorn,	284	23	"	"	1,585	88	"	"	310	29	2,207	142	216	14	4,386	282	48	14
Buckie,	118	6	"	"	775	58	"	"	"	"	847	67	48	5	1,740	131	278	5
Banff,	340	20	244	14	701	45	"	"	150	15	291	21	34	4	1,482	101	47	18
Fraserburgh,	506	39	656	52	1,036	63	84	5	417	37	2,733	190	740	51	4,692	329	1,480	108
Peterhead,	"	"	852	80	1,356	82	"	"	490	40	2,748	172	749	41	4,594	294	1,601	121
Montrose,	423	26	"	"	1,355	87	"	"	438	35	480	38	"	"	2,696	186	"	"
Anstruther,	246	18	"	"	408	27	"	"	1,697	152	603	48	181	21	2,954	245	181	21
Total for Scotland,	5,913	455	6,631	536	24,667	1,731	84	5	20,239	1,585	36,303	2,632	5,355	384	87,122	6,403	12,070	925
Isle of Man,	"	"	"	"	1,410	134	"	"	4,950	380	374	50	"	"	6,734	564	"	"
Grand Total,	5,913	455	6,631	536	26,077	1,865	84	5	25,189	1,965	36,677	2,682	5,355	384	93,856	6,967	12,070	925

Board of Fisheries, Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

FISHERY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

No. IV.

FISHERY STATISTICS.—ABSTRACT of the preceding Accounts, showing the Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen, the Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys, and the Number of all other Persons employed in the Fisheries in SCOTLAND and the ISLE OF MAN in the Year ended 31st December 1864.

ABSTRACTS.	Tonnage of Vessels and Number of Seamen.				Tonnage of Boats and Number of Fishermen and Boys.		Number of all other persons employed in the Fisheries.	Total Tonnage and Persons employed in the Fisheries.			
	British.		Foreign.					British.		Foreign.	
	Tons.	Seamen.	Tons.	Seamen.	Tons.	Fishermen and Boys.		Tons.	Persons.	Tons.	Persons.
SCOTLAND.											
Total of Herring Fishery Account, No. 1,	3,576¼	727	...	...	...	...	...	3,576¼	727	...	...
Do. of Cod and Ling Fishery Account, No. 1,	5,924	1,606	...	...	...	...	...	5,924	1,606	...	...
Do. of Fishery Statistics Account, No. 2,	...	...	...	...	92,887	40,934	46,307	92,887	87,241	...	...
Do. of do. No. 3,	87,122	6,403	12,070	925	...	...	...	87,122	6,403	12,070	925
Total for Scotland,	96,622¼	8,736	12,070	925	92,887	40,934	46,307	189,509¼	95,977	12,070	925
ISLE OF MAN.											
Total of Herring Fishery Account, No. 1,	1,487	213	...	...	...	...	...	1,487	213	...	...
Do. of Fishery Statistics Account, No. 2,	...	...	...	...	5,635	2,550	961	5,635	3,511	...	...
Do. of do. No. 3,	6,734	564	...	...	...	...	...	6,734	564	...	...
Total for Isle of Man,	8,221	777	...	...	5,635	2,550	961	13,856	4,288	...	...
Grand Total for Scotland and Isle of Man,	104,843¼	9,513	12,070	925	98,522	43,484	47,268	203,365¼	100,265	12,070	925

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

REPORT by the ENGINEERS on the State of the HARBOUR WORKS under the Charge of the BOARD OF FISHERIES.

As reported last year, the Deepening Works at the Western Entrance of the Victoria Harbour, Dunbar, were carried forward by the Board upon Day's Wages, and completed by means of the Diving Bell and Diving Helmet; but the Accounts have not yet been settled with the Contractor.

D. & T. STEVENSON,
Engineers.

EDINBURGH, 1*st June* 1865.

HARBOUR ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, PIERS OR QUAYS.

An ACCOUNT of the SUMS RECEIVED and PAID by the COMMISSIONERS for the BRITISH FISHERIES for BUILDING or REPAIRING PIERS or QUAYS in SCOTLAND, under the Act 5th George IV. Cap. 64, in the year ended 31st December 1864.

Dr.

Date		£	s.	d.
1864.				
	To Balance remaining at 31st December 1863,	£895	18	7
March 31.	To Cash, Parliamentary Grant for the year ended 31st March 1864,	3000	0	0
April 7.	To Cash, Bank Interest for do.	184	11	2
„ 11.	To Cash, being the Balance of Bank Interest on Dunbar Harbour Account, from 1st April 1860 to 31st March 1864, upon closing that Account at Exchequer,	8	7	8
July 1.	To Cash, Parliamentary Grant for the year ending 31st March 1865,	3000	0	0
Nov. 30.	To Cash, from Magistrates of Dunbar, being the License Dues Collected at Dunbar Harbour: Fishing 1864,	97	3	9
Dec. 5.	To Cash, being Repayment of the unexpended Balance of Instalments made for Day Wages to complete Dunbar Harbour Works,	32	10	6
		£7218	11	8

Cr.

Date		£	s.	d.
1864.				
	By Payments to Account of Dunbar Harbour,	£504	14	9
	By Do. for Inspectors' Wages for Dunbar Harbour,	186	19	7
		£691	14	4
	By Balance remaining at 31st December 1864,	6526	17	4
		£7218	11	8

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT showing the EXPENDITURE on each of the HARBOUR WORKS carrying on by the BOARD OF FISHERIES in the year ended 31st December 1864.

Dr. DUNBAR HARBOUR—COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.		*Cr.* MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF DUNBAR.	
1864. To Balance Overdrawn,	£2,744 12 10	1864. By Balance overdrawn, as stated in last year's Abstract,	£2,052 18 6
		" By Payments further to Account of the Works,	504 14 9
		" Do. Inspector's Wages,	186 19 7
	£2,744 12 10		£2,744 12 10

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Board of Fisheries,
Edinburgh, 1st June 1865.

REPORT

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BRITISH FISHERIES,

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1864.

BEING FISHING 1864.

SIXTIETH

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *June* 1865.

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CALEDONIAN CANAL.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE SIXTIETH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

THE Caledonian Canal has been unusually free, during the past year, from floods in the lakes and rivers; and, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, and heavy falls of snow, the navigation was exposed to little interruption or difficulty.

Several works contributing to the improvement of the Canal have been executed within the year. The county of Inverness having agreed to contribute towards the expense of improving the public road around the western angle of Loch Dochfour, the Commissioners undertook to raise and widen their embanked towing path at that spot, and during the winter executed the greater part of this work, which will be completed in the summer months. The landing pier at Aldourie, on Loch Ness, has been finished, and is now conveniently used by the steam packets, as one of their regular calling stations. The navigable channel of Loch Oich has been improved by dredging, and the materials raised have been used for extending the embanked approach to the swing-bridge at the south west end of that loch. Some progress has been made in the erection of additional dwelling-houses for lock-keepers and other stationary workmen. These and other works undertaken during the year are fully described in the Annual Report of the general superintendent. App. No. 1.

The Commissioners regret that they are unable to report favourably of the revenue of the Canal during the past year. In the year ending 30th April 1864, the receipts amounted to 6,871 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.*; in the year ending 30th April 1865, to 5,657 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.*; thus showing a decrease of no less than 1,213 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* The expenditure has, at the same time, slightly increased, having amounted in the former year to 6,449 *l.* 6 *s.*; and in the latter to 6,555 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* In the one case, the excess of receipts over expenditure was 422 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*, while, unhappily, in the past year the expenditure exceeded the receipts to the extent of 898 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* This is the first occasion since the revision of the dues in 1860, that the receipts have been inadequate to meet the annual expenditure; and it is with much regret that the Commissioners have found themselves under the necessity of drawing upon the surplus revenue of former years.

The failure of the revenue is mainly due to a diminution of the through traffic of shipping, of which the causes are not very clearly ascertainable. That they are not to be sought in the rate of dues levied upon shipping, may be inferred from the fact that the decrease is found to have mainly occurred during the winter months, when the value of the Canal navigation is most felt by shipowners, while the average traffic has been well maintained during the summer,—a period at which the facilities of navigation round the coast offer a strong inducement to the owners and masters of ships to save the expenses incident to the shorter route through the Canal. One cause of the small winter traffic appears to have been the early closing of the Baltic and other Northern ports by frost, and their late re-opening. Accidental circumstances had also contributed to enlarge the revenue of previous years, which were wanting in the past year; as, for example, an unusual influx of linseed and flax from the Baltic ports in 1862-63, and 1863-64, in consequence of the American war, and a large traffic in iron for the construction of railways, since completed. On the other hand, the number of passengers by fast and slow steamers, amounted during the year to 15,869, being a larger number than in App. No. 5.

in any previous year, and contributed a revenue of 452 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.*, as compared with 416 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* in the previous year.

Notwithstanding the discouragements of the past year, the Commissioners are disposed to assign the diminished traffic to general dulness of trade in that part of Scotland, and to other temporary and accidental causes, and they look with confidence to its eventual revival. Nor are they without hopes that the discovery of iron ore at Glengarry may ensure a considerable annual addition to their ordinary revenue. They perceive no grounds for apprehending injury to the interests of the navigation in the further extension of the railway system in the North of Scotland, which continues to develope the general resources and traffic of the country. The railways which divert traffic from the Canal are rather the shorter lines of communication east and west, as from Hull to Liverpool, from Newcastle to the Solway Firth, and from Leith or Grangemouth to Glasgow. These, however, have long been in operation, and their effects are not likely to be more injurious in future than in past years.

CRINAN CANAL.

The navigation of this Canal was unavoidably interrupted during the past year for upwards of a month, by the unusual drought which exhausted the water supply, and by the necessity of executing some important repairs at the summit level. During this time the Canal was not available for the through shipping traffic, but was open to the swift passenger track-boat, which has only a light draft of water. Mainly in consequence of this interruption of the navigation, the revenue of the Canal has slightly fallen off. In the year ending 30th April 1864, the receipts of the Canal and harbour amounted to 3,605 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.*, and in the year ending 30th April 1865, to 3,450 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.*; thus showing a diminution in the latter period, of 154 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.* The expenditure has also been considerable, but much less heavy than in the preceding year. In the year ending 30th April 1864, the payments had amounted to 4,545 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*, while in the year ending 30th April 1865, they were reduced to 3,661 *l.* 1 *s.*,—thus showing a diminution of expenditure, in the latter year, of
App. No. 8. 884 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.* In the expenditure of this last year, however, were included several extraordinary charges, amounting, in the aggregate, to not less than 700 *l.*, among which may be mentioned the purchase of punts for dredging, the expenses of dredging operations, the renewal of the wharf at Bellanoch, and some long-delayed improvements at Ardrishaig. To these necessary causes of expenditure is to be added the annual payment of 250 *l.* to the Bank of Scotland, in reduction of the outstanding debt of the Commissioners, called the "Old Account." These several payments exceeded the receipts of the Commissioners within the year by 210 *l.* 5 *s.* 10 *d.*, and, added to the extraordinary expenditure of the preceding year, show a balance against the Commissioners at the Bank of Scotland, as at the 30th April last, of 412 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* All these works, however, are essential improvements of the navigation, and of the property of the Commissioners, which a surplus revenue has enabled them to undertake. In the present year they propose to construct a new swing-bridge across the Canal at Ardrishaig, one-half the expense being contributed by gentlemen interested in the communication, and to improve the landing wharf for steamers at Crinan; but otherwise the Commissioners do not anticipate any unusual demands upon their income in the shape of extraordinary expenditure.

The establishment of a new Company running their steam vessels with goods and passengers, between Wemyss Bay and Ardrishaig, promises an increased revenue from harbour dues during the present year, and a general encouragement to the trade and traffic of the district; and from these and other sources, the Commissioners have reason to anticipate continued prosperity to the navigation.

By order of the Commissioners,

T. Erskine May,
Secretary.

29 June 1865.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CALEDONIAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1865.

COMMENCING, as usual, at the eastern end of the Canal, the necessary repairs of the timber jetties, projecting from the wings of the Entrance Lock, have as yet been but partially effected, owing to the more pressing employment of the workmen elsewhere; but they are temporarily sustained, so as to facilitate the entry and departure of vessels. The requisite larch timber for piling has been obtained from the Canal plantations.

Allusion has formerly been made to the case of the approach road to the steamboat wharf at the head of the Muirtown Locks, which was originally constructed as an accommodation road, to connect with one of the county district roads intercepted by the formation of the Canal, insomuch that it is subject to a very considerable traffic wholly irrespective of Canal uses. Having been substituted in lieu of a worse portion of the old road, there can be no obligation to maintain it for the general traffic; nevertheless this obligation is practically enforced by the necessity of keeping it in a serviceable condition for that of the steamers, so that the county authorities are thereby enabled to evade their contribution towards the expense. The length is somewhat more than a quarter of a mile; and the combined traffic is so heavy as to involve the necessity of frequent repair.

The puddle-linings, by which the original formation of certain portions of the Muirtown Reach had to be supplemented, in order to render them sufficiently retentive, are, on the whole, in good preservation; but the occurrence of any defect or breach in them, however slight at first, requires to be carefully watched and remedied as soon as practicable, so as to prevent more serious consequences. One new leak in particular appeared in the early part of last summer, and was attended with symptoms that gave rise to a good deal of anxiety, besides rendering it expedient to incur some considerable labour and expense in endeavouring to discover and shut up its source; but although these attempts have been only partially successful (owing to the impossibility of removing the water wholly from the Muirtown Reach without a more prolonged stoppage of the navigation, and more costly operations than the occasion would seem at present to warrant), the more alarming symptoms have latterly disappeared, and the leak appears to have settled down into a mere escape of water which, so far as regards its amount, is of no significance whatever. At another portion of the Reach, likewise, a still more decided, although less dangerous, fracture showed itself; but it proved to be more accessible, and was promptly repaired. The puddle-linings, being laid on the interior slopes of the banks, are exposed, in some degree, to the wash of the steamers; but the deficiencies referred to are thought to be due rather to fortuitous or incidental causes, which it is difficult, if not impossible, to trace.

The accumulation of *débris*, which is gradually formed at the inlet of Dochfour Burn, was removed by dredging, and the materials applied in repairing the surface of the embanked trackpaths in Loch Dochfour, which had been injured by the wash of very high floods during the two previous winters, as described in my last Annual Report.

The originally intended continuation and completion of the embanked trackpath around the western angle of Loch Dochfour, and the raising of the public road above the level of floods, which had been delayed for several years by the refusal of the county to contribute a moiety of the expense of the latter operation, was last year more urgently pressed on the attention of the Commissioners, and the required contribution at length agreed to; but it was too late to get the work completed with advantage before the winter set in. The greater bulk of the materials, however, were collected (chiefly by dredging, and thereby improving also the navigable channel), and thrown into the rough form of the embankment, so as at the same time to ensure the requisite safety of travelling during the winter,—the final completion of the work being reserved for the most favourable portion of the present summer.

In terms of the authority given by the Commissioners, a sufficient force of workmen was employed in erecting the new Landing Pier at Aldourie, for which the requisite timber for piling and framework were supplied by the proprietor; and it was ultimately made as substantial and commodious as any of the other piers erected on the shores of Loch Ness, with a view to its being used as a calling station by the steam-packets, which accordingly now resort to it habitually.

The new pier at the entrance from Loch Ness at Fort Augustus is found to be very convenient for local purposes, but will be rendered much more so by the addition of storage accommodation. It will also effect some saving by having it as an additional coaling station for the steam tug-boat on Loch Ness, when, in certain states of the wind, it has to wait for employment at the upper end of the lake. It has accordingly been deemed expedient to erect a coal store immediately adjoining the pier, having two separate compartments, of which one will be reserved for the use of the steam tug-boat, and the other rented for the accommodation of the public. A weighing machine will be a suitable appendage for the joint service of both, and is now all that is wanting to render that accommodation complete.

The large pumping steam engine supplied by Messrs. Bolton & Watt for the withdrawal of the water at the original formation of the lower Fort Augustus Locks, and subsequently used during the general operations of repair in 1844–46, is regarded as a permanent fixture, and kept in reserve for any future necessity of repairs at the same point. When in the act of pumping, the water is conducted from the well by a sort of rude culvert, which had to be taken under both the embankments for the public road and the Canal bank or trackpath. These covered portions consisted of a wooden trunk or box, of which the timber having latterly decayed, the culvert was consequently more or less obstructed by the falling materials of the bank, and must soon have been wholly choked up; insomuch that its renewal in some shape has become necessary for this and for other reasons. Having, therefore, obtained a supply of very suitable stones for the purpose, a considerable portion of its length has been converted into a permanent structure, while there are nearly sufficient materials left for the completion of the remainder at some convenient opportunity.

It being necessary to employ the steam dredger last summer in removing the accumulation of gravel brought into the Canal by the Burn of Laggan, the excavated materials were deposited, as formerly, on the site of the proposed embanked approach to the swing-bridge at the south-west end of Loch Oich, to which particular reference was made in my last Annual Report; and, as suggested therein, the opportunity was taken to complete the formation of the bank with the additional materials obtained by dredging in a neighbouring portion of Loch Oich, where the navigable channel has been much improved by widening and straightening in consequence. This two-fold operation may justly be regarded as a permanent addition of no small importance to the existing facilities for the safe passage of shipping; and although the further extension of the embanked approach may still be desirable, the immediate inconvenience and danger to the bridge are now very materially removed.

The Burn of Laggan itself is conducted into the Canal over a perpendicular fall or forebay of considerable height, the security of which depends very much on the preservation of the artificial channel for some distance behind. This is carefully paved with squared stones, which during the long period since the original formation of the Canal had suffered some displacement; insomuch that it was considered necessary to take up and relay with cement a considerable portion of the pavement, in concert with the other operations at that place.

The artificial outlet of Loch Lochy, by which the river of that name passes off (in lieu of its original channel, which is now occupied by the Canal) is cut through banks of loose gravel, which are exposed to the force of the waves impelled by easterly winds along the full fetch of the lake; and unless protected by pitchings, the loose gravel would be washed down and cause a serious obstruction to the proper action of the outlet. One of these easterly storms occurring at a time when the lake was in an unusually low condition, so as to expose the foundations of the pitchings, a considerable portion of them gave way, and had to be replaced and more securely founded last summer.

A small jetty and wooden coal-shed, which were erected at the lower end of Loch Lochy for the accommodation of the steam passage-boats which continued to ply on the lakes during the general repairs of the works in 1843–46, were afterwards found so useful in the case of the steam tug-boat being sometimes more advantageously stationed at that end, that in consequence of their entire decay, it has been thought advisable to renew the jetty (which has been done at a trifling cost with timber piling from the Canal plantations), and to provide for the reconstruction of the coal store with stone walls. In like manner, as by the similar accommodation at Fort Augustus, the steam tug-boat service will thus be permanently facilitated and economised.

It is usual in the early part of May, before the swift passenger steamers begin to ply for the season, to take a few days to run off the water from the Canal reaches, in all places where this is available, for the purpose of examining and repairing such portions of the works as cannot be otherwise conveniently got at. A week or less generally suffices for this purpose; but, as anticipated in my last Annual Report, the increasing defects of the locks and lock-gates at Bannavie and Corpach rendered it expedient to incur a stoppage of the navigation for a fortnight of last May, of which due notice was advertised. On this occasion, the threatened breach in the walls of the upper Bannavie Lock, therein referred to, was more effectually obviated; and the most defective of the forebays and platforms, constituting the under-support and traversing area of the lock-gates, were subjected to a new treatment of grouting with concrete, with such good effect that it will be found advisable to repeat the process in other cases which are equally needful and as similar occasions may serve. The repairs of the lock-gates alluded to under this head have chiefly consisted in the substitution of new mitring pieces of oak timber in lieu of the former, which were either decayed or worn out by friction, and by the irregular contact of vessels.

The

The upper pair of gates of the sea lock at Corpach, which are of timber, and by several years the oldest on the line of the Canal, were described in my last Annual Report as being apparently in a dilapidated condition and requiring considerable repair; but although the requisite materials were provided, it was not found convenient to effect this until the present time. On being now taken out and laid on the adjoining beach, the lower portions of the gates which, when working, are always under water, and where strength is most essential, are found to be in much better preservation than was expected; and the present repair will yet render them serviceable for a good many years to come.

The whole of the new piles provided for the repair of the timber pier or jetty adjoining the outer wing of the Corpach sea lock, which was erected and requires to be maintained for the use of the swift line of passenger steamers, were driven into their places before the commencement of last season, and temporarily secured to the framework until it should be found convenient to effect the renewal of the surface platform, for which sufficient time was not then left. The pressure of other employment for the Canal workmen of late has rendered a further postponement of this work necessary; but the requisite accommodation will be kept up by some partial repair of the weakest portions.

The erection of additional dwelling houses for lock-keepers or other stationary workmen having been authorised by the Commissioners within certain limits, it is considered that the greater economy will be attained by such arrangements as may fully employ the spare time of the Canal workmen from other still more pressing operations. Accordingly the past year has been chiefly occupied at such available intervals in the collection and preparation of stones and other materials for building; but the foundations have been laid, and the walls commenced of two additional lock-houses at Clachnaharry, one at Aberchalder, and two at Corpach; and it is proposed that the masonry, at least, of these should be completed by the Canal workmen with little or no additional aid, their place at the locks being partly supplied by ordinary labourers. The present lock-house at Aberchalder, erected at the original formation of the Canal, is an unsuitable and disproportionate structure, and was so ill-founded that one of its end walls has long been in an unsafe condition; so that it was considered necessary to take it down and rebuild it last summer, which was so much time and labour abstracted from the progress of the new erections.

The services of the carpenters of the establishment, as apart from other special operations, have been chiefly confined to the necessary repairs of the barges at present in use; so that not much progress has yet been made in the construction of the new and more improved form of barge which must be provided for the general purposes of the Canal at an early date, in lieu of what is at present undergoing decay. A large and valuable lot of additional oak timber, however, has been provided on favourable terms, and of a quality that will ensure the durability of the new barge when properly built and completed. It will be fitted for some uses to which none of the previous barges have been conveniently applicable; and if sheathed with iron, which may or may not be done, can be used effectively for breaking ice on the Canal reaches.

Repeated occasions have arisen during the past year to employ both the diving-bell and the diving-helmet at nearly every point where their services are chiefly available; and this resource has been found most invaluable in obviating the necessity of interruption to the navigation, and saving other and still more laborious and circuitous processes of repair.

Both the steam tug-boats, being in good working order, have required little or no repair during the past year.

Some further, although not important, additions have been made to the inclosure and planting of the Canal grounds at Fort Augustus, Kytra, and Bannavie.

The required provision against accidents at the Muirtown swing-bridge and wharfs, which was in process of fulfilment at the date of my last Annual Report, was soon afterwards carried out so far as circumstances would admit, and may perhaps in some degree be credited with the exemption from further accidents since that time, although much longer intervals have elapsed previously without their occurrence. Additional lamps have also been put up at the head of the Bannavie Locks, where the steamers arrive and depart in the dark during the winter months.

The weather during the past year has been chiefly remarkable for the unusual eexmption from floods in the lakes and rivers, and the still more unusual preponderance of easterly winds throughout almost its whole course; but there were heavy and continuous falls of snow during the winter, and the navigation was, to some small extent, incommoded by ice. The snow has been gradually disappearing without danger to the works from any sudden thaws or consequent inundation; and there is still a sufficient remnant left on the mountains to keep up a copious supply of water during the ensuing summer.

Caledonian Canal Office,
Inverness, 1 May 1865.

George May.

Appendix, No. 2.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CRINAN CANAL WORKS, up to 1st May 1865.

THE navigation has, during the past year, been interrupted by a deficiency of water supply; and by a stoppage for eight days, to execute necessary repairs at the summit level. The interruption to the through traffic from these causes exceeded one month. The deficiency of water occurred during July and part of August, and although it closed the navigation for through traffic, it did not interfere much with the swift passenger-boat, which being of light draft, was able to pass over the summit level. The reaches remained open, with sufficient water to accommodate the local traffic, which is of considerable importance.

The harbour at Ardrishaig, especially as regards the steam-boat pier, has been still further improved by means of the steam dredger. A mass of rock, which was much complained of by the fishermen as injuring their boats, has been removed; the roadway of the breakwater, which was formerly of timber, has been paved with flags from our own quarry at Crinan, and is now a substantial and permanent work. To ensure the safety of the public, and the better lighting of the harbour, especially the entrance to the sea lock, two additional gas lamps have been placed at the inner end of the breakwater.

The recent timber extension of the steam-boat pier and other works connected with the harbour have sustained no damage during the winter storms. While the through traffic was interrupted from want of water, advantage was taken of that opportunity to remove the upper gates of the sea lock at Ardrishaig, and also the lower gate of Lock No. 4, for repair, which was successfully accomplished, together with the repair of all the lock-gate sills at the same place, the result of which is a considerable saving of water in the Cairnbaan Reach. The new iron steam vessels navigating this canal, and especially the screw steamers of more recent construction, which have their stem or forefoot nearly perpendicular, and are built expressly to pass through the canal, take advantage of every inch of length of lock, and consequently come into frequent collision with the lock-gate sills, and necessarily cause them considerable damage; for in their original construction, the sills were never calculated to bear concussions of this sort, which could not happen with vessels of the old build, their bows being raked forward above, and rounded off at the junction with the keel. The sills, indeed, to do their own proper work, were faulty in that original construction; and now that they have to bear this rough usage, something is required to be done in order to meet the difficulty. With a view to arrive at a practical solution of this point, when the water was removed for eight days from the summit level for a general overhaul of sills, lock gates, &c., in April, a simple and comparatively inexpensive plan was adapted to one of them, with a view to secure the desired result, which if successful after a fair trial, should be applied to all of them, without delay, by which means a more serious outlay at a future period may be obviated.

The Crinan Reach, on several occasions, has caused annoyance from leakage, and requires careful watching. The Ardrishaig Reach has continued in perfect order and free from leakage.

The Reservoirs continue in perfectly good order. Loch-claichaig (the last one restored) has been full during the winter, and well tested, without showing any faulty symptom: the improved sluice and gear on this embankment are found to act well, and to fulfil all the desired conditions. In the course of the winter, the whole of the reservoirs were filled with the exception of Loch-an-add (the lowest and principal one) which did not get within 10 feet of its wasting level. Notwithstanding this, unless the ensuing summer is unusually dry, there will be sufficient water to accommodate the traffic.

The outer gates of the sea lock at Crinan were taken out, cleaned, and coated with a composition to resist the ravages of the sea worm. They have only been two years in use, but even in this short period the worm has injured them to some extent. The lower gate of the upper lock at Crinan has also been taken out, repaired, and overhauled; the sills of this lock require some repair that must be accomplished by means of diving apparatus.

The lock gates along the whole line are in very fair condition, and it will not be necessary, unless overtaken by some unforeseen occurrences to provide for any new ones during the course of the year. The swing bridges are also in good order, and not likely to give trouble.

The timber wharf at Bellanoch, where there is a considerable local traffic, has been renewed and improved. The wharf at Lock No. 4, used for the accommodation of the swift passenger traffic, which is also a timber construction, will require a like repair in the course of this year.

The steam dredger has continued to do very well; but it was found necessary to give a general overhaul to her buckets, and to renew the timber frame on which the buckets revolve.

Three second-hand punts, in good condition, have been purchased from the Clyde Trust, which renders our dredging plant very complete. These punts are not only useful for dredging purposes, but are available for carrying on a variety of operations connected with the general service of the Canal.

The

The barge especially constructed for an ice-breaker, but used for many other useful purposes, on being drawn up to undergo repair, was found to be so much decayed as to render her repair impracticable, except at a very large outlay; she has therefore been broken up, but the bottom portion of her will come in well to form the groundwork of a flat punt. Some of the iron work and other materials can be utilised for a variety of purposes. As it is absolutely necessary to have an efficient ice-breaker, materials are being collected for that purpose, and the construction of a new and improved ice-breaker has been commenced, and will, if possible, be ready for work before the winter frosts set in; this, however, much depends on the extent to which the workmen can be spared from other equally important operations.

The old wall inclosing the timber-yard and workshops at Ardrishaig has been taken down and replaced by a new and more substantial wall; the yard itself has been slightly extended and improved, being excavated to a uniform level; the rubbish excavated has been conveniently deposited for the purpose of ballasting vessels frequenting the port. The fencing of this yard was absolutely necessary for the safety, convenience, and better storage of material, and has been long postponed in favour of more urgent operations.

The watercourses from the reservoirs to the Canal and the course from the waste-weir of the summit level have caused very little trouble during the winter, and have sustained no damage.

Although some of the winter storms and accompanying floods were unusually severe and long continued, they passed over without injury to any of the Canal works.

The accompanying statements explain the state of revenue and expenditure for last year. The total revenue is 3,450 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.*; there is a falling-off in the amount of Canal dues to the extent of 130 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*, and of the harbour revenue 52 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.*, and of intermediate wharfages on the Canal 22 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* The amount derived from transit duty is nearly the same as last year. There is a falling off of revenue from all sources this year, as compared with last year, to the extent of 154 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*

The deficiency in Canal dues is accounted for by the closing of the navigation from the causes already explained, as also the deficiency in the intermediate wharfages; the herring fishing last year in Loch Fyne was even a greater failure than in the previous year, which is the main cause of falling-off in the harbour revenue. The increase of tonnage arriving and departing from the harbour which will take place when the Wemyss Bay Company's steamers begin to ply will form an important item in the harbour revenue. The proper development of this new line will also tend to the general interests of the locality, and will no doubt render it more popular than hitherto; and it is to be hoped that the local traffic may be able permanently to support such a fine class of steamers.

The expenditure for the year is 3,381 *l.* 1 *s.* – ½ *d.*; this sum includes an expenditure of upwards of 700 *l.* that does not come under the head of expenditure for ordinary tear and wear, embracing the following: viz., labour and working expenses of dredging-machine, renewing bucket-frame, and repair of buckets and of dredger, renewal of wharf at Bellanoch, improvements and repairs at Ardrishaig Harbour, new wall and levelling of timber-yard, procuring punts for general and dredging purposes, &c.

John B. Fyfe,
Superintendent.

Crinan Canal Office,
Ardrishaig, 1 May 1865.

Appendix, No. 3.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of the CALEDONIAN CANAL for the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 30th April 1864 to 30th April 1865.

RECEIPTS.				£.	s.	d.
I. Canal dues, &c., collected by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Clark, including steam towages				5,014	9	11
II. Transit tolls on passengers				452	2	1
III. Rents of property				117	15	–
IV. Petty Customs from town of Inverness				41	16	5
V. Sum to account of sale of timber from thinnings of plantations				31	9	–
VI. Sum disallowed by Audit Office				–	4	–
AMOUNT of RECEIPTS - - - £.				5,657	16	5
PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.			
I. Pay bills	5,279	3	2			
II. Pay bills for steam tug-boats	861	18	2			
III. Secretary's salary and disbursements	203	15	10			
IV. Shore and anchorage dues to Inverness Harbour Trustees	141	–	8			
V. Messrs. J. and J. Hope's allowance as cashiers for half-year to 30th June 1864	35	–	–			
VI. Mr. James Hope, jun., allowance as cashier for half-year to 31st December 1864	35	–	–			
AMOUNT of PAYMENTS - - - £.				6,555	17	10
EXCESS of PAYMENTS - - £.				898	1	5
	£.	s.	d.			
The balance due by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1864, was	2,092	13	5			
Add interest due by the Bank of Scotland	37	13	11			
	2,130	7	4			
Deduct commission charged by Bank	16	10	2			
				2,113	17	2
Balance due to the Commissioners by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1865, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date - - £.				1,215	15	9

Edinburgh, 16 June 1865.

James Hope, W. S.

Appendix, No. 4.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of the CALEDONIAN CANAL for the CRINAN CANAL, from 30th April 1864 to 30th April 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I. Canal and Harbour, &c. dues collected by Mr. Fyfe - - - -		2,974 16 4
II. Transit tolls on passengers - - - - - - - - -		346 8 4
III. Rents of property - - - - - - - - - -		69 10 6
IV. Hire of Steam Dredger - - - - - - - - -		60 – –
AMOUNT of RECEIPTS - - - £.		3,450 15 2
PAYMENTS.		
I. Pay bills - - - - - - - - - -	3,381 1 –	
II. Messrs. Hope, W. S., allowance as cashiers for half-year to 30th June 1864 - - - - - - -	15 – –	
III. Mr. James Hope, jun., W. S., allowance as cashier for half-year to 31st December 1864 - - - - - -	15 – –	
IV. Payment to Old Crinan Canal account - - - -	250 – –	
AMOUNT of PAYMENTS - - - £.		3,661 1 –
EXCESS of PAYMENTS - - - £.		210 5 10
The balance due to the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1864, was - - - - - - - - - -	181 17 2	
Add interest due to the Bank of Scotland during year - -	11 1 2	
	192 18 4	
Add commission charged by Bank - - - - -	9 6 3	
		202 4 7
Balance due by the Commissioners to the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1865, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date - - -		412 10 5

Edinburgh, 19 June 1865. *James Hope*, W. S.

Appendix, No. 5.

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of VESSELS Navigating the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 1st May 1864 to 1st May 1865.

DATE.	Number of Passages through the Canal.		Number of Passages on Parts of Canal.	Number of Passages by Steamers.	Total of Passages made on Canal.	Amount of Tonnage Rates.
	East to West Sea.	West to East Sea.				
1864:						£. s. d.
May - - -	32	20	26	29	107	260 – 5
June - - -	19	38	33	54	144	335 7 10
July - - -	17	41	16	82	156	332 3 2
August - -	41	24	27	85	177	358 3 10
September - -	180	22	27	83	312	479 5 4
October - -	32	19	12	36	99	353 16 9
November - -	20	28	13	16	77	290 12 10
December - -	47	19	12	15	93	520 13 1
1865:						
January - -	16	10	15	15	56	222 4 7
February - -	40	21	17	17	95	347 15 5
March - -	43	21	37	17	118	328 14 10
April - - -	18	29	57	17	126	297 2 –
TOTALS - -	505	292	292	466	1,555	4,126 – 1

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 6.

TABLE of Comparative Number of Passages and Amount of REVENUE on the CRINAN CANAL, for the Years ending 30th April 1864 and 30th April 1865.

Year ending 30th April 1864.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues.			Vessels and Boats' Dues.			Transit Dues.			TOTAL.		
1863:					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
May - - -	41	76	187	304	61	9	3	161	19	–	14	10	10	237	19	1
June - - -	62	67	51	180	73	13	–	90	5	2	29	16	6	193	14	8
July - - -	86	78	130	294	96	11	1½	133	18	10	68	7	–	298	16	11½
August - -	79	104	31	214	84	1	1½	134	11	5	124	16	6	343	9	–½
September - -	82	93	21	196	90	15	9	137	4	8½	67	16	2	295	16	7½
October - -	57	105	22	184	81	10	10	162	10	10½	22	10	6	266	12	2½
November - -	29	81	12	122	61	2	1½	127	12	8½	4	11	2	193	6	–
December - -	26	77	–	103	55	–	3	116	18	9½	3	14	4	175	13	4½
1864:																
January - -	27	80	4	111	56	1	10½	120	18	6½	4	9	10	181	10	3
February - -	13	75	2	90	26	16	10½	120	15	8	1	5	4	148	17	10½
March - -	22	89	31	142	46	12	3	125	16	9	2	15	8	175	4	8
April - - -	24	80	13	117	50	19	–	98	18	7½	4	7	10	154	5	5½
	548	1,005	504	2,057	784	13	5½	1,531	11	1	349	1	8	2,665	6	2½

Year ending 30th April 1865.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues.			Vessels and Boats' Dues.			Transit Dues.			TOTAL.		
1864:					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
May - - -	41	64	146	251	68	10	3	134	11	6½	8	19	–	212	–	9½
June - - -	68	65	84	217	90	13	–	101	10	2	24	9	2	216	12	4
July - - -	68	38	80	186	62	7	3	72	5	8	95	–	6	229	13	5
August - -	69	67	25	161	58	16	–	97	–	2½	97	12	–	253	8	2½
September - -	82	98	29	209	80	2	–	149	5	2	70	17	4	300	4	6
October - -	42	94	19	155	62	9	10½	132	14	9½	27	9	10	222	14	6
November - -	27	89	15	131	52	19	–	146	14	9½	4	9	8	204	3	5½
December - -	27	93	4	124	60	–	9	152	12	8	5	2	8	217	16	1
1865:																
January - -	26	59	5	90	57	7	10½	89	2	9½	3	10	8	150	1	4
February - -	19	91	3	113	39	4	6	153	19	11	2	8	2	195	12	7
March - -	26	106	8	140	52	13	4½	134	12	–	2	19	6	190	4	10½
April - - -	21	75	14	110	43	5	6	92	10	9½	3	9	10	139	6	1½
	516	939	432	1,887	728	9	4½	1,457	–	6	346	8	4	2,531	18	2½

Appendix, No. 7.

RETURN of RECEIPTS on the CRINAN CANAL, Classified under different Descriptions of Goods, for Year ending 30th April 1865.

——	Slates.	Coals.	Fishing.	Boats.	Goods.	Ballast.	Steamers.	Transit Dues.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1864:									
May - -	18 5 6	28 7 –	50 3 9	1 5 –	28 11 6	7 18 9½	68 10 3	8 19 –	212 – 9½
June - -	13 3 –	23 7 6	30 – 3	1 17 –	24 2 –	9 – 5	90 13 –	24 9 2	216 12 4
July - -	7 12 –	18 16 4	25 13 6	– 15 –	12 6 4	7 2 6	62 7 3	95 – 6	229 13 5
August - -	17 8 3	34 5 1	6 1 6	2 16 –	13 9 –	23 – 4½	58 16 –	97 12 –	253 8 2½
September -	30 10 –	43 17 8½	11 8 3	– 18 –	46 18 1½	15 13 1	80 2 –	70 17 4	300 4 6
October - -	23 – 10	41 9 5	7 11 8	3 13 –	36 4 6	20 15 4½	62 9 10½	27 9 10	222 14 6
November -	35 2 6	54 6 4	3 19 6	2 15 –	40 10 7	10 – 10½	52 19 –	4 9 8	204 3 5½
December -	48 5 9	55 9 9½	1 16 –	– 18 –	37 19 2½	8 3 11	60 – 9	5 2 8	217 16 1
1865:									
January - -	13 10 –	46 8 6	1 8 –	– 9 –	15 16 9	11 10 6½	57 7 10½	3 10 8	150 1 4
February -	43 – 3	60 12 –	– 13 –	– 11 –	38 12 2½	10 11 5½	39 4 6	2 8 2	195 12 7
March - -	18 6 3	47 6 3½	1 6 –	2 5 –	51 16 4	13 12 1½	52 13 4½	2 19 6	190 4 10½
April - -	8 7 –	22 16 10½	– 7 –	2 7 11	40 12 4	17 19 8	43 5 6	3 9 10	139 6 1½
£.	276 11 4	477 2 10	140 8 5	20 9 11	386 18 10½	155 9 1½	728 9 4½	346 8 4	2,531 18 2½

Appendix, No. 8.

STATEMENT of ITEMS of EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE upon the CRINAN CANAL, in the Year ending 30th April 1865.

	£.	s.	d.
New ladder and framing for dredger, overhaul of buckets and links	56	–	–
Three punts for dredging purposes, including towing from Glasgow to Ardrishaig - - - - - - - - -	110	–	–
Labour and working expenses of dredging-machine - - -	260	–	–
Renewing wharf at Bellanoch - - - - - - - -	65	–	–
Restoring pavement of esplanade of breakwater at Ardrishaig Harbour, erecting gas-lamps on same, and removing rock from Harbour - - - - - - - - - -	75	–	–
Wall round timber-yard at Ardrishaig, &c. - - - - -	140	–	–
£.	706	–	–

SIXTIETH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *June* 1865.

429.

Under 2 *oz.*

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[*Price 7d.*] 1865.

3449

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the TWENTY-THIRD REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

SIR,

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission,
December 31, 1864.

WE have the honour of presenting the Twenty-third Report of our proceedings in that department of this Consolidated Commission which superintends the operation of the Copyhold Acts.

We have now completed five thousand five hundred and seventy-one enfranchisements and commutations, of which nine hundred and ten enfranchisements have been effected during the present year. The particulars of these last are stated in the schedule hereto annexed, and they amount to ninety-seven enfranchisements in clerical manors, twenty-six in collegiate manors, and seven hundred and eighty-seven in lay manors.

Besides these enfranchisements we have received four hundred and fifty-two applications, of which one hundred and five are under the voluntary, and three hundred and forty-seven under the compulsory powers of the Acts.

We have further to report, that in pursuance of the powers vested in us by "The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858," and "The Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860," we have authorized two hundred and twenty-two sales, eighty purchases, thirty-four enfranchisements, seventeen exchanges, and twenty-three applications from colleges for raising money for purposes of improvement.

Of these, thirty-seven sales, eighteen purchases, four enfranchisements, seven exchanges, and six applications for raising money for purposes of improvement have been authorized during the present year.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
G. W. COOKE.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

—		Clerical.	Collegiate.	Lay.	Total.
Years	1841	1	—	—	1
	1842	9	—	3	12
	1843	15	1	13	29
	1844	24	—	15	39
	1845	44	—	12	56
	1846	49	—	7	56
	1847	38	1	13	52
	1848	16	1	8	25
	1849	19	1	10	30
	1850	27	1	9	37
	1851	31	2	31	64
	1852	31	—	13	44
	1853	36	6	16	58
	1854	59	11	61	131
	1855	42	32	146	220
	1856	46	23	162	231
	1857	52	21	230	303
	1858	32	13	159	204
	1859	52	11	308	371
	1860	74	57	583	714
	1861	93	59	634	786
	1862	101	72	505	678
	1863	90	47	383	520
	1864	97	26	787	910
Total		1,078	385	4,108	5,571

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

—		No.	Consideration.		
			Payment in full.	Rentcharges.	Land.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.
Years	1841	1	8 14 0	—	—
	1842	12	594 19 0	120 0 0	—
	1843	29	4,815 7 2	17 0 0	—
	1844	39	9,572 0 0	138 19 5	—
	1845	56	10,651 3 4	763 5 6	—
	1846	56	13,162 18 6	286 0 0	97 3 6
	1847	52	12,158 14 8	474 15 0	—
	1848	25	3,091 17 7	56 19 1	—
	1849	30	3,929 6 10	144 7 6	—
	1850	37	7,530 6 3	88 0 1	798 2 2
	1851	64	22,723 4 8	273 13 0	—
	1852	44	16,699 17 9	116 12 0	313 1 25
	1853	58	15,299 19 9	157 15 9	—
	1854	131	30,732 10 3	150 6 5	—
	1855	220	44,874 14 8½	166 10 4½	13 1 15
	1856	231	53,408 4 2½	7 18 11½	—
	1857	303	55,879 17 6½	50 14 0	—
	1858	204	35,802 1 4	3 14 7	—
	1859	371	41,582 19 1	378 19 7	114 1 26
	1860	714	107,415 6 11	805 15 1	0 0 32
	1861	786	74,186 3 5	341 12 7	41 2 32
	1862	678	92,791 5 9¾	340 1 3¾	8 3 35
	1863	520	80,718 13 7	477 14 3¼	—
	1864	910	116,223 4 9¼	1,417 12 0½	—
Total		5,571	853,853 11 1½	6778 6 6½	1,388 1 13

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Leighton Buzzard, otherwise Grovebury.	Bedford	Henry Hanmer, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and heriot.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot, 1*l*. 1*s*., minerals 1*l*. 1*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 30*l*., minerals 5*l*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriot, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 4*l*. 4*s*., quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l*. 7*s*.
Sandy Rectory	Ditto	The Rev. John Richardson, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three years' annual value; minerals 1*l*. 1*s*.
Ramerick	Beds and Herts	The Master Fellows and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 1*l*.
Wargrove	Berks	The Right Honble. Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; nine heriots, 8*s*.; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l*.
Bassetsbury	Bucks	John Lechmere and Edward Walker, Esquires, as Lessees, under the Dean and Canons of Windsor.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Horwood Great	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriot, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value; heriot 5*l*. 5*s*., quit-rents 30 years, minerals 2*s*. 6*d*.
Wycombe West	Ditto	John Lechmere and Edward Walker, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wyrardisbury, otherwise Wraisbury	Ditto	George Simon Harcourt, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About one year's annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Bassingbourn Richmond	Cambridge	The Honble. and Rev. Daniel Heneage Finch Hatton.	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l*. 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s*.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	One-quarter of a year's annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l*. 10*s*.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Buristead in Great Shelford	Cambridge	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Coveney, with its members, (Isle of Ely).	Ditto	The Right Hon. Lord Rokeby	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-tenth years annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 16*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Coveney with its Members (Isle of Ely).	Cambridge -	The Right Hon. Lord Rokeby -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 9*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 11*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 14*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*s.*
Docwraies in Shepreth and Foxton.	Ditto -	William Nash Woodham, Esquire	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 24 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Fulbourn, Zouches - -	Ditto -	Charles Watson Townley, Esquire	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Grantchester with Coton -	Ditto -	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.*
Hauxton, otherwise Hawkeston.	Ditto -	James Lilley, Esquire - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Hogginton, otherwise Oakington.	Ditto -	The President or Master and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriot, and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 4*l.* 7*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Landbeach Chamberlains -	Ditto -	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 50*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Landbeach, Chamberlains	Cambridge	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Maney (Isle of Ely)	Ditto	The Right Honble. Lord Rokeby	Ditto	Ditto	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Maney (Isle of Ely)	Cambridge	The Right Honble. Lord Rokeby	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 14*l.* 14*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 24*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 35*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 19*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.* 14*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 34*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 9*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 8*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 36*l.* 16*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Maney (Isle of Ely) - -	Cambridge -	The Right Honble. Lord Rokeby.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 45*l.* 2*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 9*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
Netherhall Wygorne -	Ditto -	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-half years annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Netherhall Wygorne	Cambridge	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the duchy of Lancaster)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 9*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the duchy of Lancaster)	Cambridge	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-eight-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 46*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-four-sixths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 12*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the duchy of Lancaster).	Cambridge	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 1*l.* 6*s* 8*d.*, minerals 12*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 18*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 16*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 8*l.* 10*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the duchy of Lancaster)	Cambridge	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-a half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 13*s.* 4*d.*, minerals 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Dit	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years; minerals 6*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, minerals 4*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 9*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the duchy of Lancaster).	Cambridge	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 17*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 6*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-four-sixths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 4*l.*, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 6*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 4*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.* 5*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Soham and Fordham, (parcel of the duchy of Lancaster)	Cambridge	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-four-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Thetford	Ditto	George Samuel Hall, Esquire, and Hannah Mary his wife, and Miss Eliza Pigott.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Tyndalls and Lyles in Chatteris (Isle of Ely).	Cambridge	The Right Honble. Lord Rokeby	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-third year's annual value; heriot 7*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; heriot 60*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 11*l.* 18*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.* 4*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; heriots 30*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; heriot 6*l.* 5*s.*; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 14*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-three-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Tyndalls and Lyles in Chatteris (Isle of Ely.)	Cambridge -	The Right Honble. Lord Rokeby	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Dalston, Little - -	Cumberland -	Thomas Sowerby, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto. (In this Manor a fine is payable upon the death of the lord as well as upon the death of the tenant.)
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Penrith - - -	Ditto -	Frederick Cowper, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Beaureper - - -	Derby -	Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Baronet.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	One-fifth of the fee-simple value, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Biggin within the fee of Duffield.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	One-fifth of the fee-simple value; quit-rents 30 years.
Holland, otherwise Hulland-	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	One fifth of the fee-simple value.
Southwood - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	One-fifth of the fee-simple value, minerals included.
Baddow Great - -	Essex -	John Archer Houblon, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Barling - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, London.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; two heriots 25*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bovills Hall in Ardleigh	Essex	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines, quit rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 11*s.* 6*d.*
Brightlingsea	Ditto	James Edward Robinson and Edward Westwood, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Chelmsford, otherwise Bishop's Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet S. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*s.*
Chipping Walden	Ditto	The RightHonble.LordBraybrooke	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Clavering with Langley	Ditto	Ashhurst Majendie, Esq., and the Rev. John Nassau Simpkinson.	Ditto	Ditto	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Costead	Ditto	Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Doddinghurst	Ditto	George Shaw, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Donyland West	Ditto	The Rev. John Philip Tomlinson and the Rev. William Robert Tomlinson.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Earls Hall, otherwise Earls Fee with Poldstedwick	Ditto	The Rev. Henry Lyttelton Neave and Sheffield Neave, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Epping Bury	Ditto	The Honourable Anthony John Ashley.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Fifield, otherwise Fish Head	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse & Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 3*l.*, minerals 12*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Foulness - - -	Essex -	George Finch, Esquire - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ging Berners, otherwise Ging Hospital, otherwise Fryerning.	Ditto -	The Warden, Fellows and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ging Joy Berd Laundry, otherwise Blunts in Stock.	Ditto -	The Right Honorable Earl Wicklow.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ging Margarett, otherwise Margaretting.	Ditto -	The Right Honorable Lord Petre.	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ging Petre, otherwise Ging Abbess, otherwise Ingatestone.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; 20*l.* for capabilities of improvement, heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and heriots.	Settled by award.
Grays in Hedingham Sible -	Ditto -	Ashhurst Majendie, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Hedingham Burrough -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Hemnalls in Thoydon Garnon.	Ditto -	William Coxhead Marsh, Esquire	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 15*s.*
Howbridge Hall - -	Ditto -	Samuel Pitt, Esquire, and the Rev. George Pitt.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About five years' annual value; quit-rents included.
Jepcrack, otherwise Gibcrack	Ditto -	George Brudenell Michelsen Lovibond, Esquire.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Marshalls in North Weald Bassett.	Ditto -	John Archer Houblon, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Milton Hall, otherwise Middleton Hall.	Ditto -	Daniel Robert Scratton, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Moulsham otherwise Moulsham Hall.	Ditto -	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Mucking and Westlee -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Navestock - - -	Ditto -	Ward Soane Braham and Farnham Flower, Esquires.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Navestock	Essex	Ward Soane Braham and Farnham Flower, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three and-seven-eighths' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Paslow, otherwise Pasfield Hall, in High Ongar.	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Prior's Hall, otherwise Stonehall, at Widdington.	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ruckholts	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 8*l.*
Sewardstone	Ditto	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Stapleford Abbotts	Ditto	Joseph Pemberton, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto
Theydon Bois	Ditto	Robert Westley Hall Dare, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Tilbury with Nortofts and Skeyts.	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals included.
Tollesbury Hall	Ditto	Charles Du Cane, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Wakering, Great	Ditto	Sir John Tyssen Tyrrell, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 3*l.* 5*s.*
Wakering, Little	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; two heriots 25*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Waltham, Great, The Rectory of.	Ditto	The President, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents	Settled by award.
Waltham Holy Cross	Ditto	Sir William Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Waltham Holy Cross	Essex	Sir William Wake, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value of land, five years' annual value of buildings ; two heriots 100*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Wanstead with Stone Hall	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 3*l.*
Whites Tyrell	Ditto	James Houson Parker, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Woodford	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Four fines ; one year's annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value for fines arbitrary ; one-and-a-half year's annual value for fines certain ; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value for fines arbitrary ; three fines, one year's annual value for fines certain ; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value for fines arbitrary ; one-quarter of a year's annual value for fines certain ; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Woodford - -	Essex -	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 2*l.*, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.*, timber included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Barton and Tupsley -	Hereford -	The Bishop of Hereford -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Six years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Bosbury Colwall and Coddington.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five-and-one-third years' annual value; two heriots 52*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Bromyard and Bromyard Foreign.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Canon Pion - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 10 per cent., minerals 5*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*s.*
Cradley - - -	Ditto -	Richard Yapp, Esquire - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Eigne, Prebend of - -	Ditto -	The Right Honorable and Reverend Lord Saye and Sele, as Prebendary.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Froome Bishop - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Hereford - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; two heriots 52*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Holmer and Shelwick -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 31*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Norton Canon	Hereford	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, Customary freeholds.	Ditto, chief rents	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, chief-rents 30 years, timber 2*l.*, minerals included.
Preston upon Wye	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; two heriots 42*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals 10*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; two heriots 42*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, timber 4*l.* 6*s.*, minerals 5*l.*
Whitborne	Ditto	The Bishop of Hereford	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-tenth value of the timber, minerals included.
Agnells, otherwise Aynells, in Hemel Hempsted.	Hertford	The Honorable Lady Glamis	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; heriot 12*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bishops Stortford	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 2*l.*, minerals included.
Brickendonbury	Ditto	Mrs. Eliza Angelina Willis and others.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Bushey	Ditto	The Earl of Essex	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 27 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Cashio	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Cheshunt	Ditto	Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Corneybury	Ditto	William Butt, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Corneybury - -	Hertford -	William Butt, Esquire - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*
Hemel Hempsted, with the members.	Ditto -	Mrs. Sarah Moore Halsey -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; four heriots 37*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 20*l.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Hormead, Great, otherwise Hormead Bury.	Ditto -	The Venerable John Allen -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Much Hadham - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of London - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 2*l.*, minerals 2*l.* 5*s.*
Much Hadham, the Rectory of.	Ditto -	The Reverend Thomas Randolph as Rector, with the consent of the Lord Bishop of London as Patron.	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*
Park - - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Essex - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 26 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Pauls Walden - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Redbourne - - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Verulam - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Sandon with Luffnall and Cromer.	Ditto -	John George Fordham, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber 100*l.*, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued*.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Shenley Bury - -	Hertford -	Thomas Borron Myers, Esquire -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; two heriots 125*l*., quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriot 2*l*. 10*s*., quit-rents 28 years.
Stevenage - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of London - -	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 17*s*. 6*d*.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	A nominal consideration, the land having been waste of the manor, and the amount of the fine assessed on admission, upon the understanding that the land should be enfranchised.
Tedenhoe, otherwise Tednambury.	Ditto -	Stephen Walters and William Minshull Bigg, Esquires.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Tring, Great, with the members.	Ditto -	William Kay, Esquire - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Five fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value of house; one-third of a year's annual value of land; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three fines; one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five fines; one-third of a year's annual value of land, one-quarter of a year's annual value of house, quit-rents 30 years.
Walkern - - - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Essex - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Watford - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Welwes, otherwise Welwyn Rectory.	Ditto -	The Reverend Sir Brooke William Robert Boothby, as Rector.	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Widdial, otherwise Widdial Bury.	Ditto -	Charles Heaton Ellis, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Woodhall in Kelshall -	Hertford -	John Phillips, Esquire. - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years minerals included.
Yardley - - - -	Ditto -	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Pauls.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annnal value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Saint Ives, with the Sleap and Burstellars.	Hunts -	The Duke of Manchester - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Derby West - - -	Lancaster -	The Marquis of Salisbury -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, and quit-rents	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Wavertree - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto
Kibworth Harcourt - -	Leicester -	The Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford.	Copyhold for 21 years	Fines arbitrary heriots, and quit-rents.	About sixteen years' annual value; heriot 5*l*., quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l*.
Bourn Abbotts, with its members.	Lincoln -	William Ann Pochin, Esquire -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Moulton Dominorum - -	Ditto -	James Edward Robinson and Edward Westwood, Esquires	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Three fines; one year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 4*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*.
Moulton Harrington - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three fines; one year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 5*l*.
Sutton Guanock - -	Ditto -	William Butcher, Esquire -	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Tattersha ll - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable Earl Fortescue.	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Thurlby - - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable Baron Aveland.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Acton - - - -	Middlesex -	The Bishop of London - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*l*.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Barners, otherwise Barnersbury in Isledon, otherwise Islington.	Middlesex	Edward Carleton Tufnell and Thomas Robert Tufnell, Esqrs.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	One-fifth of the fee simple value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee simple value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee simple value; quit-rents 27 years, minerals included.
Brownswood, otherwise Brondeswood.	Ditto	Thomas Twining Wing, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ealing	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Fine 5*l.*; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Earles Court, Kensington	Ditto	John Abraham Whittaker and Joseph Tatham, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Edgware and Kingsbury with its members.	Ditto	The Warden and College of All Souls, Oxford	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value of buildings; five years' annual value of land; quit-rents 30 years, timber 24*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Finchley	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Friern Barnet	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Pauls.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Fulham	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, heriots, timber, and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, heriot and minerals 125*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Greenford	Middlesex	The Bishop of London	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 7*l.*, minerals included.
Hampstead	Ditto	Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 6*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Hanwell	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber 15*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 1*l.* 15*s.*
Harmondsworth	Ditto	Thomas Eyre Foakes, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 30*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals, 40*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Hornsey	Ditto	The Bishop of London	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Hornsey	Middlesex	The Bishop of London	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, timber and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Isleworth Syon, otherwise Syon Isleworth, otherwise Thistleworth.	Ditto	The Duke and Earl of Northumberland.	Ditto	Ditto	About half a year's annual value; quit-rents included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About one year's annual value; heriots, quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About two-thirds of a year's annual value.
St. John of Jerusalem	Ditto	John Wainewright and George Tawke Kempe, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value for land; four years' annual value for house; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Staines	Ditto	Richard Tayler, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Stanwell with its members	Ditto	Sir John Gibbons, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 16*l.* 2*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*
Tottenham, Rectory of	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Saint Pauls.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Twickenham	Ditto	Thomas Wisden, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriot, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Trelleck	Monmouth	The Duke of Beaufort	Ditto	Fines certain, heriot, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Banham Marshalls, Beckhall, and Grays	Norfolk	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Banham Marshalls, Beckhall, and Grays.	Norfolk	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 11*s.* 10*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 16*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-three-quarters years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 107*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-quarter years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 6*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half-years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals, 69*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals, 4*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 19*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-eighths years' annual value ; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals, 3*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Banham Marshalls, Beckhall, and Grays.	Norfolk -	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor) -	Copyhold of Inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 20*l.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 14*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 42*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 17*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 17*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 19*l.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three years annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 13*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals, 1*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*
Boylands in Bressingham -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 12*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*
Bressingham - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 89*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bressingham - -	Norfolk -	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor) -	Copyhold of Inheritance.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 32*l.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 8*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 25*l.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 19*l.* 11*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 31*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 33*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-four-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 9*l.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*l.* 14*s.*
Burnham Windhams -	Ditto -	The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Carleton East with Hetheld	Ditto -	Sir William Foster, Bart., and others, as Trustees of the Charity, known as the Great Hospital in the City of Norwich.	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Cringleford - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four fines; one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 21*l.*
Diss with the members -	Ditto -	Thomas Lombe Taylor, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ditchingham	Norfolk	John Abel Smith, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and one-third value of the timber.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-third years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*s.* 7*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.* 7*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years; minerals 3*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-three quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 16*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-four-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 9*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 13*s.* 5*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 7*s.* 4*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ditchingham	Norfolk	John Abel Smith, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*s.* 7*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*s.* 7*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals, 1*l.* 13*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 14*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-six-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 16*s.* 10*d.*
Earsham	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 16*s.* 10*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-five-sixths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 17*s.* 1*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit rents 29 years, minerals 8*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit rents 29 years, minerals 3*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
				Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 2 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Earsham	Norfolk	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Eccles	Ditto	Sir Thomas Branthwayt Beevor, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 18*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*l.*
Fakenham Lancaster	Ditto	Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart.	Customary freeholds	Reliefs and quit-rents	Four reliefs; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three fines one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Fersfield	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 4*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*l.* 8*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 7*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 3*l.* 11*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Fersfield	Norfolk	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 12*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 13*l.* 3*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 22*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 24*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*
Forncett	Ditto	John Abel Smith, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 7*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 4*l.* 12*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Forncett	Norfolk	John Abel Smith, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-three quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 3*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 5*l.* 10*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Forncett	Norfolk	John Abel Smith, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 4*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.*
Gowthorpe	Ditto	John Steward, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Guton Hall	Ditto	The President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Harleston	Ditto	John Abel Smith, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	itto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Hockham in Banham	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three years' annual value, minerals included.
Holbrooke, otherwise Alburgh	Ditto	John Sancroft Holmes, Esq. (a minor.)	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Kenninghall	Ditto	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Kenninghall - -	Norfolk -	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor) -	Copyhold of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 6*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value, minerals 7*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value, minerals included, for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 10*s.* 10*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half-years' annual value, minerals 2*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value, minerals included, for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value for fines arbitrary; half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-quarters 'years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-quarters years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Kenninghall	Norfolk	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Copyhold of Inheritance	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-one-third years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* 10*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-one-fifth years' annual value for fines arbitrary; two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value for fines certain; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 18*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon two-and-a-half fines, half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rent-charge based upon four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Lopham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon about four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 34*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-five-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Lopham - - -	Norfolk -	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor) -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 35*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 31*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A rent-charge based upon four and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 18*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 4*s.* $7\frac{1}{4}$*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*s.* 10*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 177*l.* 18*s.* $11\frac{3}{4}$*d.*
Mulbarton - -	Ditto -	John Steward, Esquire - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Rockland - - -	Ditto -	Sir Charles Henry John Rich, Bart.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*s.*
Saxlingham Netherhall, Verdons and Thorpe Hall, on the part of Netherhall -	Ditto -	John Steward, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Shelfanger Hall, vice de Lewes and Fryars -	Ditto -	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor) -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 9*s.* 15*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 14*l.* 8*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A rent-charge based upon about four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A rent-charge based upon four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Shelfanger Hall, vice de Lewes and Fryars	Norfolk	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber and minerals 36*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 28*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit rents 29 years, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-four-sixths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Snetterton Old Hall, New Hall, and Carr Hall	Ditto	The Right Honorable the Earl of Albemarle.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 24*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*
Sparham Rectory	Ditto	The Reverend Thomas Starling Norgate, as Rector	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Swannington, Maylossells, Hovells, and Buttevants	Ditto	Thomas Moore Keith, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, timber 14*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, minerals 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*
Taverham Hall, with the Manors of Brodish Bardolphs, otherwise Bardwells and Whitefoots, in Keswicke	Ditto	The Reverend John Nathaniel Micklethwait.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Twyford Swantons Foxley, and Southall in Geist on the part of Southall.	Ditto	The Reverend Robert Isham, and Robert Hamond, Esq.	Ditto	Fines certain	One year's annual value; timber and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Twyford Swantons, Foxley, and Southall in Geist on the part of Twyford Swantons.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Walsingham, Little, late the Queen's.	Ditto	Henry James Lee Warner, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Wellingborough	Northampton	Quintus Vivian, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Wellingborough (formerly belonging to the College of Irthlingborough).	Northampton -	Quintus Vivian, Esquire - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Wellingborough Hatton -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Tynemouth - - -	Northumberland	The Duke and Earl of Northumberland.	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Barton (Isle of Wight) -	Southampton	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value ; heriot 3*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bentley - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Winchester -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; heriots 107*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals included.
Bishops Sutton - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Fines certain and quit-rents	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; heriot 39*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Bishops Waltham - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriot, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments ; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value ; heriot 16*s.* 8*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bishops Waltham - -	Southampton	The Bishop of Winchester -	Copyhold of inheritance.	Fines certain, heriot, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old enclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 2*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; heriot 42*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Cheriton - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 8*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Droxford - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 1*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Eastmeon - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 53*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 22*l.* 6*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 157*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriots 118*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ecchinswell -	Ditto -	The Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Fareham - - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Winchester -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines; one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 4*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Fareham	Southampton.	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 65*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 55*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 4*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fernhill	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars, Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Nine years' annual value; heriot 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 21 years, minerals included.
Hambledon	Ditto	The Bishop of Winchester	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; two-and-a-half heriots, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Two and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Overton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain	One-quarter of a year's annual value.
Ropley	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars, Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives (No right of renewal.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; two heriots 5*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 20 years, minerals included.
Twyford	Ditto	Humphrey Francis Saint John Mildmay, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Ditto	About four years' annual value; heriot, 11*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Stowheath	Stafford	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland and Walter Peter Giffard, Esquire.	Copyhold for three lives	Fines certain, and quit rents.	About one twenty-fifth part of the fee simple value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Chapel and schools being required to be enfranchised, a nominal consideration was accepted.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value.
Aldeburgh	Suffolk	Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five fines; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Barking with Needham	Ditto	The Earl of Ashburnham	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Boulge Hall	Ditto	John Purcell Fitz-Gerald, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Boulge Hall - -	Suffolk -	John Purcell Fitz-Gerald, Esq. -	Copyhold of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Bricet, Great - -	Ditto -	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*s.*
Bungay Burgh - - -	Ditto -	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor) -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto- - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Bungay Priory - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*l.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 8*l.*, minerals 27*l.* 15*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bungay Priory	Suffolk	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor)	Copyhold of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rent 29 years; minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 year minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Bungay Soke	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 2*l.* 6*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 11*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rent-charge based upon three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Bungay Soke - -	Suffolk -	The Duke of Norfolk (a minor) -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10*l.*, minerals 36*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, timber and minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	About three-and-two-third years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 12*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary -	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	A rent-charge based upon three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 29 years, minerals included.
Buxhall - - -	Ditto -	The Rev. Copinger Hill -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; two heriots 37*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Cockerells in Buxhall -	Ditto -	Frederick Harrison and Edward Samuel Alderson, Esquires.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Combes	Suffolk	The Earl of Ashburnham	Copyhold of inheritance;	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 15*l.*
Dagworth with Sorrells	Ditto	John Frederick Robinson, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Earl Soham	Ditto	John Crabtree, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Felixtow Priory	Ditto	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Framlingham at the Castle	Ditto	The Master Fellows and Scholars of Pembroke College, Cambridge	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, minerals 33*l.* 10*s.*
Freckenham	Ditto	Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, quit-rents and minerals included.
Lowestoft	Ditto	Richard Henry Reeve, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Melford	Ditto	Sir William Parker, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	About three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Monk Soham	Ditto	William Anthony Deane, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Mutford	Ditto	Richard Henry Reeve, Esquire	Customary freeholds	Reliefs and free-rents	Three reliefs; free-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance; customary freeholds.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents; free-rents	About five years' annual value; quit and free-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit and free-rents 28 years, timber and minerals included.
Palgrave	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Reeves Hall otherwise Rusalls with Master Stevens in Hepworth.	Ditto	Thomas Thornhill, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Stanningfield Hall	Ditto	Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Sudborne	Ditto	The Marquis of Hertford	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Thorpe Hall	Ditto	Thomas George Corbett, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ufford with the members.	Ditto	Jacob William Carey Whitbread, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Waldringfield with Hilton	Suffolk	The Reverend George Henry Porter.	Copyhold of inheritance.	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 2*l.*
Walsham Church House	Ditto	The Reverend Thomas Baden Powell.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Walton with Trimley	Ditto	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Waylands	Ditto	Peter Bartholomew Long, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wickham with its members, and Byng on the part of Wickham with its members and Byng.	Ditto	The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wix Bishop	Ditto	John Chevallier Cobbold, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ashtead	Surrey	The Honorable Mary Howard	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Byfleet and Weybridge, otherwise called Byfleet with its members.	Ditto	Durley Grazebrook, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; two heriots 15*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 20*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; heriot, quit-rents, timber, and minerals included.
Carshalton	Ditto	William Taylor, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Chertsey Beomond	Ditto	James Cuddon and Francis Thomas Cuddon, Esqs.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 17*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half-a-year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Chobham	Ditto	The Right Honorable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value; two heriots 2*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ebbisham, otherwise Epsom	Ditto	John Ivatt Briscoe, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value of buildings, five years' annual value of land; two heriots 40*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Ebbisham, otherwise Epsom	Surrey -	John Ivatt Briscoe, Esquire -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents - -	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 5*l*., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About one-fifth of the fee simple value; minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; timber and minerals included.
Farleigh - -	Ditto -	The Warden [and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; heriot 10*l*. 10*s*., quit-rents 28 years, timber 13*l*., minerals 2*l*. 10*s*.
Farnham - -	Ditto -	The Bishop of Winchester -	Ditto - -	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value of old inclosures, one-quarter of a year's annual value of allotments; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, about a quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 125*l*, quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Lambeth - - -	Ditto -	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Merrow, otherwise Temple Court.	Ditto -	The Right Honorable the Earl of Onslow.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value, heriot 10*l*. quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Paperworth, otherwise Paper-court.	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Five years' annual value; heriot 5*l*., quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Petersham - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honorable the Earl of Dysart.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, heriots and minerals included.
Pyrford - - -	Ditto -	The Right Honorable the Earl of Onslow.	Customary freeholds -	Heriots and quit-rents -	Seven heriots 35*l*.; quit-rents 28 years.
Ripley and Send - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Copyhold of inheritance Customary freeholds.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents. Heriots and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; fifteen heriots 125*l*., quit-rents 28 years.
Shalford Clifford - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; two heriots 15*l*., quit-rents 28 years, timber 16*l*. 19*s*. 4*d*., minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Sheffield Lingfield - -	Surrey -	William Blount, and Edward Watkin Edwards, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Shere Vachery and Cranley	Ditto -	Edward Bray, Esquire - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value ; heriots 7*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Thorpe - - -	Ditto -	The Reverend Henry Leigh Bennett.	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Copyhold of inheritance; customary freeholds.	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents; reliefs and quit-rents.	Four-and-one-eighth years' annual value ; two heriots 50*l.*, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*l.* for fines arbitrary; three reliefs for customary freeholds; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs and quit-rents -	Five reliefs 9*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* ; quit-rents 30 years.
Weston, otherwise Barking -	Ditto -	Wilfred Dakin Speer, Esquire -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About one year's annual value; heriot, quit-rents, and minerals included.
Buckholt - - -	Sussex -	Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller Palmer Acland, Bart.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Customary freeholds -	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Cuckfield - - -	Ditto -	The Earl of Abergavenny (with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues), and Warden George Sergison, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-sixth of the fee-simple value ; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, one-half value of the timber, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Settled by award.
Eastbourne Gildredge -	Ditto -	Carew Davies Gilbert, Esquire -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Four years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value, with an addition of 25 per cent. for facilities of improvement ; heriot 21*l.*, quit-rents 30 years.
Eastbourne Parker - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Five years' annual value ; prospective building value 22*l.* 10*s.* ; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Hova Villa et Hova Ecclesia	Ditto -	William Tanner, Esq., and other lessees holding under the Prebendary of the Prebend of Hova Ecclesia.	Ditto - -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Copyholds.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement.
Rotherfield Rectory of, otherwise Dewlands.	Sussex	The Honorable and Reverend Edward Vesey Bligh, as Rector.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four fines, two heriots 42*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals included.
Rustington West Court	Ditto	The Reverend George Archdall Gratwicke and Jemima Elizabeth, his wife.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	One-sixth of the fee-simple value; heriot 15*l.* quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sela	Ditto	The President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; two heriots 100*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Slaugham	Ditto	Warden George Sergison, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Streatham	Ditto	The Bishop of Chichester	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Kingston, Little Combrooke, and Brookhampton.	Warwick	The Right Honorable Lord Willoughby de Broke (a minor).	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Downton	Wilts	The Warden and Scholars Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold for three lives (No right of renewal).	Fines arbitrary and heriots.	About thirteen-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriots 9*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, quit-rents and minerals included.
Tardebigg	Worcester and Warwick.	The Right Honorable Baroness Windsor.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain (on admission of heir); fines arbitrary and heriots.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Newland cum Woodhouse Moor.	York	Lady Ann Julia Dodsworth as Guardian of Sir Charles Edward Smith Dodsworth, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Tupcoates with Myton	Ditto	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Four fines, quit-rents 30 years.

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the TWENTY-THIRD REPORT of the Copyhold Commissioners to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

[*Price 3d.*]

3448

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

We have the honour to forward to you the Twentieth Annual Report of our proceedings in the Inclosure Department of the Consolidated Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.

The number of applications of all kinds since the passing of the Acts has been 4,658.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 340.

The following is an Abstract of proceedings.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Applications.	Prior to last Report.	In the present Year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Otherwise disposed of.	In progress.
Inclosures - - -	1,052	51	1,103	675	155	273
Exchanges - - -	3,008	278	3,286	2,632	351	303
Partitions - - - - -	133	7	140	108	22	10
Conversions into regulated pasture - - - -	2	—	2	2	—	—
Division of intermixed lands -	28	1	29	22	3	4
In reference to Local Acts -	46	—	46	38	7	1
To define lost boundaries -	29	1	30	22	4	4
Application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts -	15	2	17	13	1	3
To apportion fixed rents - -	5	—	5	4	1	—
Total	4,318	340	4,658	3,516	544	598

		Acres.
Acreage of inclosures confirmed	- - - -	454,437
" " in progress	- - - -	250,313

We have received the necessary consents to the following proposed inclosures, to which we have severally appended the grounds on which we are of opinion that they are expedient.

None of the lands to be inclosed are situate within the distances named in the 14th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 118. except Epsom Common, a part of which is within 15 miles of London. In this inclosure large provision is made for allotments for exercise and recreation, and other public purposes.

Maerbach or Maerbage Hill, or so much thereof as is waste of the manor of Sidcombe, containing about 72 acres. 1. Maerbach Hill, County Hereford.

The land is not suited for allotments for exercise and recreation, nor for labouring poor, on account of its distance from the village and its high and exposed situation.

The pasturage will be much improved by the draining and clearing the land after inclosure, and its value will be more than doubled.

2. Elmley Lovett, County Worcester.

Broad Common and Cutnall Green, and Snead's Green, in the parish of Elmley Lovett, containing about 165 acres.

The productiveness of a large tract of good land will be much increased by drainage and cultivation after the inclosure is carried out.

3. Helmsley Common, County York.

Helmsley Common, in the parish of Upper Helmsley, containing about 162 acres.

This is a stinted pasture with limited rights.

4. Asby Winderworth, County Westmoreland.

Asby Scar, Rakes, and Long Moor, in the township of Asby Winderworth and parish of Asby, containing about 1,700 acres.

No part of the land is suitable for an allotment for labouring poor.

The inclosure will put an end to disputes, and the injuries which now accrue to the flocks of the common-right owners by the overstocking of the lands.

5. Donhead, St. Mary, County Wilts.

Charlton Common Fields and Broad Down, in the parish of Donhead, St. Mary, containing about 520 acres.

These are common field lands subject to limited rights.

6. Gamblesby Fell, County Cumberland.

Gamblesby Fell, in the township of Gamblesby, in the parish of Addingham, containing about 1,500 acres.

No part of this high mountain tract is suitable for allotments for exercise and recreation, or for gardens for labouring poor.

The inclosure will secure to the common-right owners a proper enjoyment of the rights they are entitled to, and they will be able to improve the pasturage by cutting open drains.

7. Elmbridge, County Worcester.

Broad Common, in the chapelry of Elmbridge, in the parish of Dodderhill, containing about 37 acres.

An allotment for exercise and recreation has been set out on land contiguous to and sufficient to accommodate the parish.

No additional allotment is, therefore, required for this purpose.

The land in its present condition is much damaged by overstocking and want of drainage, its value will be greatly increased when cultivated after inclosure.

8. Reepham, County Lincoln.

Reepham Moor, in the parish of Reepham, containing about 19 acres.

The extent of land to be inclosed has been considered too small to insist upon allotments for exercise and recreation, or labouring poor.

The land at present is of little or no value, but can be converted to useful purposes under the Inclosure Acts.

9. Epsom Common, County Surrey.

Epsom Common, Stamford Green, Woodcote Green, and Clay Hill, in the parish of Epsom, containing about 444 acres.

The inclosure will lead to the reclamation and improvement of a large tract of good land now lying in a comparatively profitless condition.

10. Epsom Common Fields, County Surrey.

Epsom Common Fields, in the parish of Epsom, containing about 535 acres.

These are common field lands subject to limited rights.

11. Broadheath Common, County Worcester.

Broad Heath Common, or Hanley Heath, in the parishes of Hanley William and Eastham, and in the chapelry of Hanley Child, containing about 92 acres.

An allotment for labouring poor is not required in this case; gardens are attached to all the cottages.

The inclosure will enable the lands to be reclaimed, and their value increased, and it will put an end to trespasses by strangers, and to improper uses of the common.

12. Trumfleet, County York.

Trumfleet Marsh and Trumfleet Ings, in the hamlet of Trumfleet, in the parish of Kirk Sandall, containing about 141 acres.

These lands are subject to limited rights.

13. Llawrbante, County Carmarthen.

Llawbante, otherwise Cwmmins-bach, in the parish of Trelech-ar-Bettws, containing about 23 acres.

The land is altogether unsuitable from its position for an allotment for exercise and recreation. All the cottages have gardens already attached to them.

The inclosure will put an end to the paring and burning of the surface, by which the pasturage is nearly destroyed.

Abernant Common, in the Upper Hamlet of the parish of Abernant, containing about 68 acres. 14. Abernant, County Carmarthen.

The lands, from their situation, are quite unsuitable for an allotment for exercise and recreation; and the cottages have gardens attached to them.

The pasturage is being destroyed by the paring of the surface. The inclosure will put a stop to this, and the pasturage can be greatly improved.

Fulmer Common, in the parish of Fulmer, containing about 336 acres. 15. Fulmer Common, County Buckingham.

The lands, in their present condition, afford very little pasturage, but the inclosure will enable the owners of common rights to clear and drain the land, and so increase its productiveness and value.

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the Provisional Orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is 15*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned.

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 27.	Itton Moor - -	Devon -	185	0	0	1846 August 31			
"	Hesketh Marsh - -	Lancaster -	494	0	0	" September 14			
13 Vict. c. 8.	Swinmore Common -	Hereford -	9	0	0	1850 June 17	1863 May 19	1864 September 22	
14 Vict. c. 2.	Bromsberrow Heath -	Gloucester -	29	0	0	1851 May 13			
"	Blaenpenal - - -	Cardigan -	1,394	0	0	" May 16	1862 April 26	1863 July 11	1864 June 10
15 Vict. c. 2.	Bettws Hills - -	Salop - -	2,521	0	0	1852 May 20	1860 January 9	1860 July 6	1865 January 12
"	Billinge - - -	Lancaster -	150	0	0	" May 18			
16 & 17 Vict. c. 120.	Stratfield Turgiss, &c. -	Southampton and Berks -	130	0	0	1853 September 28	1861 March 1	1863 May 7	
"	Old Storridge Common -	Worcester -	84	0	0	" September 27			
17 Vict. c. 9.	Porlock - - -	Somerset -	1,866	0	0	1854 June 17	1864 March 18		
"	Wotton Courtney -	Somerset -	1,334	0	0	" June 19			
"	Tinhead - - -	Wilts -	91	0	0	" June 17	1863 May 29	1864 May 31	
17 & 18 Vict. c. 48.	Buriton - - -	Southampton -	1,022	0	0	1855 March 1	1859 July 21	1860 January 27	1864 December 8
18 Vict. c. 14.	Pendine - -	Carmarthen -	103	0	0	" May 29	1863 October 3	1864 February 19	" August 8
18 & 19 Vict. c. 61.	Caversham - -	Oxford -	204	0	0	" August 22	1860 May 8	1862 October 8	
19 Vict. c. 11.	Steep - - -	Southampton -	131	0	0	1856 May 19	1859 August 6	1860 July 17	
"	Edlesborough - -	Bucks - -	2,024	0	0	" May 14	" October 18	" October 29	
"	Wiggenhall Mead and Middle Moor Mead - -	Hertford -	92	0	0	" May 15			
"	West Chiltington -	Sussex -	115	0	0	" May 20			
"	Llanteague Common -	Pembroke -	200	0	0	" May 16	1864 November 5		
"	Hexton - - -	Hertford -	36	0	0	" November 4			
19 & 20 Vict. c. 106.	Letterston - - -	Pembroke -	264	0	0	" September 3	1862 August 6	1863 April 8	1864 March 31
"	Brixham - - -	Devon -	130	0	0	" September 3			
"	Liss - - -	Southampton -	695	0	0	" August 30	1859 May 18	1861 June 10	1864 September 10
20 Vict. c. 5.	North Baddesley -	Southampton -	738	0	0	1857 April 21	1864 December 8		

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
20 Vict. c. 5.	Chiltington Common	Sussex	115	0	0	1857 April 29			
„	Chilworth Common	Southampton	12	0	0	„ April 28			
20 & 21 Vict. c. 20.	Callington	Cornwall	604	0	0	„ September 18	1861 October 31	1862 June 5	1864 April 21
„	Little Hormead and Layston	Hertford	352	0	0	„ September 15	1859 March 11	1859 August 29	„ December 8
„	Hirwain Common	Glamorgan	3,318	0	0	„ September 8			
21 Vict. c. 8.	High and Low Bishopside Moor	York	4,160	0	0	1858 April 30	1861 December 9	1863 January 7	1865 January 31
„	Soberton	Southampton	481	0	0	„ April 27			
21 & 22 Vict. c. 61.	Cornborough	York	26	0	0	„ September 13			
„	Wisboro' Green	Sussex	123	0	0	„ October 6	1863 August 1	1864 June 6	
„	Draughton Moor	York	300	0	0	„ September 15	1864 December 13		
„	Woolmer Forest	Southampton	1,218	0	0	„ August 30	1862 September 11	1863 January 13	
„	Moorsom	York	742	0	0	„ October 1	„ January 30	1862 September 27	1864 March 23
22 Vict. c. 3.	Botley Common	Southampton	84	0	0	1859 May 4	„ March 19	1864 July 30	
„	Lydney	Gloucester	746	0	0	„ May 27	1862 May 10	1863 March 26	1864 June 23
„	Kirkby Ireleth	Lancaster	200	0	0	„ May 3			
„	Clavering	Essex	596	0	0	„ May 2	1862 May 20	„ March 9	
„	Rhandirisa	Carmarthen	238	0	0	„ May 5			
22 & 23 Vict. c. 47.	Titchfield	Southampton	773	0	0	„ September 26	1862 August 27	1864 August 1	
„	Leatherhead Common	Surrey	438	0	0	„ September 28	1863 April 8	„ April 12	
„	Carnforth	Lancaster	49	0	0	„ September 29	1862 May 9	1863 November 3	1864 March 3
„	Chich St. Osyth	Essex	95	0	0	„ October 8	„ June 15	1864 August 3	
„	Crofton Manor	Southampton	10	0	0	„ September 26			
„	Newland Manor	Southampton	12	0	0	„ September 26			
„	Wadley	Berks	646	0	0	„ October 1	1863 February 3	1863 August 6	1864 June 10
„	Swanwick Common	Southampton	423	0	0	„ September 26	1862 August 27	1864 August 2	
23 Vict. c. 17.	Horsted Keynes, Broadhurst	Sussex	190	0	0	1860 July 12	1863 September 17	1864 March 17	1865 January 5
„	Easington	York	540	0	0	„ July 16	„ August 24	„ March 2	1864 May 26
„	Rhos-y-Gad Common	Anglesey	96	0	0	„ July 2	1862 January 29	1863 September 19	„ May 19
„	Llanvihangel-y-Croyddin and Gwnws	Cardigan	5,829	0	0	„ August 21	1865 January 28		

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
23 Vict. c. 17.	Boughrood and Llanstephan	Radnor -	800	0	0	1860 July 4	1864 January 4		
„	Kennington and Boughton Aluph - - -	Kent - -	56	0	0	„ July 2	1862 September 23	1863 July 7	1864 February 4
23 & 24 Vict. c. 55.	Dorstone - -	Hereford -	463	0	0	„ September 17			
„	Bromesberrow - -	Gloucester -	10	0	0	„ September 20	1862 August 27	1863 October 27	1864 September 10
„	Checkendon - -	Oxford - -	593	0	0	„ September 17	„ November 20	„ May 6	" February 11
„	Newton Nottage -	Glamorgan -	894	0	0	„ October 24	„ July 29	„ April 30	„ July 7
„	Charlton in Wantage -	Berks - -	1,213	0	0	„ September 18	1864 October 1		
24 Vict. c. 1.	Amberley Manor - -	Sussex - -	200	0	0	1861 May 11			
„	Cannock - - -	Stafford - -	2,917	0	0	„ May 11			
„	Newland Marsh, Shore Land - - -	Southampton -	10	0	0	„ May 11			
„	Crofton Marsh, Shore Land	Southampton -	31	0	0	„ May 11			
„	Hasgill Fell - - -	York - -	370	0	0	„ May 8	1863 October 5	1864 April 5	1864 June 2
„	Bovey Tracey - -	Devon - -	615	0	0	„ May 8	1864 August 25		
„	Felsted - - - -	Essex - -	99	0	0	„ May 6	1865 January 27		
„	Arley - - -	Warwick -	20	0	0	„ May 11			
„	Stoborough Heath - -	Dorset - -	554	0	0	„ May 8	1863 February 26	1863 June 23	
„	Bitton (including Hanham Common) - -	Gloucester -	254	0	0	„ May 8	1864 March 30	1864 October 20	
„	Glassonby - - -	Cumberland -	937	0	0	„ May 8			
„	Renwick - - -	Cumberland -	2,528	0	0	„ May 6	1863 February 24	1863 December 16	1865 January 12
„	Ribbleton Moor - -	Lancaster -	109	0	0	„ May 11	1864 November 9		
„	Eldersfield - - -	Worcester -	127	0	0	„ July 6	1863 December 24	1864 August 30	
„	Easton Common Fields -	Southampton -	36	0	0	„ May 9	1864 May 21	„ July 25	
„	Lillingston Dayrell and Passenham.	Bucks and Northampton	54	0	0	1862 July 24			
24 Vict. c. 1.	Carlton in Craven -	York - -	1,250	0	0	1861 May 7			
„	Longdon - - -	Worcester -	126	0	0	„ May 9			
„	Brookthrop, Harescombe, Harefield, Whaddon, Quedgley, Tuffleigh, Matson, Upton Saint Leonards, and Hempstead -	Gloucester -	342	0	0	„ May 9	1863 November 26		

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 38.	Chaldon Commons - -	Surrey - -	85	0	0	1861 September 2	1863 December 9	1864 June 1	
”	Llanfihangel Rhydithon -	Radnor - -	1,800	0	0	” September 3	” January 17	1863 July 14	1864 December 16
”	Ambleside - - -	Westmorland -	971	0	0	” September 5	” December 7	1864 May 19	
”	High and Low Hartsopp Pastures - - -	Westmorland -	3,988	0	0	” September 5	1863 October 20	” May 18	
”	Llanddew Common -	Brecon - -	73	0	0	” September 2	1864 January 23	” December 1	
”	Talwen Common - -	Brecon - -	157	0	0	” September 2	” February 2	” December 1	
”	Armscote Field - -	Worcester -	939	0	0	” September 4	1863 August 29	1863 December 22	
”	Llanfihangel fechan - -	Brecon - -	434	0	0	” September 2	1864 February 13	1864 November 30	
”	Garthbrengy Common -	Brecon - -	106	0	0	” September 2	” March 7	” December 2	
”	Merthyr Cynog - -	Brecon - -	509	0	0	” September 2	” January 29	” December 2	
”	East Orchard - -	Dorset - -	23	0	0	” September 9	1863 November 23	” May 20	
”	Dilwyn - - -	Hereford - -	79	0	0	” September 17	1864 February 9	” November 29	
”	Talachddu - -	Brecon - -	126	0	0	” September 2	” February 10	” November 30	
”	Loweswater - -	Cumberland -	7,500	0	0	” October 22	” January 18	1865 January 21	
”	Bedworth - -	Warwick -	26	0	0	” October 18	” May 4	1864 September 14	1865 January 19
”	Swallowfield - - -	Berks - -	206	0	0	” September 2	1863 June 15	” January 26	
”	Linton - - -	York - -	20	0	0	” September 2	” March 31	” February 2	1864 June 2
”	Writtle and Roxwell -	Essex - -	709	0	0	” September 3			
”	Radnor Forest - -	Radnor - -	6,000	0	0	” September 2			
25 & 26 Vict. c. 47.	Kirkoswald - - -	Cumberland -	2,500	0	0	1862 November 20			
”	Crane Mead and Amwell Marsh - - -	Hertford -	82	0	0	” September 23			
”	Llanfechell Mountain -	Anglesey -	283	0	0	” October 20			
”	Huntingfield Manor -	Suffolk - -	59	0	0	” October 7	1863 July 10	1864 March 10	1864 June 23
”	Chigwell - - -	Essex - - -	600	0	0	” November 20			
”	Wouldham - -	Kent - -	170	0	0	” October 13			
”	Thingwall - - -	Chester - -	25	0	0	” October 7			
”	Plenmeller Common -	Northumberland	3,128	0	0	1863 January 1	1864 October 1		
”	Barking Common Allotment - - -	Essex - -	529	0	0	1862 October 13	” April 6	1864 October 20	
”	Dagenham Common Allotments - - -	Essex - -	43	0	0	” October 13	” October 3		
25 & 26 Vict. c. 94.	Ceulan-y-maes-mawr, and Lancynfelin - -	Cardigan -	2,086	0	0	1863 January 30			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 94.	Llanfihangel, Geneurglyn	Cardigan -	206 0 0	1863 January 30			
"	Scyborycoed - -	Cardigan -	244 0 0	" January 30			
"	Lamburne Common -	Cornwall -	274 0 0	1862 November 20	1864 December 19		
"	Boscombe - -	Wilts - -	602 0 0	1863 January 15	" November 4		
"	Swydd Neithon -	Radnor -	2,749 0 0	" October 13			
"	Iscoed - - -	Radnor - -	630 0 0	" October 13			
"	Norton - - -	Stafford -	994 0 0	" October 13			
"	Great Burstead - -	Essex - -	75 0 0	" October 7			
"	Stapleford Abbots, Lambourne and Dagenham -	Essex - -	191 0 0	" October 13	1864 October 21		
"	West Bergholt - -	Essex - -	277 0 0	" October 13	" July 6	1865 January 13	
"	Datchworth & Knebworth	Hertford -	148 0 0	" September 15			
"	Berkhampstead St. Mary, otherwise Northchurch -	Hertford -	173 0 0	" January 1	1863 November 11	1864 June 28	1864 December 8
"	Warlingham - -	Surrey - -	291 0 0	1862 October 13			
26 Vict. c. 18.	Meliden - -	Flint - -	600 0 0	1863 June 15			
"	Chelmarsh Common -	Salop - -	124 0 0	" July 28			
"	Steeple Langford -	Wilts - -	970 0 0	" June 15	1864 November 29		
"	Bishop's Waltham -	Southampton -	157 0 0	" June 26			
"	East Clandon - -	Surrey -	399 0 0	" June 17			
"	Llysfaen - -	Carnarvon -	283 0 0	" August 17			
"	Sandhill Heath - -	Southampton -	20 0 0	" June 15	1864 September 2		
"	Saint David's - -	Pembroke -	234 0 0	" June 18	1865 January 18		
"	Corpustye - -	Norfolk -	50 0 0	" June 19			
"	Grayrigg - - -	Westmorland -	1,022 0 0	" June 25			
"	Lambrigg and Docker -	Westmorland -	641 0 0	" June 15	1864 June 6	1865 January 17	
"	Ewerby Waith - -	Lincoln -	106 0 0	" June 20	1863 October 31	1864 March 8	1864 June 2
"	Ockham - -	Surrey -	405 0 0	" June 18			
"	Swaffham - - -	Norfolk -	4,293 0 0	" June 15			
26 & 27 Vict. c. 39.	North Nibley - -	Gloucester -	118 0 0	1863 September 1			
"	Cockfield Fell - -	Durham -	620 0 0	" September 2			
"	Albury - - -	Hertford -	302 0 0	" September 3			

Statement of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
26 & 27 Vict. c. 39.	Cotherstone Moor - -	York - -	5,084	0	0	1863 September 11			
,,	Baxterley Commons -	Warwick - -	55	0	0	,, September 4			
,,	Ywchcoed - - -	Radnor - -	2,761	0	0	,, September 2			
,,	Minsterworth - - -	Gloucester -	114	0	0	,, September 1	1864 April 26	1864 October 19	
,,	Westhope Hill - - -	Hereford -	86	0	0	,, September 3			
,,	Rhysllyn - - -	Radnor -	2,261	0	0	,, September 2			
,,	Llangwm - - -	Denbigh -	3,455	0	0	,, October 27			
,,	Bettws-gwerfil-goch - -	Denbigh -	1,148	0	0	,, October 28			
,,	Mosser - - - -	Cumberland -	500	0	0	,, September 1			
,,	North Moor and South Moor - - -	Somerset -	50	0	0	,, September 12			
,,	Llanfihangel-glyn-Myfir -	Denbigh and Merioneth -	1,188	0	0	,, November 25			
,,	Akeld and Humbleton -	Northumberland	74	0	0				
,,	Bisley - - -	Gloucester -	891	0	0	1863 October 20			
,,	Llandewi-brefi - -	Cardigan -	17,278	0	0	,, October 29			
,,	Holt - - - -	Wilts - -	9	0	0	,, September 1			
,,	Stanstead Marsh - -	Hertford -	18	0	0	,, November 10			
,,	The Rye Meads - -	Hertford -	153	0	0	,, November 10			
,,	Castle Mead or Causeway Mead - - -	Hertford -	17	0	0	,, November 10			
27 Vict. c. 1.	Wooler and Hambleton -	Northumberland	531	0	0	1864 May 6			
,,	Ford Common - -	Northumberland	219	0	0	,, May 6			
,,	West Newton Common -	Northumberland	112	0	0	,, May 6			
,,	Ayle Common - -	Northumberland	1,715	0	0	,, May 4			
,,	Ennerdale - - -	Cumberland -	11,000	0	0	,, May 3			
,,	Nantwich Barony - -	Chester - -	34	0	0	,, June 8			
,,	Yearsley Moor - -	York - -	284	0	0	,, May 7			
,,	Sandhurst Norton and Wootton - -	Gloucester -	466	0	0	,, May 4			
,,	Bedingfield - -	Suffolk - -	22	0	0	,, May 3			
,,	Slindon - - -	Sussex - -	862	0	0	,, May 5			
,,	Marston Maisey - -	Wilts - -	99	0	0	,, May 7			
,,	Kirkland Fell - - -	Cumberland -	967	0	0	,, May 5			
,,	Earle and Wooler Common - - -	Northumberland	130	0	0	,, May 6			

Statements of the Proceedings which have taken place since the Inclosures have been sanctioned—*continued.*

Act authorizing Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A.	R.	P.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
27 Vict. c. 1.	Gammersgill - -	York - -	304	0	0	1864 May 3			
„	Reperry Common -	Cornwall - -	30	0	0	„ May 7			
„	Lutton - - -	Northampton -	727	0	0	„ May 5			
„	Blackwell - - -	Worcester - -	820	0	0	„ May 3			
„	Briston - - -	Norfolk - -	260	0	0	„ May 5			
„	Norton - - -	Radnor - -	745	0	0	„ May 7			
„	Berrington - - -	Worcester - -	39	0	0	„ September 22			
„	Bucknall - - -	Lincoln - -	123	0	0	„ May 7			
27 & 28 Vict. c. 66.	Faddiley - -	Chester - -	17	0	0	„ August 30			
„	Shiplake - - -	Oxford - -	189	0	0	„ August 30			
„	Dunster Salt Marsh -	Somerset - -	125	0	0	„ September 2			
„	Hartleyburn - -	Northumberland	2,500	0	0	„ August 31			
„	Ruffside - - -	Durham - -	955	0	0	„ September 5			
„	Hillbeck Intake - -	Westmorland -	418	0	0	„ August 31			
„	Billingford Cow Common	Norfolk - -	52	0	0	„ September 1			
„	Rudford - - -	Gloucester - -	39	0	0	„ August 29			
„	Barming Heath - -	Kent - -	63	0	0	„ September 1			
„	Great Gidding - -	Huntingdon -	1,777	0	0	„ October 26			
„	Whitton - - -	Radnor - -	740	0	0	„ August 31			
„	Eversley - -	Southampton -	1,211	0	0	„ August 29			
„	Havant - - -	Southampton -	891	0	0	„ September 8			
„	Leake - - -	York - -	140	0	0	„ October 17			
„	Lambley - - -	Northumberland	450	0	0	„ September 6			
„	Greystone Heath and Doe Green - -	Lancaster -	95	0	0	„ September 9			
„	Eltisley - - -	Cambridge -	1,473	0	0	„ September 7			
„	Haydon Common - -	Dorset - -	75	0	0	„ September 8			
„	Rochester Common -	Northumberland	423	0	0	„ September 13			
„	Avons Commons - -	Southampton -	1,268	0	0	„ September 10			
„	Ashley Heath - -	Southampton -	2,641	0	0	„ September 10			
„	Siddals and Chequers -	Derby - -	65	0	0	„ September 16			
„	Rose Ash - - -	Devon - -	452	0	0	„ November 14			
„	Combmartin - -	Devon - -	1,294	0	0	„ October 13			
„	Rugeley - - -	Stafford - -	5,055	0	0	„ September 8			
			178,558	0	0				

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned.

[The Cases marked P are those to which the proper Assents have been given to the Provisional Order, and are in a state to be included in the Annual General Bill.

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. A. R. P.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. A. R. P.	Allotment for Labouring Poor. A. R. P.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1854 April 8	Broxhead Common -	Southampton -	450 0 0							
1855 June 1	Withypool - -	Somerset - -	2,000 0 0	1855 June 29	1855 Nov. 8	1-16th - - -	2 0 0	4 0 0		
Nov. 29	Kingsmoor Common -	Pembroke - -	162 0 0	1856 Jan. 14						
Dec. 15	Mungrisdale - -	Cumberland -	5,046 0 0							
1856 April 9	Allendale - -	Northumberland -	18,055 0 0	May 15						
1857 April 16	Holcome Moor - -	Lancaster -	1,344 0 0	1857 May 27						
Nov. 20	Shitterton - -	Dorset - -	243 0 0	Dec. 29	1858 Jan. 7	1-15th - - -	4 0 0	5 0 0		
1858 March 12	Llangorse Common -	Brecon - -	47 0 0	1858 May 19						
June 11	Biggleswade - -	Bedford - -	311 0 0	July 5	July 8	1-17th - - -	5 0 0	10 0 0	- -	
August 13	Brandisbury - - -	Southampton -	200 0 0	Oct. 18						Abandoned.
August 13	Chilbolton - - -	Southampton -	143 0 0	Oct. 11	1859 Jan. 13	1-16th - - -	4 0 0	4 0 0		
Dec. 16	Balneath Manor - -	Sussex - -	319 0 0	1859 Jan. 18	Jan. 27	1-15th, exclusively - -	1 0 0			
1859 June 18	Ashill - - -	Norfolk - -	39 0 0	1859 July 26	Aug. 4					
July 22	West Anstey - -	Devon - -	318 0 0	Aug. 23	1860 Jan. 26	1-16th.				
Nov. 9	Pensax - - -	Worcester - -	18 0 0	1860 March 14						
Dec. 12	Thrusgill Common -	Lancaster - -	150 0 0		May 17	1-15th.				
1860 April 19	Walsall - - -	Stafford - -	400 0 0	May 19	1861 Jan. 14	1-8th, exclusively and encroachments.	5 0 0	4 0 0		
May 17	Haworth - - -	York - -	1,079 0 0	Aug. 31						
May 30	Whitaside Moor - -	York - -	1,596 0 0	Sept. 27						

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres. (A. R. P.)	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation. (A. R. P.)	Allotment for Labouring Poor. (A. R. P.)	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1860 May 30	Harkerside Moor	York	1,508 0 0	1860 Sept. 26						
June 22	Dawlish	Devon	177 0 0	1861 Aug. 13	1861 Aug. 20					
1861 Feb. 7	Caldbeck	Cumberland	6,000 0 0	April 3						
April 3	Mathon and Evesbatch	Worcester and Hereford.	183 0 0	May 10						
April 11	Acton	Middlesex	120 0 0	June 7	Sept. 30	-	-	3 0 0		
June 24	Cranberry Fen	Norfolk	80 0 0	July 31						
June 27	Kilton Common	Somerset	461 0 0	Aug. 3						
July 12	Westcote	Gloucester	475 0 0	Aug. 13	Nov. 14	15 acres	Village Green	4 0 0		
Dec. 30	Chipping Wycombe	Bucks	1,209 0 0	1863 Feb. 6						
1862 Feb. 24	Uldale Common	Cumberland	3,219 0 0	1862 March 27						
April 15	Hale Moss	Chester	60 0 0	May 21	1862 June 5	1-14th	8 0 0	4 0 0		
May 22	South Ugre	Radnor	2,000 0 0							
May 23	Skyborry	Salop	500 0 0							
May 28	Mewith or Burn Moor	York	2,000 0 0	July 9	Dec. 4	1-16th, exclusively.				
June 7	Wolsingham Manor	Durham	2,000 0 0	July 10						
June 11	Bitterley	Salop	259 0 0	Aug. 19	Dec. 4	1-14th, exclusively.				
June 11	West Wellow Common	Wilts	229 0 0	July 24						
July 12	Clee Stanton	Salop	368 0 0	Aug. 19	Dec. 4	1-14th, exclusively.				
Aug. 23	Llanfairfechan	Carnarvon	2,056 0 0	Oct. 11	1863 Nov. 12	1-12th, exclusively.				
October 16	Yarmouth Common	Southampton	5 0 0	Nov. 14						
Nov. 24	Heyhop	Radnor	1,500 0 0	1863 May 13						
1863 March 17	Maresfield	Sussex	283 0 0	May 5						
April 2	Tooting Common	Surrey	63 0 0	May 26						
April 18	Carlton Highdale	York	2,399 0 0	May 27						
June 1	Ellergill High Cowbound	Westmorland	46 0 0	July 20						
July 21	Cobham	Surrey	300 0 0	Aug. 26						
Aug. 14	P. Broad Heath Common or Hanley Heath.	Worcester	92 0 0	Oct. 1	1864 Sept. 29	1-14th, exclusively	1 1 0	-	1865 Jan. 13	

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
1863				A. R. P.	1863			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
October 19		Conwil Gaio	Carmarthen	3,253 0 0	Dec. 15						
						1864				1864	
October 22		Saint Julliot	Cornwall	440 0 0	Dec. 3	Aug. 15	-	-	-	Sept. 1	
Nov. 26		Llandegley and Whitton	Radnor	1,440 0 0	Dec. 23	-	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
Dec. 15		Tir Abbot Ucha	Denbigh	1,100 0 0							
					1864						
Dec. 17	P.	Epsom Common	Surrey	444 0 0	Jan. 13	Nov 17	1-16th	9 0 0	10 0 0	Dec. 31	
Dec. 17	P.	Epsom Common Fields	Surrey	535 0 0	Jan. 13	Nov. 17	-	-	-	Dec. 31	
Dec. 30		Golden Mile Common	Glamorgan	83 0 0	Jan. 28	April 14	1-15th, exclusively	4 0 0	2 0 0		
Dec. 30		Llanfairtalhaiarn	Denbigh	1,700 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
1864											
Jan. 12	P.	Elmley Lovett	Worcester	160 0 0	Feb. 23	April 14	1-15th	4 0 0	4 0 0	October 12	
Jan. 27	P.	Reepham Moor	Lincoln	27 0 0	July 19	Sept. 22	1-10th	-	-	Dec. 29	
Feb. 20	P.	Maerbach Hill	Hereford	72 0 0	May 12	May 23	1-15th, exclusively	-	-	June 24	
March 7		Stinchcombe	Gloucester	202 0 0	June 4						
March 15		Tir Abbot Ucha	Denbigh	2,550 0 0	April 19						
April 6		Carron	Cardigan	410 0 0	May 10	July 14	1-14th, exclusively	3 0 0			
April 7	P.	Gamblesby Fell	Cumberland	1,500 0 0	June 1	June 23	1-15th, exclusively	-	-	Nov. 22	
April 12		Pelsall	Stafford	215 0 0							
April 15	P.	Asby Winderworth	Cumberland	1,700 0 0	May 20	June 23	1-16th, exclusively	3 0 0	-	Oct. 15	
April 20		Sageston	Pembroke	25 0 0							
April 21		Grange of Gwyddgryg	Carmarthen	1,064 0 0	July 1						
May 9		Mynydd Bodafon	Anglesey	115 0 0	Aug. 15						
May 20	P.	Elmbridge	Worcester	37 0 0	June 29	July 14	1-15th	-	2 0 0	Dec. 29	
May 30		Biggleswade	Bedford	315 0 0							
May 28		Harpford	Devon	290 0 0	Aug. 10						
June 20		Coventry (No. 2)	Warwick	52 0 0	July 25						
June 22		Birtley Fell	Durham	335 0 0	Aug. 11						
June 27	P.	Donhead St. Mary	Wilts	520 0 0	July 30	Sept. 29	-	-	-	Oct. 20	
June 30	P.	Helmsley Common	York	162 0 0	Aug. 12	Oct. 6	1-16th	-	-	Oct. 13	
Aug. 4		Llangeler Pemboyr and Kilrhedin.	Carmarthen	2,526 0 0	Nov. 8	Nov. 24	1-15th	12 0 0	14 0 0		
Aug. 10		Aspeden	Hertford	361 0 0	Oct. 6	-	-	-	-	-	Abandoned.
										1865	
Aug. 29	P.	Llawrbante	Carmarthen	22 0 0	Nov. 7	Dec. 16	1-14th, exclusively	-	-	Jan. 25	
Aug. 29	P.	Abernant	Carmarthen	68 0 0	Nov. 5	Dec. 16	1-14th, exclusively	-	-	Jan. 25	
Sept. 6		Throcking	Hertford	106 0 0	Oct. 7						
Sept. 13	P.	Trumfleet	York	141 0 0	Nov. 18	Dec. 30	1-16th, exclusively	-	-	Jan. 28	
						1865					
Sept. 13		Bradwell	Derby	45 0 0	Oct. 22	Jan. 12					

Applications for Inclosures not yet sanctioned—*continued.*

Date of Application.		Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Assistant Commissioner's Inquiry Meeting.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.	Remarks.
				A. R. P.				A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
1864 Sept. 23		Woodham Walter	Essex	75 0 0	1864 Nov. 3	1864 Dec. 16	1-14th	2 0 0	4 0 0		
October 19		East Knoyle	Wilts	350 0 0	1865 Jan. 19						
October 19	P.	Fulmer Common	Buckingham	336 0 0	1864 Dec. 8	1865 Jan. 3	1-16th	4 1 32	5 0 0	1865 Jan. 31	
Nov. 2		Longsleddale	Westmorland	1,720 0 0	1865 Jan. 18						
Nov. 3		Brockscombe Common	Devon	446 0 0							
Nov. 11		Hartley Wintney	Southampton	31 0 0	Jan. 18						
Nov. 12		Roughton Heath	Norfolk	378 0 0	Jan. 12						
Nov. 14		Blagrove Moor	Devon	151 0 0							
Nov. 17		Lockton	York	2,868 0 0	Jan. 4						
Nov. 19		Selston Common	Nottingham	800 0 0	Jan. 6						
Dec. 13		Brumby	Lincoln	819 0 0	Jan. 31						
Dec. 13		Brumby Moors	Lincoln	597 0 0	Jan. 31						
Dec. 14		South Clifton Marsh	Nottingham	49 0 0	Jan. 24						
Dec. 19		Longville Common	Salop	84 0 0							
Dec. 22		Aspeden	Hertford	391 0 0	Jan. 28						
Dec. 22		Chiddon Down	Southampton	339 0 0							
Dec. 22		Anthill Common	Southampton	87 0 0							
1865 Jan. 13		Warmwell	Dorset	563 0 0							
Jan. 23		High Moor, Middle Moor, and Low Moor	York	850 0 0							
Jan. 30		Cefn lys	Radnor	248 0 0							
				92,514 0 0							

OTHER APPLICATIONS.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1858 April 28	For exchange	Surrey.			
„ July 6	„	Sussex.			
1859 Feb. 16	„	Hants	1859 Nov. 17	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Feb. 28	„	Norfolk	„ March 31	- - -	Abandoned.
„ April 11	„	Durham	1863 Nov. 12	1864 March 5	
„ Dec. 3	„	Kent	1861 March 14	„ April 28	
„ Dec. 30	„	Bucks and Herts.	1863 Aug. 6	„ March 17	
„ Dec. 31	„	Kent	1864 July 14		
1860 Feb. 25	„	Somerset	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Feb. 25	„	Somerset	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ May 14	„	Dorset	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ June 5	„	Gloucester.			
„ June 27	„	Dorset.			
„ June 27	„	Norfolk	1860 July 26	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Sept. 6	„	York.			
„ Sept. 6	„	Herts.			
„ Sept. 6	„	Herts	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Oct. 5	„	Kent.			
1861 Jan. 2	„	Wilts	1864 Nov. 24		
„ Jan. 29	„	Monmouth	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
„ Feb. 11	„	Middlesex.			
„ April 19	„	Oxford	1863 Oct. 24	1864 April 21	
„ April 19	„	Brecon	1861 June 20		
„ April 19	„	Brecon	„ June 20		
„ Sept. 4	„	Hereford.			
„ Nov. 5	„	Merioneth	1864 Jan. 7	1864 June 16	
„ Nov. 14	„	Salop	1863 Dec. 10	„ June 2	
„ Dec. 30	„	Brecon	1864 Jan. 7	„ May 19	
1862 Jan. 15	„	Chester	„ Feb. 4	„ June 30	
„ Jan. 18	„	Surrey.			
„ Jan. 18	„	Surrey	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Feb. 4	„	Cambridge.			
„ Feb. 8	„	Leicester.			
„ Feb. 18	„	Leicester	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Feb. 22	„	Somerset and Dorset.			
„ March 3	„	Hertford.			
„ March 6	„	York	1863 April 30		
„ March 7	„	Flint	„ Aug. 25	1864 April 28	
„ March 7	„	Flint	„ Aug. 25	„ April 28	
„ March 10	„	Hertford	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ March 17	„	Flint.			
„ March 21	„	Monmouth	1863 Nov. 26	1864 April 7	
„ March 28	„	Somerset	1864 Dec. 8		
„ March 28	„	Devon.			

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1862 March 29	For exchange	Lancaster	1863 Oct. 29	1864 April 7	
„ April 16	„	Northumberland	„ Sept. 9	„ Feb. 18	
„ April 23	„	Stafford.			
„ May 8	„	Anglesey.			
„ May 17	„	Essex.			
„ June 2	„	Cumberland	1862 Sept. 18		
„ July 5	„	Bucks.			
„ July 10	„	Lincoln.			
„ July 10	„	Lincoln	1863 Sept. 9	1864 March 3	
„ July 10	„	Lincoln	„ Sept. 22	„ March 17	
„ July 14	„	Essex	1862 Sept. 22	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ July 19	„	Cumberland.			
„ July 26	„	Surrey.			
„ Aug. 5	„	Stafford	1862 Sept. 1		
„ Aug. 18	„	Kent.			
„ Aug. 27	„	Hants	1863 Oct. 29	1864 June 2	
„ Sept. 6	„	Dorset	„ Sept. 22	„ March 31	
„ Oct. 10	„	Lincoln	„ Feb. 5	- - -	Withdrawn.
„ Oct. 14	„	Westmoreland	„ Sept. 9	1864 Feb. 25	
„ Oct. 16	„	Bucks	„ March 19		
„ Oct. 25	„	Hants	1864 July 14	1864 Dec. 16	
„ Nov. 22	„	Cardigan.			
„ Nov. 25	„	Oxford	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Dec. 3	„	Hants.			
„ Dec. 10	„	Northumberland	1863 Oct. 14	1864 March 23	
„ Dec. 18	„	Bucks	1864 Dec. 1		
1863 Jan. 1	„	Devon	1863 Aug. 28	1864 Feb. 18	
„ Jan. 2	„	Gloucester and Surrey.			
„ Jan. 14	„	Suffolk	1863 Oct. 29	1864 April 14	
„ Jan. 15	„	Bucks.			
„ Jan. 16	„	Bucks	1863 Oct. 29	1864 March 31	
„ Jan. 21	„	York.			
„ Jan. 21	„	York.			
„ Jan. 21	„	Chester	1863 Sept. 22	1864 March 3	
„ Jan. 22	„	Northumberland	„ Sept. 16	„ March 10	
„ Jan. 22	„	Northumberland	„ Sept. 16	„ March 10	
„ Jan. 22	„	Northumberland	„ Sept. 16	„ March 10	
„ Feb. 2	„	York.			
„ Feb. 6	„	Devon	1863 Dec. 23	1864 May 5	
„ Feb. 7	„	Middlesex	1864 Jan. 28	„ June 9	
„ Feb. 16	„	Middlesex	1863 Aug. 28	„ Feb. 25	
„ Feb. 20	„	York	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Feb. 23	„	Norfolk	1863 Oct. 14	1864 March 23	
„ Feb. 26	„	Norfolk	„ Sept. 9	„ March 10	
„ March 4	„	Dorset	„ Sept. 22	„ Feb. 25	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 March 11	For exchange	Dorset - -	1863 Sept. 22	1864 April 14	
,, March 11	,,	Lincoln -	1864 June 16	,, Nov. 24	
,, March 14	,,	Lancaster -	,, June 16	,, Nov. 4	
,, March 14	,,	Lancaster -	,, June 16	,, Nov. 4	
,, March 19	,,	Norfolk - -	1863 Sept. 22	,, Feb. 11	
,, March 27	,,	Monmouth and Glamorgan.	,, Oct. 14	,, March 17	
,, March 27	,,	Pembroke -	1864 Oct. 20		
,, March 28	,,	York - -	1863 Sept. 22	1864 Feb. 25	
,, April 8	,,	Herts -	1864 Jan. 28	,, June 9	
,, April 11	,,	Sussex -	1863 Oct. 29	,, March 31	
,, April 13	,,	Herts - -	,, Oct. 14	,, March 31	
,, April 14	,,	Chester.			
,, April 17	,,	Lincoln -	1863 Oct. 29	1864 March 17	
,, April 17	,,	Denbigh -	,, Nov. 12	,, April 28	
,, April 21	,,	Herts & Bucks	,, Oct. 22	,, March 23	
,, April 25	,,	Cardigan.			
,, April 28	,,	Devon -	1863 Sept. 22	1864 Feb. 4	
,, April 29	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17	,, March 17	
,, May 5	,,	Bedford -	1864 July 14	1865 Jan. 19	
,, May 6	,,	Warwick -	1863 Sept. 22	1864 Feb. 25	
,, May 6	,,	Devon and Somerset.	1865 Jan. 5		
,, May 9	,,	Devon - -	1863 Aug. 28	1864 Feb. 25	
,, May 9	,,	Lancaster -	,, Oct. 24	,, April 7	
,, May 13	,,	Derby.			
,, May 22	,,	Sussex -	1863 Nov. 12	1864 April 14	
,, May 28	,,	Norfolk -	1864 April 28	- - -	One of the parties dead.
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	1863 Sept. 17	- - -	One of the parties dead.
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17	- - -	Do.
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17	- - -	Do.
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17	- - -	Do.
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17	- - -	Do.
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17	- - -	Do.
,, May 30	,,	Somerset -	,, Sept. 17	- - -	Do.
,, May 30	,,	Suffolk - -	,, Dec. 10	1864 April 21	Do.
,, June 1	,,	Cornwall -	1864 June 16	,, Nov. 24	
,, June 4	,,	Bucks - -	,, May 5		
,, June 5	,,	Wilts - -	,, Feb. 18	1864 July 14	
,, June 8	,,	Westmoreland	1863 Sept. 9	,, Feb. 18	
,, June 8	,,	Worcester -	1864 Feb. 4	,, June 10	
,, June 8	,,	Chester -	1863 Sept. 9	,, March 3	
,, June 9	,,	Wilts - -	,, Dec. 17	,, April 28	
,, June 12	,,	Southampton -	,, Oct. 14	,, April 7	
,, June 12	,,	Southampton -	,, Sept. 9	,, April 7	
,, June 12	,,	York.			
,, June 13	,,	Hereford -	1863 Oct. 24	1864 March 17	

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 June 13	For exchange	Hereford -	1863 Aug. 6	1864 Feb. 18	
,, June 13	,,	Kent - -	,, Nov. 12	,, April 14	
,, June 19	,,	Norfolk -	,, Dec. 23	,, May 26	
,, June 20	,,	York -	,, Oct. 22	,, March 23	
,, June 22	,,	Cambridge -	,, Sept. 17	,, Feb. 18	
,, June 23	,,	Sussex -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
,, June 23	,,	Hereford -	1863 Nov. 12	1864 April 14	
,, June 24	,,	Kent -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
,, June 24	,,	York -	1863 Oct. 14	1864 April 14	
,, July 1	,,	Lancaster -	1864 March 17	,, Aug. 25	
,, July 2	,,	Oxford -	,, Feb. 25	,, July 28	
,, July 2	,,	Norfolk -	1863 Oct. 29	,, April 7	
,, July 8	,,	Stafford -	1865 Jan. 26		
,, July 8	,,	Stafford -	1863 Dec. 23	1864 May 26	
,, July 8	,,	Stafford.			
,, July 8	,,	Stafford -	1863 Dec. 23	1864 May 26	
,, July 8	,,	Stafford -	1864 April 21	,, Nov. 4	
,, July 10	,,	Cornwall -	,, May 12	,, Oct. 22	
,, July 11	,,	Somerset -	1863 Oct. 14	,, March 17	
,, July 11	,,	Oxford -	1864 June 23	,, Dec. 8	
,, July 11	,,	Leicester -	1863 Dec. 17	,, April 28	
,, July 15	,,	Somerset -	,, Nov. 12	,, April 14	
,, July 17	,,	Chester -	,, Oct. 14	,, March 17	
,, July 18	,,	Suffolk.			
,, July 20	,,	Somerset -	1864 March 3	1864 Aug. 9	
,, July 21	,,	Kent - -	,, June 16	,, Dec. 16	
,, July 21	,,	Kent -	,, June 16	,, Dec. 16	
,, July 21	,,	Worcester -	1863 Sept. 9	,, Feb. 11	
,, July 22	,,	Wilts - -	,, Oct. 14	,, March 17	
,, July 24	,,	Wilts - -	,, Nov. 19	,, May 12	
,, July 25	,,	Leicester -	,, Oct. 14	,, March 23	
,, July 27	,,	Carmarthen -	1864 April 28		
,, July 28	,,	Sussex - -	,, March 17	1864 Sept. 22	
,, July 29	,,	Hereford -	,, Jan. 7	,, May 26	
,, July 29	,,	Warwick -	,, March 3	,, Aug. 9	
,, July 29	,,	Salop -	,, Nov. 24		
,, July 31	,,	Suffolk -	1863 Sept. 9	1864 March 23	
,, July 31	,,	Middlesex -	,, Oct. 14	,, Feb. 25	
,, Aug. 1	,,	Devon -	1864 Jan. 28	- - -	One of the parties dead.
,, Aug. 1	,,	Flint -	1863 Dec. 17	1864 May 5	
,, Aug. 1	,,	Oxford -	1864 April 28	,, Sept. 15	
,, Aug. 4	,,	Surrey -	1863 Aug. 28	,, March 3	
,, Aug. 4	,,	Salop -	,, Oct. 14	,, March 17	
,, Aug. 4	,,	Salop -	1864 Jan. 28	,, July 7	
,, Aug. 5	,,	Somerset -	1863 Nov. 26	,, April 28	
,, Aug. 6	,,	Denbigh -	1864 Jan. 28	,, Sept. 15	
,, Aug. 7	,,	Lincoln -	1863 Oct. 24	,, March 17	

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 Aug. 10	For exchange	Bristol	1864 Feb. 25	1864 July 28	
" Aug. 13	"	Monmouth	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
" Aug. 13	"	Dorset	1864 Feb. 18	1864 July 7	
" Aug. 13	"	Northampton	" June 2	" Oct. 22	
" Aug. 15	"	Kent	" Aug. 5	1865 Jan. 31	
" Aug. 25	"	Wilts	1863 Dec. 23	1864 May 26	
" Aug. 25	"	Wilts	" Dec. 23	" May 26	
" Aug. 25	"	Wilts	" Dec. 23	" May 26	
" Aug. 26	"	Bucks	1864 Aug. 25	1865 Jan. 12	
" Aug. 26	"	Herts	" Oct. 13		
" Aug. 29	"	Wilts	" Jan. 28	1864 June 16	
" Aug. 31	"	Stafford	" Jan. 4	" May 26	
" Sept. 1	"	Lincoln	" Jan. 7	" May 19	
" Sept. 5	"	Monmouth	" March 17	" Aug. 9	
" Sept. 7	"	Gloucester	" Feb. 25	" Aug. 25	
" Sept. 7	"	Devon	" March 23	" Aug. 9	
" Sept. 10	"	Norfolk	1863 Nov. 19	" April 21	
" Sept. 11	"	Hereford	1864 Feb. 25	" July 28	
" Sept. 11	"	Devon	" Jan. 28	" June 9	
" Sept. 14	"	Hereford	" March 17	" Aug. 25	
" Sept. 15	"	Sussex	" Jan. 28	" June 3	
" Sept. 16	"	Surrey	" Aug. 4	1865 Jan. 5	
" Sept. 18	"	York	" Feb. 25	1864 July 28	
" Sept. 19	"	Berks and Wilts	" Jan. 28	" Sept. 15	
" Sept. 19	"	Somerset	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
" Sept. 19	"	Surrey	1864 Feb. 11		
" Sept. 21	"	Gloucester	" May 5	1864 Nov. 4	
" Sept. 21	"	York.			
" Sept. 22	"	York.			
" Sept. 23	"	Kent	1864 March 17	1864 July 14	
" Sept. 23	"	Gloucester	" Jan. 28	" May 26	
" Sept. 25	"	Brecon.			
" Sept. 26	"	York	1864 June 16	1864 Nov. 18	
" Oct. 1	"	Salop	" Jan. 7	" May 26	
" Oct. 3	"	Lincoln	" July 14	" Nov. 24	
" Oct. 5	"	Dorset.			
" Oct. 5	"	Norfolk.			
" Oct. 6	"	Wilts and Essex			
" Oct. 7	"	Suffolk	1864 May 19	1864 Oct. 22	
" Oct. 7	"	Suffolk	" May 12	" Oct. 6	
" Oct. 7	"	Suffolk	" April 28	" Sept. 22	
" Oct. 12	"	Denbigh and Merioneth.	" Feb. 25	" July 28	
" Oct. 12	"	Devon	1863 Dec. 17	" June 9	
" Oct. 14	"	Chester.			
" Oct. 17	"	Cumberland	1864 Jan. 28	1864 June 30	
" Oct. 23	"	Essex	" June 16	" Nov. 4	
1863 Oct. 28	For exchange	Devon	1864 Jan. 7	1864 May 12	
" Oct. 29	"	Worcester	" Feb. 18	" June 23	
" Oct. 30	"	Notts	" June 9	" Dec. 30	
" Oct. 30	"	Hereford	" May 19	" Oct. 22	
" Oct. 31	"	Devon	" Jan. 28	" June 2	
" Nov. 2	"	Worcester	" Jan. 28	" June 16	
" Nov. 5	"	Bucks.			
" Nov. 5	"	Bucks.			
" Nov. 6	"	Dorset	- - -	- - -	Converted into a division of intermixed lands.
" Nov. 6	"	Dorset	- - -	- - -	
" Nov. 6	"	Dorset	- - -	- - -	
" Nov. 6	"	Dorset	- - -	- - -	
" Nov. 11	"	Chester	1863 Dec. 17	1864 April 21	
" Nov. 13	"	Wilts	1864 March 23	" Sept. 10	
" Nov. 14	"	Kent	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
" Nov. 14	"	Brecon	1864 April 7	1864 Aug. 25	
" Nov. 14	"	Berks	" May 26	" Oct. 22	
" Nov. 18	"	Bedford	" June 30	" Nov. 18	
" Nov. 18	"	Lancaster	" March 17	" Aug. 25	
" Nov. 18	"	Lancaster	" April 28	" Sept. 22	
" Nov. 19	"	Hereford	" March 31	" Oct. 22	
" Nov. 19	"	Hants.			
" Nov. 20	"	Denbigh	1864 April 21	1864 Oct. 6	
" Nov. 21	"	Merioneth	" Feb. 25	" July 14	
" Nov. 25	"	Hereford	" June 16	" Nov. 18	
" Nov. 25	"	Devon.			
" Nov. 25	"	Kent	1864 June 16		
" Nov. 28	"	Bucks.			
" Nov. 28	"	York	1864 April 7	1864 Sept. 2	
" Nov. 30	"	Essex	" Aug. 25	1865 Jan. 19	
" Dec. 3	"	Devon	" Feb. 11	1864 July 14	
" Dec. 3	"	Salop	" Feb. 18	" June 30	
" Dec. 5	"	York.			
" Dec. 5	"	Monmouth.			
" Dec. 5	"	Suffolk	1864 March 17	1864 Aug. 25	
" Dec. 9	"	Lincoln	" March 17	" Aug. 25	
" Dec. 10	"	Sussex	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
" Dec. 11	"	Wilts	1864 March 23	1864 Sept. 2	
" Dec. 12	"	Surrey	" Aug. 4	1865 Jan. 19	
" Dec. 12	"	Stafford	" March 31	1864 Sept. 10	
" Dec. 12	"	Wilts	" Feb. 18	" Sept. 2	
" Dec. 12	"	Wilts	" Feb. 18	" July 28	
" Dec. 12	"	Derby	" Feb. 18	" June 30	
" Dec. 18	"	York	" March 23	" July 28	
" Dec. 18	"	Devon.			
" Dec. 19	"	Middlesex.			
" Dec. 22	"	Devon.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 Dec. 23	For exchange	Suffolk -	1864 April 7	1864 Sept. 2	
„ Dec. 23	„	Gloucester -	„ June 23	„ Nov. 18	
„ Dec. 23	„	Gloucester -	„ April 21	„ Sept. 22	
„ Dec. 23	„	Gloucester -	„ June 23	„ Nov. 18	
„ Dec. 24	„	Kent - -	„ Aug. 25		
„ Dec. 30	„	Flint - -	„ May 26	1864 Nov. 4	
„ Dec. 30	„	Flint - -	„ June 2	„ Nov. 4	
„ Dec. 30	„	Gloucester -	„ April 21	„ Sept. 15	
„ Dec. 30	„	Westmoreland	„ March 23	„ Aug. 25	
„ Dec. 30	„	Cambridge -	„ June 2	„ Oct. 22	
„ Dec. 30	„	Durham -	„ March 17	„ Aug. 9	
„ Dec. 31	„	Hants - -	„ Nov. 24		
1864 Jan. 4	„	Hants - -	„ Oct. 20		
„ Jan. 9	„	Lancaster -	„ March 23	1864 Aug. 25	
„ Jan. 11	„	Derby - -	„ April 20	„ Sept. 15	
„ Jan. 15	„	Middlesex -	„ May 26	„ Nov. 18	
„ Jan. 19	„	Sussex -	„ March 23	„ Aug. 25	
„ Jan. 23	„	Monmouth -	„ July 14	1865 Jan. 5	
„ Jan. 25	„	York - -	„ June 30	„ Jan. 5	
„ Jan. 26	„	Cornwall -	„ Oct. 13		
„ Jan. 26	„	Somerset -	„ March 17	1864 Aug. 25	
„ Jan. 26	„	Warwick -	„ June 2		
„ Jan. 27	„	Norfolk -	„ Sept. 1	1865 Jan. 19	
„ Jan. 27	„	Lancaster -	„ May 19	1864 Sept. 22	
„ Jan. 27	„	Surrey -	„ May 12	„ Nov. 18	
„ Jan. 28	„	Derby -	„ Oct. 13		
„ Jan. 28	„	Lancaster.			
„ Feb. 1	„	York - -	1864 May 12	1864 Oct. 22	
„ Feb. 3	„	Hereford.			
„ Feb. 4	„	Kent - -	1864 July 14	1864 Dec. 30	
„ Feb. 4	„	Kent - -	„ July 14	„ Dec. 30	
„ Feb. 4	„	Gloucester -	„ June 2	„ Oct. 22	
„ Feb. 4	„	York.			
„ Feb. 4	„	York.			
„ Feb. 5	„	Derby - -	1864 April 7	1864 Sept. 15	
„ Feb. 6	„	Worcester -	„ April 21	„ Sept. 29	
„ Feb. 8	„	Sussex - -	„ May 19	„ Nov. 18	
„ Feb. 8	„	Kent - -	„ July 11	„ Nov. 24	
„ Feb. 9	„	Salop -	„ Aug. 25	1865 Jan. 19	
„ Feb. 9	„	York - -	„ July 21	1864 Dec. 1	
„ Feb. 10	„	Devon -	„ Oct. 13		
„ Feb. 10	„	Middlesex.			
„ Feb. 12	„	Somerset -	1864 May 12		
„ Feb. 13	„	Kent - -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Feb. 13	„	Worcester -	1864 April 21	1864 Nov. 4	
„ Feb. 16	„	Wilts -	„ May 5	„ Oct. 22	
„ Feb. 16	„	Warwick and Worcester.	„ May 5	„ Sept. 29	

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1864 Feb. 16	For exchange	Anglesey.			
„ Feb. 16	„	Worcester -	1864 June 23	1864 Dec. 8	
„ Feb. 22	„	Kent.			
„ Feb. 25	„	Kent - -	1864 June 16	1864 Nov. 4	
„ Feb. 25	„	Bedford -	„ July 7	1865 Jan. 19	
„ Feb. 25	„	Chester - -	„ Oct. 20		
„ Feb. 27	„	Brecon -	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Feb. 29	„	Lancaster -	1864 Oct. 13		
„ Feb. 29	„	York - -	„ Dec. 22		
„ Feb. 29	„	Surrey -	„ Aug. 25	1865 Jan. 12	
„ Feb. 29	„	Wilts - -	„ Sept. 1	„ Jan. 19	
„ March 1	„	Lincoln.			
„ March 1	„	Somerset -	1864 June 9	1864 Nov. 4	
„ March 1	„	Somerset -	„ June 9	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ March 1	„	Somerset -	„ June 9	1864 Nov. 4	
„ March 1	„	Somerset -	„ June 9	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ March 1	„	Somerset -	„ June 9	1864 Nov. 4	
„ March 1	„	Somerset -	„ June 9	„ Nov. 4	
„ March 1	„	Somerset -	„ June 9	„ Nov. 4	
„ March 4	„	Oxford.			
„ March 4	„	York -	1864 Sept. 22		
„ March 5	„	Kent - -	„ April 7	1865 Jan. 26	
„ March 7	„	Stafford -	„ Sept. 22		
„ March 7	„	Stafford -	„ Sept. 22		
„ March 7	„	Gloucester -	„ May 19	1864 Nov. 4	
„ March 8	„	Middlesex.			
„ March 8	„	Dorset - -	1864 June 16	1865 Jan. 19	
„ March 8	„	Stafford.			
„ March 8	„	York - -	1864 Sept. 22		
„ March 11	„	Somerset and Wilts.	„ Sept. 22		
„ March 11	„	Wilts - -	„ Sept. 29		
„ March 11	„	Wilts - -	„ Sept. 22		
„ March 12	„	Somerset and Devon.	„ July 7	1864 Nov. 18	
„ March 12	„	Northumberland	„ July 14	„ Dec. 16	
„ March 12	„	Hereford.			
„ March 12	„	Hereford.			
„ March 12	„	Hereford.			
„ March 14	„	Gloucester -	1864 June 9	1864 Nov. 18	
„ March 15	„	Oxford.			
„ March 15	„	Oxford.			
„ March 16	„	Stafford -	1864 Sept. 22		
„ March 19	„	Chester -	„ Sept. 1	1865 Jan. 12	
„ March 21	„	Bucks.			
„ March 22	„	Surrey -	1864 May 26	1864 Oct. 22	
„ March 22	„	Somerset -	- - -	- - -	One of the parties dead.

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1864 March 23	For exchange	Gloucester -	1864 June 23	1864 Nov. 18	
" March 24	"	Middlesex -	" June 30	" Nov. 18	
" March 31	"	York.			
" March 31	"	Surrey.			
" April 5	"	Herts.			
" April 6	"	Salop - -	1864 Sept. 29		
" April 6	"	Sussex -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
" April 7	"	Somerset.			
" April 9	"	Lancaster -	1864 July 28	1865 Jan. 5	
" April 11	"	Worcester -	" June 23	1864 Nov. 24	
" April 12	"	Chester - -	" Aug. 4	" Dec. 22	
" April 13	"	Westmoreland	" Sept. 22		
" April 14	"	Derby -	" Nov. 3		
" April 15	"	Herts.			
" April 18	"	Somerset -	1864 Oct. 26		
" April 20	"	Hereford -	" July 14	1864 Nov. 24	
" April 21	"	Carnarvon.			
" April 21	"	Montgomery and Merioneth.			
" April 22	"	Nottingham -	1864 Sept. 29		
" April 25	"	Stafford.			
" April 25	"	York - -	1865 Jan. 12		
" April 26	"	Middlesex -	1864 Aug. 25		
" April 27	"	Carmarthen -	" Sept. 22		
" April 28	"	Norfolk -	" Aug. 25	1864 Dec. 22	
" April 29	"	Herts - -	" July 7	" Nov. 18	
" April 29	"	Somerset.			
" April 29	"	York.			
" April 29	"	York.			
" May 2	"	Denbigh -	1864 Oct. 26		
" May 2	"	Suffolk.			
" May 3	"	Sussex - -	1864 Nov. 10		
" May 4	"	Somerset -	" Sept. 22		
" May 5	"	Chester - -	" Sept. 1	1865 Jan. 5	
" May 5	"	Chester -	" Sept. 1	" Jan. 5	
" May 7	"	York - -	" Sept. 29		
" May 7	"	Dorset.			
" May 7	"	Dorset - -	1864 Oct. 26		
" May 9	"	Kent - -	" Sept. 29		
" May 9	"	Lincoln -	" June 16	1864 Nov. 18	
" May 10	"	Essex - -	" Sept. 22		
" May 11	"	Merioneth.			
" May 12	"	Lincoln -	1864 June 23	1864 Nov. 18	
" May 18	"	Devon -	" June 30	1865 Jan. 5	
" May 18	"	Gloucester -	" Sept. 29		
" May 18	"	Stafford -	" Sept. 22		
" May 18	"	Norfolk -	" Sept. 29		

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1864 May 19	For exchange	Kent -	1864 Nov. 24		
" May 19	"	Middlesex.			
" May 23	"	Hants -	1864 Oct. 20		
" May 23	"	Bedford -	" Aug. 25	1865 Jan. 12	
" May 25	"	Sussex - -	" Sept. 29		
" May 25	"	Norfolk -	" Nov. 10		
" May 26	"	York.			
" May 26	"	Huntingdon.			
" May 26	"	Glamorgan.			
" May 27	"	York - -	1864 Sept. 29		
" May 27	"	Wilts - -	" Sept. 8	1865 Jan. 19	
" May 28	"	Kent - -	" Sept. 2	" Jan. 19	
" June 1	"	Suffolk -	" Oct. 20		
" June 1	"	Hants.			
" June 1	"	Pembroke -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
" June 3	"	Kent.			
" June 4	"	Hants - -	1864 Oct. 20		
" June 6	"	Hants.			
" June 8	"	Northampton.			
" June 13	"	Sussex - -	1864 Oct. 13		
" June 14	"	York.			
" June 15	"	York.			
" June 18	"	Dorset - -	1864 Oct. 13		
" June 20	"	Westmoreland	" Nov. 17		
" June 21	"	Somerset -	" Sept. 22		
" June 22	"	Denbigh - -	1865 Jan. 12		
" June 22	"	Lincoln -	1864 Nov. 24		
" June 22	"	Gloucester -	" Oct. 26		
" June 24	"	Suffolk - -	" Oct. 26		
" June 27	"	Sussex - -	" Dec. 20		
" June 29	"	Essex.			
" July 1	"	Worcester -	1864 Oct. 20		
" July 2	"	Chester - -	" Nov. 24		
" July 2	"	Stafford - -	1865 Jan. 19		
" July 6	"	Salop - -	1864 Dec. 22		
" July 6	"	Cambridge -	" Dec. 1		
" July 6	"	Cambridge -	" Dec. 1		
" July 7	"	Rutland -	" Oct. 20		
" July 7	"	Stafford - -	1865 Jan. 26		
" July 7	"	Kent - -	1864 Dec. 22		
" July 8	"	Hants.			
" July 11	"	York - -	1864 Dec. 1		
" July 11	"	Somerset -	1865 Jan. 26		
" July 12	"	Gloucester.			
" July 12	"	Carmarthen -	1864 Oct. 13		
" July 12	"	Somerset -	" Nov. 10		
" July 12	"	York - -	" Nov. 3		

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1864 July 12	For exchange	Hereford -	1865 Jan. 12		
" July 15	"	Wilts - -	1864 Oct. 26		
" July 15	"	Wilts - -	" Oct. 26		
" July 15	"	Bucks & Beds	" Nov. 3		
" July 16	"	Middlesex -	1865 Jan. 19		
" July 18	"	York - -	1864 Oct. 26		
" July 18	"	Devon -	" Oct. 20		
" July 21	"	Somerset -	1865 Jan. 12		
" July 21	"	Gloucester.			
" July 23	"	Northumberland.			
" July 23	"	Northumberland.			
" July 27	"	Sussex.			
" July 29	"	Derby -	1865 Jan. 26		
" July 29	"	Somerset -	" Jan. 12		
" July 30	"	Lincoln - -	1864 Oct. 13		
" Aug. 1	"	York - -	" Oct. 26		
" Aug. 2	"	Stafford - -	" Dec. 16		
" Aug. 2	"	Stafford - -	" Dec. 16		
" Aug. 3	"	Berks - -	" Oct. 20		
" Aug. 3	"	Cambridge -	1865 Jan. 26		
" Aug. 4	"	Monmouth -	1864 Dec. 8		
" Aug. 5	"	Kent.			
" Aug. 8	"	Monmouth and Gloucester.			
" Aug. 9	"	Wilts - -	1865 Jan. 26		
" Aug 10	"	Chester.			
" Aug. 13	"	Surrey			
" Aug. 13	"	Surrey.			
" Aug. 23	"	Lincoln.			
" Aug. 23	"	Wilts and Somerset.	1865 Jan. 26		
" Aug. 23	"	Salop - -	1864 Nov. 24		
" Aug. 24	"	Hereford.			
" Aug. 29	"	Stafford -	1864 Nov. 24		
" Aug. 30	"	Dorset.			
" Sept. 3	"	Essex - -	1865 Jan. 26		
" Sept. 5	"	Kent.			
" Sept. 5	"	Salop.			
" Sept. 6	"	Surrey.			
" Sept. 6	"	Somerset.			
" Sept. 8	"	Middlesex -	1865 Jan. 12		
" Sept. 13	"	Chester - -	" Jan. 12		
" Sept. 13	"	Hants.			
" Sept. 14	"	Kent -	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
" Sept. 14	"	Devon -	1864 Dec. 22		
" Sept. 14	"	Cornwall.			
" Sept. 20	"	Northumberland	1865 Jan. 12		

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1864 Sept. 20	For exchange	Stafford.			
" Sept. 20	"	Stafford.			
" Sept. 21	"	Somerset -	1865 Jan. 12		
" Sept. 24	"	Kent - -	1864 Dec. 22		
" Sept. 27	"	Norfolk -	" Oct. 13		
" Sept. 29	"	Chester.			
" Oct. 3	"	Herts.			
" Oct. 5	"	Chester.			
" Oct. 6	"	Chester.			
" Oct. 8	"	Worcester.			
" Oct. 8	"	Suffolk and Cambridge.			
" Oct. 11	"	Herts - -	1864 Dec. 15		
" Oct. 14	"	Middlesex.			
" Oct. 18	"	Essex - -	1864 Nov. 3		
" Oct. 19	"	Northumberland.			
" Oct. 20	"	Herts.			
" Oct. 24	"	Hereford.			
" Oct. 25	"	Suffolk.			
" Oct. 28	"	Wilts.			
" Oct. 29	"	Derby and Stafford.			
" Oct. 29	"	Leicester.			
" Oct. 31	"	Hereford -	1864 Dec. 22		
" Nov. 1	"	Bucks & Berks.			
" Nov. 2	"	Lancaster.			
" Nov. 2	"	Denbigh.			
" Nov. 4	"	Dorset.			
" Nov. 8	"	Sussex.			
" Nov. 10	"	Bucks.			
" Nov. 11	"	Worcester.			
" Nov. 17	"	Carmarthen.			
" Nov. 18	"	Middlesex.			
" Nov. 21	"	Worcester.			
" Nov. 22	"	Surrey.			
" Nov. 23	"	Devon.			
" Nov. 25	"	Herts & Bucks			
" Dec. 1	"	Devon.			
" Dec. 3	"	Worcester.			
" Dec. 3	"	Devon.			
" Dec. 5	"	Carnarvon.			
" Dec. 8	"	Anglesey.			
" Dec. 8	"	Anglesey.			
" Dec. 9	"	York.			
" Dec. 10	"	Middlesex.			
" Dec. 12	"	Northumberland			
" Dec. 14	"	York.			

Other Applications—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1864 Dec. 14	For exchange	Middlesex.			
„ Dec. 14	„	Somerset.			
„ Dec. 16	„	Worcester.			
„ Dec. 16	„	Salop.			
„ Dec. 19	„	Cambridge.			
„ Dec. 19	„	Lancaster.			
„ Dec. 21	„	Herts.			
„ Dec. 24	„	Lincoln.			
1865 Jan. 5	„	Kent.			
„ Jan. 9	„	Surrey.			
„ Jan. 9	„	Lincoln.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Kent.			
„ Jan. 10	„	York.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Northampton.			
„ Jan. 10	„	Chester.			
„ Jan. 12	„	Hants.			
„ Jan. 17	„	Gloucester.			
„ Jan. 17	„	Somerset.			
„ Jan. 17	„	Somerset.			
„ Jan. 18	„	Salop.			
„ Jan. 19	„	Oxford.			
„ Jan. 21	„	Berks.			
„ Jan. 25	„	Salop.			
„ Jan. 26	„	Lincoln.			
„ Jan. 26	„	Norfolk.			
„ Jan. 26	„	York.			
„ Jan. 26	„	Somerset.			
„ Jan. 27	„	Devon.			
„ Jan. 28	„	Dorset.			
„ Jan. 28	„	Lincoln.			
1859 July 21	For partition -	Devon - -	1864 May 5	1864 Nov. 4	
1860 April 20	„	Lancaster.			
1861 June 25	„	Somerset -	1863 Dec. 23	1864 Aug. 25	
1862 March 28	„	Devon - -	1864 Jan. 28	„ May 21	
„ May 5	„	Sussex.			
„ May 12	„	Surrey and Sussex.			
„ Aug. 19	„	Devon -	1863 Nov. 12	1864 June 23	
1863 Jan. 10	„	Lancaster -	„ Oct. 29	„ May 26	
„ May 27	„	Lincoln -	„ Sept. 22	„ March 3	
„ July 6	„	Salop and Denbigh.	1864 Feb. 4	„ June 30	

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1863 July 6	For partition	Wilts - -	1863 Sept. 22	1864 Feb. 25	
„ Aug. 12	„	Cumberland -	1864 Nov. 7		
„ Sept. 7	„	Derby - -	„ Jan. 28	1864 June 23	
„ Oct. 28	„	Somerset -	1863 Nov. 12	„ April 14	
„ Dec. 8	„	Chester - -	1864 April 14	„ Oct. 22	
„ Dec. 16	„	Glamorgan -	„ March 17	„ Aug. 25	
„ Dec. 24	„	Cumberland -	- - -	- - -	
„ Dec. 30	„	Notts - -	1864 April 20	1864 Oct. 22	Withdrawn.
1864 Jan. 7	„	Durham.			
„ Feb. 29	„	Hants - -	1864 July 14	1864 Nov. 18	
„ March 1	„	Northumberland	„ April 13	„ Sept. 29	
„ May 7	„	Gloucester -	„ Dec. 15		
„ June 2	„	Devon.			
„ July 26	„	Bristol - -	1865 Jan. 19		
„ Aug. 22	„	Nottingham -	1864 Nov. 24		
1865 Jan. 24	„	Essex.			
1859 Dec. 7	For division of intermixed lands.	Surrey.			
1861 July 27	„	Gloucester -	1862 Nov. 20		
1862 April 24	„	Hereford.			
„ Dec. 15	„	Sussex -	1864 April 21	1864 Oct. 22	
1863 April 14	„	Chester -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
1864 June 22	„	Dorset.			
1860 June 16	Iver - -	Bucks - -	1860 July 19	- - -	Application under Local Inclosure Act.
1857 Oct. 13	To define lost boundaries.	Hertford.			
„ Oct. 13	„	Hertford.			
1863 Oct. 28	„	Rutland -	1864 Oct. 26		
„ Dec. 2	„	Middlesex -	„ Jan. 14	1864 Nov. 4	
„ Dec. 15	„	Hertford -	„ Jan. 18		
1864 June 20	„	Somerset -	„ Aug. 3	1865 Jan. 19	
1861 Dec. 10	Chatteris and Doddington.	Cambridge -	1862 Jan. 15	- - -	For application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation of Railway Acts.
1863 Nov. 5	King's Meads and Hartham.	Hertford -	1863 Nov. 26	1864 March 23	„ „ „
1864 Oct. 1	Colwall - -	Hereford -	1864 Oct. 26	- - -	„ „ „
„ Nov. 3	Stoke Green -	Suffolk - -	„ Dec. 8	- - -	„ „ „ „ „ „

Copyhold, Inclosure and Tithe Commission,
3, St. James's Square,
31st January 1865.

(Signed) G. DARBY,
G. RIDLEY,
G. W. COOKE,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Comman
of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 May 1865;—*for*,

"COPY of the SPECIAL REPORT of the INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS on PROPOSED INCLOSURES to be authorised by PARLIAMENT under the INCLOSURE (No. 2) BILL of this Session."

SPECIAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

SINCE the presentation of our last Report, the necessary consents have been received to the following proposed Inclosures:—

Where no allotments have been required for exercise and recreation, or for the labouring poor, the grounds on which we have abstained from requiring such appropriation are stated.

None of the lands proposed to be inclosed are within 15 miles of London, or within the distances referred to in the 14th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

1. Llangeler, Pemboyr, and Kilrhedin, county Carmarthen.

Rhos Llangeler, Rhos Pemboyr, Rhos Kilrhedin, Cwmhiraeth, and Waun Gilwen, in the parishes of Llangeler, Pemboyr, and Kilrhedin, containing about 2,526 acres.

The inclosure will put a stop to encroachments, and the destruction of the herbage, which is now constantly taking place, by paring off the surface; and by cultivation, after allotment, a large tract of useful land will be greatly increased in productiveness and value.

2. Bradwell, county Derby.

Creswell Part, in the township of Bradwell, in the parish of Hope, containing about 45 acres.

This is a stinted pasture.

3. East Knoyle, county Wilts.

Summerleaze, in the parish of East Knoyle, containing about 349 acres.

This is a stinted pasture, subject to limited rights.

4. Hartley Wintney, county Southampton.

Moor Hill and the Lake, part of Hartley Row Common, in the parish of Hartley Wintney, containing about 31 acres.

There is a space of ground near the village, which is always carefully preserved as a cricket ground. It comprises about nine or ten acres, and is not included in the lands to be inclosed.

There are already allotments for labouring poor, and the cottages have mostly gardens attached to them; no public allotments are therefore requisite in this case.

The land will be much improved by cultivation, after inclosure, in productiveness and value.

5. Longsleddale, county Westmorland.

Sadgill Common, or High Fell, in the township of Longsleddale, in the parish of Kendal, containing about 1,990 acres.

There is no part of these lands conveniently situated for an allotment for exercise and recreation.

The population is very small and lies scattered over a large hill district, and no public allotments are requisite; over-stocking will be put an end to, and the pasturage for sheep improved after inclosure.

6. Longville Common, county Salop.

Longville Common, in the township of Longville, in the parish of Wistanstow, and in the township of Carwood, in the parish of Hopesay, containing about 80 acres.

The cottages being already provided with gardens, no allotment for labouring poor is considered necessary.

The land is now in a most unprofitable state, but is capable of being greatly increased in value and productiveness by cultivation, which can be carried on after inclosure.

Selston

7. Selston, county Nottingham.

Selston Common, or such part thereof as is waste of the manor of Selston, in the parish of Selston, containing about 850 acres.

The inclosure will put an end to encroachments, and will materially increase the value and productiveness of a large tract of good land.

8. Brockcomb Common, county Devon.

Brockcomb Common, or Brocks Common, in the parish of Bratton Clovelly, containing about 446 acres.

This land is subject to limited rights, and no public allotments can be required.

9. Blagrove Moor, county Devon.

Blagrove Moor, in the parish of Bratton Clovelly, containing about 157 acres.

This land is subject to limited rights, and no public allotments can be required.

10. Chipping Wycombe, county Buckingham.

St. John's Wood, in the parish of Chipping Wycombe, containing about 347 acres.

This land is subject to limited rights.

11. Chidden Down, county Southampton.

Chidden Down, in the parish of Hambledon, containing about 339 acres.

An allotment for exercise and recreation was set out under a previous inclosure, sufficient for the requirements of the parish and neighbourhood, and conveniently situated.

The value and productiveness of the land will be very largely increased by cultivation, which the inclosure will lead to.

12. Anthill Common, county Southampton.

Anthill Common, in the parish of Hambledon, containing about 87 acres.

An allotment for exercise and recreation, conveniently situated and sufficient for the requirements of the parish and neighbourhood, was set out under another inclosure: all the cottages have gardens attached to them; and there is also a portion of land held by the parish officers for labouring poor allotments. Public allotments, therefore, are not required in this case; the productiveness and value of the land will be much increased after the inclosure is completed.

13. Brumby Commons, county Lincoln.

The East Common and the West Common, in the township of Brumby, in the parish of Frodingham, containing about 817 acres.

These are stinted pastures, and no public allotments can be required.

14. Brumby Moors, county Lincoln.

Brumby Moors, in the township of Brumby, in the parish of Frodingham, containing about 612 acres.

These lands are held and enjoyed in several ownership, and subject to limited rights, if any.

15. Nuthurst, county Sussex.

Manning's Heath and Monk's Common, in the parish of Nuthurst, containing about 36 acres.

No allotment for labouring poor is required in this case; all the cottages are sufficiently provided with gardens. The herbage and surface soil of the land is now much injured by various kinds of trespass: its value and productiveness are capable of great increase, and the inclosure will render this practicable.

16. Stinchcombe, county Gloucester.

Standhill Green, Stinchcombe Green, Stockham Street, Lane from Standhill Green by Hooks, Crossways Roadside, Roadside between Standhill and Stinchcombe Greens, part of the side of Stinchcombe Hill, parts of the upper portion of Stinchcombe Hill, Roadsides between Stinchcombe and Stancombe, and common field lands in Allick Field, in West Field, in North Field, and in Wood Field, all in the parish of Stinchcombe, containing about 204 acres. The inclosure will promote the drainage and improvement of the waste lands, and enable the common field lands to be divided into convenient parcels for the several owners, who will then be able to cultivate them with greater advantage than can now be done.

17. Addingham, county York.

High Moor, Middle Moor, and Low Moor, in the township of Addingham, containing about 844 acres.

The inclosure will put an end to the injury of the common by the present practice of taking away the turf and soil. It will also put a stop to overstocking, and to the turning on of sheep which do not belong to those who have legal rights of common of pasture; the land is capable of great improvement by cultivation after allotment in severalty.

18. Bootle and Waberthwaite, county Cumberland.

Certain commonable lands in the parishes of Bootle and Waberthwaite, as the same are described in the Plan annexed to the Provisional Order, containing about 950 acres.

The inclosure will enable the land to be properly cultivated, and become more productive. The great advantage will also arise from the settlement of rights

rights of parties which will be obtained in the course of the inclosure proceedings.

The waste lands in the manor of Cefnllys, in the parish of Cefnllys, containing about 217 acres. 19. Cefnllys, county Radnor.

These lands are not so situated as to render an allotment for exercise and recreation either convenient or necessary. There are very few houses, and these are scattered about. The cottages have already gardens attached to them.

After the allotments in severalty are set out, the productivenes of the land will be increased by cultivation, and they can be profitably dealt with according to the convenience and necessity of the owners.

Gravenhunger Moss, in the township of Cravenhunger, in the parish of Mucclestone, otherwise Muxton, containing about 13 acres. 20. Gravenhunger Moss, county Salop.

This inclosure will put an end to various nuisances much complained of by the owners.

It will be made more productive by draining and subsequent cultivation. The extent is so small that public allotments are not required, and there is an uninclosed common near the village.

Roughton Heath, in the parish of Roughton, containing about 377 acres. 21. Roughton, county Norfolk.

This tract of land in its present condition affords very little benefit to the owners or the commoners; but it can be profitably cultivated after the inclosure.

That portion of Bettws Commons, hills, or sheepwalks, in the parish of Bettws Gwerfil Goch, which is in the county of Merioneth, containing about 998 acres. 22. Bettws Gwerfil Goch, county Merioneth.

This tract of land is not so situated that an allotment for exercise and recreation could be conveniently set out in a position where it would be available to a small and scattered population. The few cottages near it have already garden grounds attached to them.

The inclosure will put an end to serious encroachments, will prevent disputes, and will add to the productiveness and value of the lands when they can be cultivated in severalty.

PROPOSED INCLOSURES.

Inclosure.	County.	Extent.	Date of Provisional Order.	Allotment to Lord of Manor.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Consents to Provisional Order received.
		Acres.			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	1865:
Llangeler, Pemboyr, and Kilrhedin.	Carmarthen -	2,526	1864, Nov. 24	1-15th - -	12 0 0	14 0 0	Feb. 1.
Bradwell - - - -	Derby - -	45	1865, Jan. 12	- - - - - -	- -	- -	Feb. 18.
East Knoyle - - -	Wilts - -	349	" Feb. 9	- - - - - -	- -	- -	Mar. 10.
Hartley Wintney - -	Southampton	31	" Feb. 16	Equivalent of 166 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	- -	- -	Mar. 18.
Longsleddale - - -	Westmorland	1,990	" Mar. 2	1-16th, exclusive of minerals, &c.	- -	- -	Mar. 23.
Longville Common - -	Salop - -	80	" Mar. 2	1-14th, exclusive, &c. -	1 0 0	- -	Mar. 24.
Selston - - - -	Nottingham -	850	" Feb. 14	1-16th, exclusive, &c. -	5 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 28.
Brockcomb Common -	Devon - -	446	" Mar. 16	- - - - -	- -	- -	Mar. 29.
Blagrove Moor - -	Devon - -	157	" Mar. 16	- - - - -	- -	- -	Mar. 29.
Chipping Wycombe - -	Buckingham -	347	" Mar. 9	1-15th - - - - -	- -	- -	Apr. 3.
Chidden Down - -	Southampton	339	" Mar. 2	Rent-charge of 4 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.	- -	2 0 0	Apr. 12.
Anthill Common - -	Southampton	87	" Mar. 2	1-14th - - - - -	- -	- -	Apr. 12.
Brumby Commons - -	Lincoln -	817	" Mar. 29	1-16th of West Common, exclusive, &c.	- -	- -	May 4.
Brumby Moors - -	Lincoln -	612	" Mar. 29	- - - - -	- -	- -	May 4.
Nuthurst - - - -	Sussex - -	36	" Apr. 27	1-12th - - - - -	2 3 8	- -	May 9.
Stinchcombe - - -	Gloucester -	204	" May 4	1-15th - - - - -	- -	1 2 0	May 12.
Addingham - - -	York - -	844	" Apr. 28	1-17th, exclusive, &c. -	4 0 0	4 0 0	May 12.
Bootle and Waberthwaite -	Cumberland -	950	" May 8	- - - - -	- -	- -	May 13.
Cefnllys - - - -	Radnor -	217	" May 6	1-14th, exclusive, &c. -	- -	- -	May 13
Gravenhunger Moss - -	Salop - -	13	" Apr. 27	1-14th - - - - -	- -	- -	May 13.
Roughton - - - -	Norfolk -	377	" May 4	1-15th - - - - -	3 0 0	15 0 0	May 13.
Bettws Gwerfil Goch -	Merioneth -	998	" May 11	1-12th, exclusive, &c. -	- -	- -	May 15.

Inclosure Commission,
3, St. James's-square,
16 May 1865.

G. Darby,
G. Ridley,
G. W. Cooke, Inclosure Commissioners.

INCLOSURES.

COPY of the SPECIAL REPORT of the INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS on PROPOSED INCLOSURES to be authorised by PARLIAMENT under the INCLOSURE (No. 2) BILL of this Session.

(*Mr. Baring.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *May* 1865.

297. *Under* 1 *oz.*

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames, appointed under the Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 142, prepared in obedience to the 138th Section of that Act.

IN conformity with the Act of Parliament constituting the Commission, the COMMISSIONERS of the METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS North of the Thames have to submit their Thirty-ninth Annual Report.

The Metropolis Roads Amendment Act, 1863, enacted that the Roads within the District comprised in the Metropolis Local Management Act should on the 1st of July last cease to be maintained by the Commissioners. They were accordingly on that day transferred in good order to the respective Parishes in which they are situate.

This change involved the necessity of a redistribution of the Roads which still remain under the charge of the Commissioners.

They have been divided into 13 districts, on each of which a uniform Toll of 2 *d.* per horse drawing is now payable.

These Tolls were submitted to public auction at the usual period of last year, and were all let at sums amounting in the aggregate to 20,020 *l.*

The Tolls on the Marylebone and Finchley Roads were also let at the same time for 2,480 *l.*, being an increase of 380 *l.* over the previous letting; and in May last 2,300 *l.* of the Bonds secured on the Tolls of these Roads were redeemed by a cash payment of 1,380 *l.*, thus reducing the amount of the outstanding Bonds to 14,091 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.*

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department having (in conformity with the provisions of the new Act) ordered that the accounts shall be made up to the 31st of December in each year instead of, as heretofore, to the 25th of March, the statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners in the Appendix (No. 2) comprises only a portion of the usual period. It will be seen that the Receipts (including a Balance of 2,478 *l.* 16 *s.* 5*d.* from the previous year) amounted to 36,815 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.*, and the payments to 36,672 *l.* 0 *s.* 7 *d.*, while the estimated outstanding liabilities on the 31st of December are about 4,500 *l.*, and the Exchequer Bills held by the Commissioners on the same day were 3,000 *l.*

For details as to the state of the Roads under their charge the Commissioners refer to the Report of their General Surveyor in the Appendix, where also will

be found a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, thanking the Commissioners for the services they have rendered to the Public during the 38 years of the existence of the Commission.

W. G. Hylton Jolliffe,
Chairman.

Metropolis Roads Office,
27 January 1865.

Appendix, No. I.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *George Grey* to the Earl of *Lonsdale.*

My Lord,

Whitehall, 19 July 1864.

I HAVE much satisfaction in expressing to your Lordship the great value which Her Majesty's Government attach to the service which has been rendered to the public by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads north of the Thames, over whom your Lordship has so long and so usefully presided. From their 38th Report, recently laid before Parliament, it appears that since the appointment of the Commission in 1827, the heavy debt, amounting to upwards of 120,000 *l.*, which was secured upon the Tolls, has been entirely liquidated, and that, besides providing for the ordinary repairs of the roads, the Commissioners have further expended upwards of 60,000 *l.* in different improvements, and have been enabled from time to time to remove the Turnpike Gates to a greater distance from the Metropolis, thus preparing the way for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of last Session, in pursuance of which, from the 1st of the present month, all the roads under the charge of the Commissioners within the limits of the Metropolis Local Management Act have been transferred to the parishes in good repair, the Tolls extinguished, and the Gates removed.

I request your Lordship to accept and to convey to the Commissioners the assurance of the high sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of their successful management of the business to which they have gratuitously devoted so much time and attention. The great benefit which has resulted from the service thus rendered by your Lordship and your colleagues in the Commission cannot fail to be duly appreciated by the public.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,
G. Grey.

Appendix, No. 2.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure on the Metropolis Turnpike Roads, from the 26th March to the 31st December 1864, inclusive.

RECEIPT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance on the 25th March 1864				-	-	-	2,478	16	5
ORDINARY.									
Tolls				26,983	–	–			
Composition from the City of London, less Income Tax				48	12	–			
On Account of Rents and Profits of Estates, viz.—									
Harrow School	3,100	–	–						
Harvist's Estate	176	10	7						
				3,276	10	7			
Total Ordinary				-	-	-	30,308	2	7
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Exchequer Bills sold				2,011	17	–			
Interest on Exchequer Bills				124	2	3			
Gas and Water Companies, for Repair of Roads				180	–	–			
Vestries and others, for Premises, Water Carts, Stand Posts, Pumps, Water-meters, Toll-houses, Gates, &c., sold, &c.				1,434	4	8			
Contributions towards Expense of new Drains and Road Sand sold				278	2	6			
							4,028	6	5
						£.	36,815	5	5

Balance in hand:	£.	s.	d.
Cash	143	4	10
Exchequer Bills	3,000	–	–

EXPENDITURE.

ORDINARY.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For the Maintenance of the Roads, viz.—									
Day Labour, including Men at the Pumps during Watering Season, digging Gravel, and preparing Materials by Contract				5,163	7	10			
Team Labour, including Watering				8,636	2	8			
Materials, including Freightage, Wharfage, &c., viz.—									
Flints	813	18	4						
Gravel	2,130	15	7						
Granite and Hard Stone	10,113	6	2						
Wharfage	128	3	11						
				13,186	4	–			
Tradesmen's Bills, viz.—									
Implements	105	14	10						
Wheelwrights	363	6	4						
Smiths	36	16	–						
Carpenters	76	8	11						
Bricklayers	95	13	8						
Repair of Stand Posts and Pumps	228	10	1						
Paviors	47	16	8						
				954	6	6			
Carried forward - - - £.				27,940	1	–			

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		27,940 1 –	
Rent and Taxes of Wharves, Depôts, &c., viz.—	£. s. d.		
Rent - - - - - - - -	255 18 2		
Taxes and Rates - - - - -	38 6 5	294 4 7	
West Middlesex, Chelsea, and Grand Junction Water Companies, for Water for the Roads, and Expense of Meters -		221 7 8	
Lighting Turnpike Gates - - - - - - -		247 5 11	
Incidental Expenses for the Roads - - - - -		20 9 6	28,723 8 8
For the Establishment, viz.—			
Salaries: Secretary, Accountant, Surveyors, Office-keeper, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		1,756 17 5	
Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Postage		175 14 7	
Rent and Taxes of Offices, &c., viz.—	£. s. d.		
Rent - - - - - - - -	408 12 6		
Taxes and Rates - - - - - -	39 – 7	447 13 1	
Repairs and Removals of Clocks, and Surveyors' Petty Expenses - - - - - - - - -		40 11 6	
Contingent Expenses of Offices, &c. - - - - -		122 19 9	2,543 16 4
Payments to Parishes out of Rents, &c., received from the Harrow School Estates - - - - - - -		- - -	734 3 2
Income Tax on Salaries and Premises rented - - -		- - -	25 5 9
Total Ordinary - - -		- - -	32,026 13 11
EXTRAORDINARY.			
Brewers' Company, for Redeemed Land Tax on Harvist's Estate - - - - - - - - - -		4 – –	
Law Expenses - - - ditto - - - - - -		1 – 10	
Parliamentary and Law Expenses - - - - - -		365 3 4	
New Drains, repairing Wells, &c. - - - - -		126 5 9	
Removal and Repairs of Toll-houses and Gates, new Toll-houses, Gates, Toll-tables, &c. - - - - - -		553 16 9	
Compensation to Officers for Loss of Salaries - - -		2,820 – –	
Lease of new Office Premises, and for Dilapidations of Premises given up - - - - - - - -		775 – –	4,645 6 8
		£.	36,672 – 7

Metropolis Roads Office,
27 January 1865.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 3.

REPORT of Receipts and Disbursements under "The Metropolis Roads (Harvist's Estate) Act, 1855," from the 25th March to the 31st December 1864.

1864:		RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
May	5	Half-year's Rent of Land to Lady-day 1864, less Property Tax	14	11	3
"	5	Four years' Redeemed Land Tax, to Christmas 1863	4	–	–
July	22	Half-year's Dividend, due 5th July 1864, on 4,749 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* Three per Cent. Consols, less Income Tax	69	9	4
Nov.	3	Half-year's Rent of Land to Michaelmas 1864, less Property Tax	87	15	–
"	3	Three-quarters' Redeemed Land Tax, to Michaelmas 1864	–	15	–
		£.	176	10	7

1864:		DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Dec.	15	Redeemed Land Tax, paid over to the Brewers' Company	4	–	–
"	"	Law Charges	1	–	10
"	"	To be paid to the Parish of Marylebone, ⅛th of 171 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* Net Amount of Rent and Dividend received up to December 1864	21	8	9
"	"	To be paid to the Parish of Paddington, the same	21	8	9
		Balance applicable towards Expenses of the Kilburn Road	128	12	3
		£.	176	10	7

Metropolis Roads Office,
27 January 1865.

W. G. Hylton Jolliffe,
Chairman.

Vincent C. Wright, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 4.

AN ACCOUNT, as directed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103, of the Income received by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, in respect of the Marylebone and Finchley Turnpike Roads, between the 26th March and the 31st December 1864, both inclusive; viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
From Tolls	1,765	–	–

Metropolis Roads Office,
27 January 1865.

Vincent C. Wright,
Accountant.

Appendix, No. 5.

Metropolis Roads Office, 22, Whitehall Place,
31 December 1864.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to present a Report upon the state of the Roads for Nine Months.

During the first three months, from the 25th of March to the 1st of July, the Roads were much worn, and required a considerable outlay, in both Labour and Materials, in order that those portions which, by the Act 26 & 27 Vict., c. 78, were to be given up to the Parishes, might be handed over in good order: on the 1st of July last 25 Turnpikes and 54 Side Bars were removed from about 55 Miles of Road (there was used upon these Roads, from Lady-day, to the 1st of July, 10,300 Cubic Yards of Granite); and they were handed over, in good order, to the several Parishes in which they are situated.

Most of the Parishes elected to Purchase the Pumps and Stand Posts used for Watering the Roads, and from the remaining Parishes they have been taken away.

The whole of the Old Turnpike Houses, Gates, and Side Bars not required for re-erection, and also a quantity of Old Wheeling Planks and Barrows, Broken Pumps and Stand Posts, &c. &c., were Sold by Auction, and the Tool Depôt in the City Road was sold to the Parish of St. Luke.

On the 1st of July there was erected on the remaining 67 Miles of Road 9 New Turnpikes and 8 Side Bars.

A Pipe Sewer has been laid under the Great Western Road at Brentford End, from the Bridge to the Turnpike, a length of 1,010 feet, the Parish Authorities and His Grace the Duke of Northumberland having contributed a Moiety of the Cost; and the Channels by the sides of the Road having since been paved with Granite Cubes in lieu of the old Pebbles, the long-complained-of Nuisance at that place, from want of Surface Drainage, is now remedied.

The Parish of Ealing having during the past Autumn laid Sewers under the Uxbridge Road for 2 Miles, and dried the Wells used for Watering the Roads, it will be necessary to purchase Water in future from the Water Company.

The Local Board of Health of Harrow gave Notice in June last that they could not any longer supply Water for the Road through that Town without payment, and the Commissioners have paid 21 *s.* per Week for the Water since the 1st of July last.

The Great and Heavy Traffic on the Green Lanes Road mentioned in my last Report has continued to increase, by the Carriage of Building Materials for the Railway Works, the Alexandra Park, the New Houses by the sides of the Road at Wood Green, and for the Sewage Works of the neighbourhood, by which the Road has been much worn, and has required an increased quantity of Materials and much additional Labour; and as this Road will doubtless become a great thoroughfare, it will be desirable that, in the next Summer, it should be widened 2 feet on each side, where practicable, that the surface should be made and repaired with Granite for the first 2½ Miles, and the piece of the Seven Sisters Road from Islington Parish to the Turnpike.

The Hampstead and City Junction Railway Company have commenced building the Bridges for their Line over the Seven Sisters and Stamford Hill Roads.

There has been used upon the Roads now under the charge of the Commissioners, in the nine months to this date, 15,870 Cubic Yards of Materials, and the whole are in good order.

Annexed is a Return of Materials, Implements, &c. &c., on hand.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient, faithful servant,

H. Browse, General Surveyor.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable
the Commissioners of the
Metropolis Roads North of the Thames.

Appendix, No. 6.

METROPOLIS ROADS.

ANNUAL RETURN of Materials, Implements, Tools, Houses, Gates, Carts, Pumps, and other Property of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, on the 31st December 1864.

NAME OF ROAD.	Granite.	Flints.	Gravel.	Water Carts.	Pumps.	Stand Posts.	Water Meters.	Wheelbarrows.	Sieves.	Planks.	Shovels.	Pickaxes.	Scrapers.	Hammers.	Rakes.	Brooms.	Tool Houses.	Toll Houses.	Toll Boxes.	Gates.	Side Bars.	Clocks.	Lamps.	Lamp Posts.	Sundries.
	Yds.	*Yds.*	*Yds.*																						
Brentford and Isleworth	950	330	1,000	15	26	–	–	23	12	–	46	50	40	60	60	13	1	4	3	4	8	4	12	11	24
Uxbridge - - -	1,100	200	1,400	13	20	–	–	26	11	7	30	24	29	40	33	9	–	5	–	5	3	5	8	7	18
Harrow - - -	124	–	680	2	–	1	1	4	3	5	9	5	8	8	9	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	2	1	–
Kilburn - - -	346	–	520	9	11	2	4	8	3	–	9	7	8	6	6	–	–	2	3	2	6	2	2	2	–
Stamford Hill and Green Lanes - - -	–	735	200	18	18	6	5	24	6	36	36	24	36	–	6	12	1	5	1	5	4	5	–	–	–
Lea Bridge - - -	–	–	100	6	9	–	–	10	2	12	8	8	8	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	2,520	1,265	3,900	63	84	9	10	95	37	60	138	118	129	114	114	34	4	20	8	20	21	19	24	21	42

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

METROPOLIS TURNPIKE ROADS NORTH OF THE THAMES.

(*Pursuant to Act* 7 *Geo.* 4, *c.* 142, *s.* 138.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *May* 1865.

290.

Under 1 *oz.*

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

PATRIOTIC FUND

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

War Office, 21 February 1865. HARTINGTON.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *February* 1865.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

22D JULY 1864.

---

1. WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners for the administration of the Patriotic Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, who lost their lives in the late War with Russia, have the honour humbly to present to Your Majesty our Fifth Report.

2. The changes which have taken place, since our last Report to Your Majesty, in the number of Widows and Orphans receiving relief are shown in the following Tables:—

3. WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS.

Officers' Widows and Orphans.

—	Placed on the Books since the last Statement of Numbers in the Report to the Commissioners, dated 4 May 1863.	In Receipt of Allowances on 31st December 1863.	Deaths.			Allowances discontinued from Age, &c.		
			Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	TOTAL.	Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	TOTAL.
Widows - -	12	146	2	4	6	—	—	—
Children who have lost one or both Parents - -	33	236*	- -	13	13	16	47	63

* Of this number there were, on the 31st December 1863, in the Wellington College - - - - - 16
" " " Royal Naval School - - - - 5
" " " Royal Naval Female School - - 5

TOTAL - - - 26, and

55 more were in the receipt of extra allowances for education.

Widows and orphans of non-commissioned and petty officers, privates and seamen.

4. Widows and Orphans of Non-commissioned and Petty Officers, Privates, and Seamen.

Widows.

—	Placed on Books for Relief.			Re-marriages.			Allowances Discontinued.						Allowances Restored.			Still without Allowance.
							Deaths.			From other Causes.						
	Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	Total.	Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	Total.	Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	Total.	Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	Total.	Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	Total.	
Army -	54	2,845	2,899	70	1,189	1,259	17	173	190	7	218	225	6	23	29	196
Navy -	28	663	691	13	254	267	3	42	45	–	44	44	3	2	5	39
Totals -	82	3,508	3,590	83	1,443	1,526	20	215	235	7	262	269	9	25	34	235

Children of ditto.

Children.

—	Placed on Books for Relief.			Deaths.		
	Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	Total.	Since last Statement of Numbers in Report, dated 4th May 1863.	Previously Reported.	Total.
Army -	99	3,541	3,640	11	345	356
Navy -	44	1,037	1,081	3	96	99
Totals -	143	4,578	4,721	14	441	455

Allowances Discontinued from other Causes.					
—	Army.	Navy.	Total, 1863.	Previously Reported.	Grand Totals.
Apprenticed to Trades -	26	10	36	170	206
Entered Domestic Service	5	25	30	155	185
,, Army - -	3	–	3	13	16
,, Navy - - -	2	6	8	51	59
Above age - - -	50	16	66	296	362
Totals - - -	86	57	143	685	828

Sick allowances to re-married women.

5. Since our last Report to Your Majesty, the Executive Committee have ameliorated the condition of re-married women by placing them, in respect of sick allowances, in the same position as if they were still widows.

Finance.

Amount of contributions.

6. During the year 1863, the sum of 37 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.** was received as contributions; making the total amount on 31st December 1863, 1,459,734 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*

7. The

	£.	s.	d.
* Transferred from the War Office, being balance of a fund subscribed in 1855 and 1856, by the inhabitants of Moldavia, "for the wounded of the English army in the Crimea" - - - - - - - -	30	–	3
Anonymous - - - - - - - - - - -	7	10	–
	£. 37	10	3

7. The total amount expended in relief to the 31st December 1863, is 627,202 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.*

Amount expended in relief.

8. Your Commissioners have been informed that a lady who died recently (Mrs. Balhetchet, widow of a paymaster of the Royal Marines) has given the residue of her property to the Patriotic Fund. It is expected that this bequest will amount to about 5,000 *l.*, but the money has not yet been received.

Mrs. Balhetchet's bequest.

9. We informed Your Majesty in our last Report, that we had appropriated the sum of 3,000 *l.* to defray the cost of a chapel in connection with the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, with sufficient accommodation for about 400 persons; but it was subsequently represented to the Executive Committee by their architect, that, if it was required that the building should correspond in character and materials with the Asylum, the cost would not be less than 4,600 *l.* After due consideration, we have sanctioned the further appropriation of 1,600 *l.* to this purpose. We have also granted 1,500 *l.* for the erecting of farm buildings, and for laying out and improving the grounds of the asylum.

Chapel in connection with Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum.

Farm buildings and grounds.

10. A statement of the existing securities will be found in Appendix A., p. 9.

Securities.

11. A statement of the assets and liabilities for 1864, founded upon ascertained facts as to numbers and average allowances, together with an estimate of the probable state of the fund in 1865, due allowance having been made therein for the diminution of numbers, and the shortened duration of the terminable annuities, is submitted in Appendices B. and C., pp. 10 and 16.

Assets and liabilities.

12. In our last Report to Your Majesty we stated that the estimated surplus amounted to 190,793 *l.* This, according to Mr Finlaison's Report, is now reduced to 94,244 *l.*, of which sum, however, for reasons which he has assigned, he considers only 34,500 *l.* to be safely disposable.

Explanation of diminution in Surplus.

The large diminution of about 96,500 *l.* in the estimated surplus, which has taken place since our last Report to Your Majesty, is explained as follows:—The liabilities were increased, at the date of the last estimate, prepared by Mr. Finlaison, to the amount of about 20,000 *l.* for widows and children, partly by the addition of 6*d.* per week to the allowance for each child, and partly by the admission of additional widows and children to relief; also by an increase of about 19,000 *l.* in the extra charges, principally for education, outfits, and apprentice fees. These items form a sum of 39,000 *l.* On the other hand, by lapse of time, the terms of the various annuities, certain, are shortened, each by a twelvemonth; and their present value is consequently diminished by a large amount, viz., about 43,000 *l.* The other securities have also diminished in value about 14,500 *l.*, the two sums together making a total of 57,500 *l.*

	£.
Increase of charge above mentioned -	39,000
Diminution in the value of assets - -	57,500.
Total (decrease of surplus) - -	£. 96,500

13. Lord Petre and the Honourable Charles Langdale requested the Executive Committee to bring under our notice the subjoined application (Appendix D., p. 21) for a grant of money from the Patriotic Fund, to be applied to the building and endowment of separate orphanages for the children of Roman Catholic soldiers and sailors. Your Commissioners regret that the actual financial prospects of the fund, as represented to them by Mr. Finlaison, appear to preclude the possibility of entertaining their application at the present moment, but it may be right to state that the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum is open to girls of the Roman Catholic religion, and that its regulations afford facilities for the religious education of children of all persuasions. The sums appropriated to the building and endowment of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, and invested to accumulate for the future endowment of a school for 100 boys, amount to no less than 237,973 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*; and the claim put forth by Lord Petre and Mr. Langdale in behalf of the Roman Catholic orphans is for a grant calculated on the average proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants in the Army and Navy; which, in the case of the Army, they estimate to be one-third. The proportion of Roman

Application for money for endowment of Roman Catholic orphanages.

Catholic to Protestant sailors would not be nearly so large; but it may fairly be assumed that a sum of at least 50,000 *l.* would be required for the endowment of orphanages for the special education of Roman Catholic boys and girls on the proposed scale.

Schools and Asylums.

List of schools and asylums.

14. We humbly submit (in Appendix E., p. 22) a list of the various schools and asylums in which children of both sexes are maintained and educated.

Reports of Inspector of Schools.

15. All the Protestant schools have been visited by the Rev. A. R. Grant (the inspector), whose reports are annexed (Appendix F., p. 23); together with a paper of regulations, drawn up by him, prescribing the space to be assigned to each child in the dormitories of the several institutions, which the Executive Committee have sanctioned for general adoption.

Inspection of Roman Catholic schools in England.

16. In accordance with our instructions, that Roman Catholic schools should be inspected by Roman Catholics, the Executive Committee communicated with the Committee of Council on Education on the subject of such schools in England. The Committee of Council suggested that the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee should be requested to recommend an inspector. Acting on their suggestion, and with the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education, arrangements were entered into with J. R. Morell, Esq., for the inspection of the Roman Catholic schools in England. His reports are submitted in Appendix G., p. 27.

17. Measures have been taken by the Executive and Finance Committee, so far as they considered it expedient, for effecting such improvements in the various schools inspected by Mr. Grant and Mr. Morell as have been suggested by them in their reports.

Inspection of Roman Catholic schools in Ireland.

18. The Executive Committee requested the Commissioners of National Education to place at their disposal a small portion of the time of a Roman Catholic inspector, for the inspection of Roman Catholic schools in Ireland. In reply, the Commissioners regretted their inability to do so, and the Committee failed in their endeavours to secure the services of a Roman Catholic for this purpose. Inquiry was subsequently made of the Council of Military Education, and it appears that C. A. Vicars, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Army Schools, who is employed in the inspection of schools, Protestant and Roman Catholic, under that Council, on the principle of strict neutrality in religious questions, will not be objected to by the governing bodies of the Roman Catholic schools. We have therefore sanctioned the appointment of this gentleman. In the meanwhile, the schools in Ireland have been visited by Captain Fishbourne, whose reports appear in the Appendix H., p. 28.

Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth Common.

Deaths.

19. Since our last Report to Your Majesty, two deaths have taken place, both caused by consumption.

Resignation of medical officer.

20. Our attention was drawn by the Executive Committee at our last meeting to certain cases of alleged misconduct on the part of some officials of the asylum. The Executive Committee caused these charges to be specially investigated by a sub-committee, and the result was that they considered it their duty to call upon the medical officer to resign. Dr. Wm. Connor, of St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, was elected to fill the vacancy, and this gentleman has discharged his duties in a manner satisfactory to the Committee.

Resignation of lady superintendent.

21. Miss Clavell, the late lady superintendent, tendered her resignation on the 18th November 1863, and the Executive Committee, in accepting it, expressed "their great regret that the Institution would lose her valuable services." Miss Anna M. Riddle was selected from a very large number of candidates to succeed Miss Clavell. Miss Riddle commenced her duties in the early part of April, and the Committee, so far as they can judge from the experience they have hitherto had of her services, have every reason to be satisfied with their choice.

Boys'

Boys' Temporary Home, Easthill House, Wandsworth.

22. The accommodation in the dormitories has been increased, and the number of boys now in the school is 180. Number of boys in school.

23. We regret to have to report to Your Majesty that four deaths occurred in the home during the months of November and December 1863, viz., those of the assistant master, from scarlet fever; of two boys, from gastric fever; and of one from bronchitis, followed by pneumonia. No deaths have taken place since, and the health of the establishment has been generally good. Deaths.

24. The medical officer having considered it essential that there should be a detached building, to which boys might be removed in the event of any infectious disease occurring in the school, and having failed to find a house in the neighbourhood which could be hired for the purpose, the Executive Committee authorised the erection of a small infirmary in the field adjoining the premises. This has been completed, to the satisfaction of the medical officer, at a cost of 380 *l.* Infirmary.

Barnet.

25. The Rev. William Pennefather having accepted an Incumbency at Islington, requested to be relieved of the charge of the children under his care at Barnet; and, in consideration of the fact that the number of children boarded in such institutions would decrease year by year, the Executive Committee thought it advisable to break up the girls' school at that place, and to remove the girls to the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, and other schools where children had been previously boarded on behalf of the Fund. Resignation of charge of children by Rev. W. Pennefather.

The Executive Committee, in accepting Mr. Pennefather's resignation, thought it right to record their high sense of the valuable and successful attention devoted gratuitously by him to the care of the children during the long period of nine years.

26. With regard to the boys at Barnet, their number being too large to be disposed of in other institutions, the Executive Committee have amalgamated Mr. Pennefather's two schools in the establishment at Silesia House, and have selected the Rev. H. S. Wood, with the assistance of Mrs. Wood, as matron, to superintend it, at a joint salary of 200 *l.* per annum, in addition to certain allowances.* They commenced their duties on the 1st of May. Boys' school.

27. The Executive Committee have also appointed Mr. Godson as medical officer to the Barnet schools, at a salary of 80 guineas per annum. Appointment of medical officer.

Executive and Finance Committee.

28. We have to state, with great regret, that since our last Report to Your Majesty, five vacancies have occurred in the Executive and Finance Committee, by the death of Admiral Sir Henry Hope, and by the resignation of— Vacancies.

Adair, Colonel A. Shafto, A.D.C.
Baring, Thomas, Esq., M.P.
Gleig, Rev. G. R. Chaplain-General.
Spearman, Sir Alexander, Bart.

29. We have thought it advisable to increase the number of the Committee to 15, and we have appointed— Appointments.

Ashburnham, General the Hon. Thomas, C.B.
Bromley, Sir Richard M., K.C.B.
Hamilton, Vice-Admiral W. A. B.
Lindsey, Major-General the Hon. James.
Peto, Sir S. Morton, Bart.
Throckmorton, Sir William, Bart.
Tuffnell, E. Carleton, Esq., one of Your Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Rodriguez

* Apartments, fuel and light, and board for Mr. and Mrs. Wood and for two of their children.

Rodriguez Fund.

Rodriguez fund.

30. No further sum than the 1,766 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* which was previously reported to Your Majesty, and which has been invested, has been received on this account; nor has any reply been received from the Consul at Manilla as to whether that sum was simply an accumulation of income or whether any realization of capital had been effected, and a portion thereof included in the remittance above alluded to. Some time ago it was mentioned in a newspaper that the property had been destroyed by the earthquake of last year. Under these circumstances, the Committee requested the solicitor of the War Office to consider the terms of the will, and to submit a plan for the disposal of the money in hand. That gentleman, however, is of opinion that, before doing so, as a scheme for the distribution of a small sum must differ materially from that of a large one, it is important to obtain authentic information respecting the residue of the property, which he thinks should be converted into cash; and that, until the conversion, the rents, if any, should be periodically remitted by your Majesty's Consul at Manilla. In conformity with this suggestion, the Committee have requested the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to procure the necessary information.

Office Regulations.

Office regulations.

31. The Executive Committee have adopted a series of Regulations, proposed by their Chairman, in relation to the business of the office of the Royal Patriotic Fund. We humbly submit to Your Majesty these Regulations in Appendix I., p. 29.

SOMERSET.	FERMOY.
WELLINGTON.	LYVEDEN.
DERBY.	H. CORRY.
DALHOUSIE.	JOHN S. PAKINGTON.
SHAFTESBURY.	W. PARKER.
HARDWICKE.	J. F. BURGOYNE.
CHICHESTER.	WILLIAM LAWRENCE.
NELSON.	S. MORTON PETO.
GREY.	H. D. ROSS.
COMBERMERE.	THOMAS BARING.
ROKEBY.	J. G. HUBBARD.
COLCHESTER.	J. WILSON PATTEN.
ST. LEONARDS.	JOHN BALL.

E. GARDINER FISHBOURNE } Honorary
J. H. LEFROY } Secretaries.

22 *July* 1864.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A).

STATEMENT of INVESTMENTS on 31 December 1863.

				Cost with Interest due at time of Purchase.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Imperial Turkish 4 per cent. Debentures	119,100	–	–	121,055	5	–
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Debentures	10,000	–	–	10,025	–	–
East India Government 4 per cent. Debenture Loan	111,000	–	–	105,931	–	–
East India Railway Stock	65,580	–	–	70,963	2	4
Ditto - ditto Extension Shares	6,560	–	–	6,560	10	–
London and North-Western Railway Debentures	80,000	–	–	80,000	–	–
Great Western - ditto - ditto	80,000	–	–	80,000	–	–
North-Eastern - ditto - ditto	60,000	–	–	60,025	–	–
Great Southern and Western Railway (Ireland)	25,000	–	–	25,000	–	–
Great Indian Peninsular Railway	8,000	–	–	8,097	4	1
£.	565,240	–	–	567,657	1	5
Terminable Annuities.						
£. 11,800 expiring 5th July 1865	99,912	10	10			
5,817 „ 5th January 1866	49,997	14	11			
2,033 „ 10th October 1867	19,991	2	6			
4,787 „ 10th October 1870	55,971	10	3			
1,289 „ 5th January 1871	14,993	1	–			
3,405 „ 5th January 1876	49,993	19	2			
6,097 „ 5th April 1876	89,993	2	3			
16,900 „ 5th July 1885	287,218	16	7			
£. 52,128				668,071	17	6
£.	-	-	-	1,235,728	18	11
Securities of Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum.						
London and Greenwich Railway Company's Debentures	50,000	–	–	50,062	10	–
Victoria Government 6 per cent. Debentures	20,000	–	–	22,087	10	–
South Australian Government 6 per cent. Debentures	10,000	–	–	10,300	–	–
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. Debentures	21,000	–	–	20,888	15	–
Canada Government 6 per cent. Debentures	30,000	–	–	32,750	–	–
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. Debentures	5,000	–	–	5,012	10	–
Exchequer Bills	1,900	–	–	1,917	6	6
East India 4 per cent. Debentures	2,500	–	–	2,565	12	–
£.	140,400	–	–	145,584	3	6
Securities of Boys' School Account.						
East India 4 per cent. Debenture Loan	32,000	–	–	30,526	17	–
New 3 per cent. Annuities	370	18	9	343	2	4
Ditto - ditto	714	8	–	663	10	–
Ditto - ditto	1,463	4	2	1,322	7	6
£.	34,548	10	11	32,855	16	10
Rodriguez Fund.						
East India Bonds	200	–	–	201	4	1
Ditto - 4 per cent. Debentures	1,500	–	–	1,510	13	7
£.	1,700	–	–	1,711	17	8

Appendix (B).

Sir, National Debt Office, 8 April 1864.

In pursuance of the instructions with which I was favoured at a recent interview, I have proceeded to form the customary estimate of the probable future annual charges of the Patriotic Fund, and of the assets available to meet those liabilities; and I now beg leave to submit the results of my computations in respect of the whole subject.

It has already been explained in former Reports, but may without inconvenience be repeated, that the charges are comprised under a few general heads. They consist of—1. The pensions granted to widows; 2. A temporary annual provision for children; and 3. A temporary yearly disbursement in the shape of gratuities for miscellaneous purposes, combined with the more permanent, indispensable charges for management.

It appears that the number of widows of non-commissioned and petty officers, private soldiers and seamen, which has been placed on the books is				3,603
Of these there have died - - - - - - -			246	
And have been removed from the list - - - -		270		
Less those who have been re-admitted - - -		32		
			238	
Died and removed - - - - - -				484
There consequently remain on the list - - - - - - -				3,119
Of this number there have re-married and been placed on a moiety of the pension - - - - - - - -			1,473	
But out of this re-married portion there have been re-placed on the full pension widows whose second husbands have died - - - - - - -		106		
Which number was subsequently reduced by widows who re-married again for the third time	33			
Less four widows, however, who have lost their third husbands - - - - -	4			
		29		
The number re-placed on the full pension is therefore -			77	
And the number of the half pension list is - - - -				1,396
While the remainder of the whole list is the number drawing the full pension, viz. - - - - - - - - - - -				1,723

The mean age of the widows on the Pension List in 1863 was taken at 37 years, and that of the re-married women at one year younger, namely, 36. The ages may now be respectively placed at 38 for the widows, and at 37 for the re-married females.

	£.
I am informed that the full pension drawn by each widow is 14 *l.*, the half pension drawn by the re-married women being 7 *l.*; at this rate of pension the yearly charge for 1,723 widows would be - - - - - - - -	24,122
And for the 1,396 re-married women - - - - - - -	9,772
The Total Yearly Charge being - - - £.	33,894

The rate of re-marriage from among the list of widows may be placed, as in 1861, at four per cent. over the whole duration of the widowhood.

The number of officers' widows placed on the pension list from the commencement has been - - - - - - - - - -			168
There have died - - - - - - - - - -		5	
And there are no longer in receipt of pension - - - - -		8	
There have re-married - - - - - - - -	22		
But of these there are drawing half pension - - - -	17		
The balance being also no longer on the pension list -		5	
Total withdrawn - - - -			18
There are in receipt of allowances, therefore - - - - - -			150
Of whom, on a moiety of the pension, there are - - - - -			17
The remainder being upon the full pension - -			133

The

The rate at which the list is reduced by re-marriage and other causes is placed at two per cent. per annum, on grounds adduced in the last Report.

The average pension drawn by these ladies, whose mean age may now be placed at 43, is 38 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.

	£.	s.
Consequently, the yearly charge in respect of 133 widows, on the full pension of 38 *l.* 10 *s.*, is	5,120	10
And of 17 re-married ladies on half pension	327	5
Forming altogether an Annual Charge of - - £.	5,447	15

Or, in round numbers, nearly 5,448 *l.* per annum.

The charge for the orphan children next falls under consideration.

Up to the present time there have been placed on the books		4,747
There have died	464	
And allowances have been discontinued to	840	
There have ceased to be chargeable, therefore		1,304
And allowances continue to be granted to		3,443
Of these there are in boarding institutions	900	
And in the Victoria Asylum	290	
TOTAL		1,190
The remainder are chargeable to the fund at the rate of 5 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum each		2,253

The 900 children placed in boarding institutions are chargeable at the rate of about 17 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum each.

	£.	s.	d.
2,253 children annually chargeable at 5 *l.* 16 *s.* each, create a yearly outgoing of	13,067	8	–
900 children annually chargeable at 17 *l.* 10 *s.* each, create a yearly outgoing of	15,750	–	–
The Gross Annual Charge, therefore, is - - £.	28,817	8	–

But there is a further charge for 251 orphan children of officers, the average annual allowance for each orphan being at the rate of 19 *l.* And there is also now to be superadded to this charge a new item of 400 *l.* per annum for outfits, &c., to officers' children quitting home.

	£.	£.
The gross yearly charge on account of officers' children will, therefore, be, for annual allowances	4,769	
for outfits	400	
		5,169
And adding to this the yearly charge for the other children		28,817
The Total Annual Charge on account of Orphan Children is - - £.		33,986

The mean age of the children, excluding the children of officers, was taken in 1863 at eight years. It is probable that nine years will now correctly represent the average age of the 3,153 children who are classed together for the annual charge, 28,817 *l.*; and that the average present age of the 251 children of officers may be correctly placed at 12 years.

There remains for further notice an outlay for apprentice premiums, outfits, sickness, and other allowances, which will, for the next few years, form a charge of 5,000 *l.* per annum. A moiety of this charge, consisting mainly of allowances in sickness and infirmity, to widows, will, perhaps, have a duration of 15 years; the other moiety will not continue beyond a period of perhaps seven years, as it chiefly has reference to the children only. There is also the yearly charge for management of 2,380 *l.*, rising 60 *l.* a-year for the next three years, which will be a permanent yearly charge. The combined charges form together, for the present, a total yearly charge of 7,380 *l.*

From a statement with which I am supplied, I find that the assets of the fund are composed of certain investments in stock, which form a capital of 565,912 *l.*; and of certain other investments in annuities, for terms of years, expiring at various periods, not extending beyond 1885, which yield an income of 52,128 *l.* per annum. The details are to be found in the papers subjoined. The capital value of the whole assets is found to be a sum of 967,596 *l.*; there being, among other causes, a substantial diminution, in the twelvemonth, in the value of the annuities certain, through the abbreviation of their term.

 The

The principles adopted in former Reports have governed the present valuation. The laws of mortality and the probabilities of marriage, used as measures of value on the last occasion, have been adhered to in the present instance; and the same rate of interest, viz., four per cent., has been calculated upon for the future accumulation of the funds.

Subject to the foregoing prefatory remarks, the annexed accounts have been prepared. That is to say, first, a balance sheet, showing on the one hand the present value of the pensions to the widows, the allowances to the children, and the yearly charges for extras and management, which altogether form the liabilities of the Fund; and exhibiting, on the other hand, the value in capital of the various securities, which in their aggregate compose the assets requisite to meet the liabilities in question.

On bringing together the items on either side of the account, it appears that—

	£.
The assets of the fund consist of securities now worth, in ready money, a sum of - - - - - - - -	967,596
While the liabilities could be discharged by a sum, in ready money, of - - - - - - - - - -	873,352
The balance, therefore, shows a surplus of - - £.	94,244

A second account, showing the probable balances between the income and expenditure in each future year, up to the year 1900, is also appended to this Report. No question as to the interest of money is brought into this statement. The actual pension list of the present year, 1864, is, however, subjected to the annual decrease which must take place from year to year, by reason of the mortality and the re-marriages, up to a certain age. Owing to the expiring of revenue from terminable annuities, temporary deficiencies occur. But corresponding diminutions in the charges soon after restore a surplus. On totalling the respective columns of deficiency and surplus to the year 1900, inclusive, it will be found that the two sums nearly balance each other.

	£.
For the sum total of the deficiencies is - - - - -	137,336
While the total of the surplus balances is - - - -	131,730
The difference being only - - - - - - £.	5,606

With this statement, my duty on the present occasion, I believe, terminates.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Glen Finlaison,*
Actuary of the National Debt.

Captain E. Gardiner Fishbourne, R.N.,
&c. &c. &c.

Memorandum of Particulars on which the Statement of the probable future Charge and Income is founded.

CHARGE.		£.	£.
Temporary Charge for	1,723 Widows at 14 *l.* per annum each -	24,122	
Abate for Re-marriage	- - commencing with 5 per cent. -	1,206	
		22,916	
Temporary Charge for	1,396 Re-married, 7 *l.* per ann. each, £. 9,772		
Add Moiety of Rebate	above deducted - - - 603		
		10,375	
	3,119 Persons - - - - - -	33,291	
Temporary Charge for	150 Widows of Officers - - - -	5,448	
Temporary Annual Charge for	3,269 Widows and Re-married Females -		38,739
	£. s. d.		
Temporary Annual Charge for	2,253 Children at - - 5 16 – each	13,067	
" "	900 " - - 17 10 – "	15,750	
" "	251 " - - 19 – – "	5,169	
Temporary Annual Charge for	3,404 Children - - - - - -		33,986
	Widows and Children - - -	- -	72,725
Temporary Annual Charge	- - - - - - - For extras	5,000	
" "	(rising to 2,560 *l.*) For management	2,380	
			7,380
	Total Charge - - - £.		80,105

INCOME.	£.
Perpetuities:	
Turkish Government Debentures guaranteed - - - - - - - -	4,764
East India - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - -	4,440
East India Railway Stock guaranteed - - - - - - - -	3,607
London and North-Western Railway Debentures - - - - - -	3,200
Great Western - - - ditto - ditto - - - - - -	3,200
Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Railway Debentures - - - -	1,000
North-Eastern Railway Debentures - - - - - - - -	2,400
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company Debentures - - -	400
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Debentures - - - - - - -	320
	23,331
Terminable Annuities expiring at various periods - - - - - £. 52,128	
Other Terminable dividends - ditto - - - - - - 490	
Terminable Income - - - £.	52,618
Total Income - - - £.	75,949

ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets, 1864.

LIABILITIES.

£.			£.	£.
24,122	Full Pensions	1,723 Widows, present value	-	369,523
	Abate	Re-marriages 4 per cent.	-	14,780
				354,743
9,772	Half Pensions	1,396 Re-married	151,547	
	Add for	Re-marriages, Moiety of Rebate	7,390	
				158,937
33,894	Pensions	Present value	-	513,680
5,121	Full Pensions	133 Officers' Widows	78,106	
		Abate for Re-marriages 2 per cent.	1,562	
			76,544	
327	Half Pensions	7 Re-married	4,987	
	5,448 *l.* Pensions	Officers' Widows		81,531
39,342	Widows' Pensions	3,269 Widows, present value	-	595,211
13,067	Provision for	2,253 Children until aged 15	67,382	
15,750	Ditto	900 ditto - ditto	81,217	
28,817	Ditto	3,153 ditto - ditto	148,599	
5,169	Ditto	251 Officers' Children until aged 21	37,197	
33,986	Ditto	3,404 Children		185,796
				781,007
2,500	Extra Charges, 15 years, present value	£. 27,996		
2,500	Ditto 7 years, ditto	15,132		
5,000	Extra Charges, present value		43,128	
2,560	Charges for management, 37 years, present value		49,217	
				92,345
	Liabilities		£.	873,352

ASSETS.

	£.			£.	£.
Annuities certain	11,800	Expiring	5 July 1865	17,015	
"	5,817	"	5 Jan. 1866	11,075	
"	2,033	"	10 Oct. 1867	6,579	
"	4,787	"	10 Oct. 1870	27,162	
"	1,289	"	5 Jan. 1871	7,802	
"	3,405	"	5 Jan. 1876	32,201	
"	6,097	"	5 April 1876	57,659	
"	16,900	"	5 April 1885	238,584	
"	52,128		Present value	-	398,077
Guaranteed Debentures, Turkish Government 4 per cent.				119,100	
" East India " "				111,000	
					230,100
Guaranteed Railway Stock, East Indian 5 per cent., at 105				-	75,747
Railway Debentures, Great Western			4½ per cent.	80,388	
" Great Southern and Western (Ireland)			4 "	25,000	
" London and North-Western			4 "	80,000	
" North Eastern			4 "	60,000	
" Great Indian Peninsular			4½ "	8,212	
Steam Navigation Company, Peninsular & Oriental			4½ "	10,072	
					263,672
			Assets		967,596
			Liabilities		873,352
			Surplus	£.	94,244

Alexander Glen Finlaison,

ROYAL COMMISSION OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

General Estimate, from and after 1864 to the Year 1900, of the probable Temporary and Permanent Charge on the Patriotic Fund; also the probable Terminable and Perpetual Income available to meet the said Charge; and further, the probable Deficiency or Surplus of Income in each Year, as the case may be.

Year.	CHARGE.					INCOME.			Deficiency.	Surplus.
	Temporary.			Chiefly Permanent as per foregoing Memoranda.	Temporary and Permanent.	Terminable.	Perpetual.	Terminable and Perpetual.		
	For Widows.	For Children.	Widows and Children.							
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1864	38,739	33,986	72,725	7,380	80,105	52,618	23,331	75,949	4,156	—
1865	38,285	33,780	72,065	7,440	79,505	52,393	23,331	75,724	4,231	—
1866	37,821	33,587	71,408	7,500	78,908	37,459	23,331	60,790	18,118	—
1867	37,468	33,399	70,867	7,560	78,427	34,551	23,331	57,882	20,545	—
1868	36,991	33,207	70,198	7,560	77,758	32,518	23,331	55,849	21,909	—
1869	36,509	33,001	69,510	7,560	77,070	32,518	23,331	55,849	21,221	—
1870	36,027	32,775	68,802	7,560	76,362	32,498	23,331	55,829	20,533	—
1871	35,538	4,900	40,438	5,060	45,498	27,047	23,331	50,378	- -	4,880
1872	35,152	4,843	39,995	5,060	45,055	26,402	23,331	49,733	- -	4,678
1873	34,653	—	34,653	5,060	39,713	26,402	23,331	49,733	- -	10,020
1874	34,150	—	34,150	5,060	39,210	26,402	23,331	49,733	- -	10,523
1875	33,640	—	33,640	5,060	38,700	26,402	23,331	49,733	- -	11,033
1876	33,125	—	33,125	5,060	38,185	21,652	23,331	44,983	- -	6,798
1877	32,698	—	32,698	5,060	37,758	16,900	23,331	40,231	- -	2,473
1878	32,149	—	32,149	5,060	37,209	16,900	23,331	40,231	- -	3,022
1879	31,576	—	31,576	2,560	34,136	16,900	23,331	40,231	- -	6,095
1880	30,983	—	30,983	2,560	33,543	16,900	23,331	40,231	- -	6,688
1881	30,366	—	30,366	2,560	32,926	16,900	23,331	40,231	- -	7,305
1882	29,821	—	29,821	2,560	32,381	16,900	23,331	40,231	- -	7,850
1883	29,157	—	29,157	2,560	31,717	16,900	23,331	40,231	- -	8,514
1884	28,468	—	28,468	2,560	31,028	16,900	23,331	40,231	- -	9,203
1885	27,753	—	27,753	2,560	30,313	8,450	23,331	31,781	- -	1,468
1886	27,010	—	27,010	2,560	29,570	- -	23,331	23,331	6,239	—
1887	26,315	—	26,315	2,560	28,875	- -	23,331	23,331	5,544	—
1888	25,508	—	25,508	2,560	28,068	- -	23,331	23,331	4,737	—
1889	24,668	—	24,668	2,560	27,228	- -	23,331	23,331	3,897	—
1890	23,792	—	23,792	2,560	26,352	- -	23,331	23,331	3,021	—
1891	22,853	—	22,853	2,560	25,413	- -	23,331	23,331	2,082	—
1892	21,850	—	21,850	2,560	24,410	- -	23,331	23,331	1,079	—
1893	20,795	—	20,795	2,560	23,355	- -	23,331	23,331	24	—
1894	19,702	—	19,702	2,560	22,262	- -	23,331	23,331	- -	1,069
1895	18,581	—	18,581	2,560	21,141	- -	23,331	23,331	- -	2,190
1896	17,453	—	17,453	2,560	20,013	- -	23,331	23,331	- -	3,318
1897	16,322	—	16,322	2,560	18,882	- -	23,331	23,331	- -	4,449
1898	15,188	—	15,188	2,560	17,748	- -	23,331	23,331	- -	5,583
1899	14,053	—	14,053	2,560	16,613	- -	23,331	23,331	- -	6,718
1900	12,918	—	12,918	2,560	15,478	- -	23,331	23,331	- -	7,853
1901	11,782	—	11,782	2,560	14,342	- -	23,331	23,331	- -	8,987
							Total	- - £.	137,336	140,719

Note.—The foregoing Table was (by desire) prepared, not as an absolute Valuation of the Liabilities and Resources of the Patriotic Fund in each of the above-mentioned years, but merely as a general Estimate to show what would be the probable decrease of the annual charge from year to year through mortality and other causes; and what likewise would be the probable diminution of the Yearly Income, through the cessation from time to time of certain portions of the Terminable Annuities. This positive accuracy for each particular year is not professed. Its general tendency is to show the manner in which, one year with another, the temporary deficiencies will on the whole be compensated by the reappearance of surplus balances, as the claimants on the fund decrease in due season through various obvious agencies. This Table being merely a general view of the progress of the Fund, is by no means proposed for guidance in the same sense as that which is suggested by the precise valuation set forth in page 14, which gives, in fact, an accurate statement of the position and prospects of the Fund on the 5th April 1864.

Appendix (C).

Sir, Old Jewry, 1 June 1864.

In pursuance of instructions received on Friday last, the 27th ult., from the Right Hon. Mr. Corry, to the effect that a restatement of the assets and liabilities of the Patriotic Fund, modified by the prospect of some reductions in the charges for management, and in the provision for officers' children, should be made for April 1864; and that a second valuation, subject to the same modifications, of the assets and liabilities as they will probably exist next year in the month of April 1865, should be once more prepared, in order to form some estimate of the surplus which will probably be found available at that period; and further, that I should express an opinion as to what amount of any balance discovered in favour of the fund should be taken to be a disposable surplus, available for distribution in such manner as the Royal Commission may think fit; I beg leave to state that I have proceeded to make the computations necessary for the purpose in view, and that the results are as undermentioned.

It is first to be observed that, in framing the statements in question, the 7,560 *l.* of annual charges for extras and management, which is valued as a liability, will be susceptible of diminution at certain future periods corresponding with the decrease in number of the widows and children now on the pension lists. Also, that the yearly charge for officers' children, set down in the recent statement for April 1864, at 5,169 *l.* per annum, may possibly be subject to decrease through the exercise of a privilege the proposed acquisition of which is under discussion. The privilege in question is to be obtained, however, by the outlay of a certain sum of money; and the amount of this outlay will subsequently go in abatement of whatever surplus funds may be found disposable under the present investigation.

The positive cost to the fund will be the balance existing between the amount of the outlay and the present worth of the right of presentation to ten vacancies in an institution for the maintenance of officers' female children. If the privilege of nomination can be exercised in respect only of the children of officers at present on the pension list, it is probable that it will expire for want of nominees at the end of 15 or 16 years.

Under this view of the case, which for the purpose of despatch is the view assumed in the present accounts, the present value of the privilege in favour of ten young persons, now maintained at a cost of 300 *l.* per annum, would be a sum of 3,520 *l.* But if there should be the means of exercising the privilege of nomination for a period of 50 years, for instance, the relief to the fund might be valued at a sum of 6,465 *l.* And if the privilege could be viewed as one that would be perpetual, its value in money might be placed at 7,500 *l.*

In respect of the amended statement for 1864, there will—except as concerns the yearly charges just mentioned—be no alteration in the amounts, or ages, contained in the previous statement; nor in the nature of the charges; nor in the duration of the terminable annuities, which form an important portion of the assets.

But as regards the estimate for 1865, the widows and children remaining on the pension list will be one year older; the yearly expenditure for extras and management will remain chargeable for one year the less; and the annuities certain will have one twelvemonth's shorter term, and will consequently bear a lower value.

The experience of the full twelvemonth which elapsed between March 1862 and March 1863, has been taken as a guide in the formation of the estimate of the probable state of affairs in 1865, no material objection to its adaptability to the present purpose being visible. Wherefore, under circumstances similar to those which prevailed in the above period, the probable decrease in the number of widows of seamen and soldiers, from April 1864 to April 1865, would be equivalent to about two per cent.

But the decrease in the number of officers' widows during the same period cannot be put at more than two persons. It is assumed that the amount of pension enjoyed by each class of widows, including in this designation the re-married, will remain as at present. Accordingly, it may be calculated that the number of widows drawing each 14 *l.* per annum of pension will next year be 1,688; and that the whole yearly pension payable to them will be 23,632 *l.*

Further, that the re-married females will probably be in number 1,368, and their pensions 9,576 *l.* per annum altogether. The yearly charge for pensions to both of these two classes would therefore be 33,208 *l.*

The number of officers' widows in 1865 may be placed at 131, whose full pensions will amount to 5,053 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum. The half pensions to the 17 re-married ladies will remain at 327 *l.* per annum; and the total yearly charge will be 5,380 *l.*

With

With regard to the orphan children, there are two circumstances operating for the decrease of their numbers. One of these causes of diminution is the mortality; the other is the disqualification by age, at 15, for further receipt of maintenance. The two causes together, judging from the experience already alluded to, will operate in the next twelvemonth probably to the extent of four per cent. of decrease, in respect of the 2,253 children now chargeable, at the rate each of 5 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum. Their number for 1865 may, therefore, be assumed at 2,163, and the yearly charge on their account at 12,545 *l.* per annum. But as far as concerns the 900 children in various boarding institutions, it seems to be established that, from one cause or another, the rate of decrease will not be less than about seven per cent. in the twelvemonth.

The number in receipt of assistance, therefore, at the rate each of 17 *l.* 10 *s.*, will, in 1865, be 837, for whom the yearly charge will be 14,647 *l.* The mean age of these children will be 10 years.

In the Report of 8th April last, the children of officers were stated to be 251 in number, and their average age 12 years. There are grounds for assuming that the decrease during the next twelvemonth will not exceed two per cent. The further reduction in their numbers which may possibly take place by a privilege of nomination has been already adverted to. But the decrease of two per cent. will reduce the present charge for 246 children to 5,066 *l.* per annum. When to this yearly charge are added the items for the two other classes of children, which together amount to 27,192 *l.* per annum, the whole charge for the 3,236 children will be 32,258 *l.* per annum.

The present extra charges, and charges for management, are carried on at their present amount.

Their duration will be reduced by one year. But, as already stated, they will also be substantially reduced in amount at certain future periods, probably in 1872, 1879, 1887, and 1892. The effect of these reductions has been carefully computed and brought to account.

That portion of the assets consisting of terminable annuity, of which there is at present receivable 52,128 *l.* per annum, is materially affected by the efflux of the next twelvemonth's time. 11,800 *l.* per annum of this terminable annuity will run out at July 1865. But the capital invested in guaranteed stock, and in railway and other debentures, will always, it is presumed, be recoverable in full without any diminution whatever. The value assigned to this class of investments in the Report of the 8th April last has been adhered to for the corresponding probable values in 1865; and it is assumed that the yearly amounts stated in the paper recently sent in as being the annuities, perpetual and terminable, possessed by the fund in 1864, will remain unaltered for 1865. The statement alluded to for April 1864, and the estimate for April 1865 of the assets and liabilities of the fund, have been drawn up on the principles which constantly governed the former valuations of the same nature. And from these two accounts, which are appended, it will be perceived that, at April last, 1864—

	£.
The assets were in present value - - - - - -	967,596
And the liabilities were in present value - - - -	859,059
Leaving a Surplus Balance of - - - - - £.	108,537

It will also be seen that in 1865—

	£.
The assets will probably be in present value - - - -	931,143
And the liabilities - - - - - - - - -	798,879
Showing a probable Surplus Balance of - - - - £.	132,264

There is reason to believe, therefore, on looking at the foregoing result, that the surplus which was found to be existing in 1864 will be of larger dimensions in 1865. And, without accepting the estimate for 1865 as rigorously accurate, that in all probability the surplus which will really be found a twelvemonth hence, should any account be then taken, will at least be a sum which will range in amount somewhere between the above-mentioned two balances. Under these circumstances, it would appear reasonable that a mean between the two sums, viz., a sum of 120,400 *l.*, will fairly represent the current surplus capital of the fund in the course of the present year.

It has been desired that I should express an opinion as to the amount of assets which it would be prudent to retain in hand as a reserve fund.

On careful consideration, I beg leave to state that, in my professional judgment, the proportion of capital which it will be proper to keep in hand as a reserve fund in the present

present case is a sum equal in amount to one-tenth part of the present value of all the liabilities.

In this view of the subject, as the liabilities stated for 1864 are a sum of 859,059 *l.* one-tenth of this amount, or a sum of 85,906 *l.*, is the portion of capital which should be set apart as a reserve.

	£.
Consequently, as the current surplus balance may be placed, as above stated, at a sum of - - - - - - - - - -	120,400
When there is deducted therefrom the reserve - - - - -	85,906
The remainder may be looked upon as the disposable Surplus Fund, viz. - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	34,494

But it will be kept in remembrance that this disposable surplus fund is subject to the burthen of whatever donation may be contemplated for the privilege of nominating the ten orphan children of officers; and that the residue thereof only (whatever it may be after the donation is made) is the surplus disposable for further purposes. If no privilege of nominating the ten orphans is acquired, and nothing is done in this particular matter, it is to be observed that the above surplus should be taken at a sum of 32,734 *l.* only. Because credit for an item of 3,520 *l.* cannot in that case be taken in the estimate for 1865, for the ten nominations, one-half of which item of credit, viz., 1,760 *l.*, has gone to create the above-stated mean surplus of 120,400 *l.*, and consequently is contained also in the disposable surplus of 34,494 *l.*, which remains after the reserve fund is set apart.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Alexander Glen Finlaison,*
Actuary of the National Debt.

To Captain Gardiner Fishbourne, R.N.,
&c. &c. &c.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 1864.

LIABILITIES.

£.				£.	£.
24,122	Full Pensions	1,723	Widows, present value - -	- -	369,523
	Abate		Re-marriages, 4 per cent. - -	- -	14,780
					354,743
9,772	Half Pensions	1,396	Re-married - - - -	151,547	
	Add for		Re-marriages, moiety of the rebate	7,390	
					158,937
33,894	Pensions		Present Value - - - -	- -	513,680
5,121	Full Pensions	133	Officers' Widows - - -	78,106	
			Abate for Re-marriages 2 per cent.	1,562	
				76,544	
327	Half Pensions	17	Re-married - - - -	4,987	
	5,448 *l.* Pensions		To Officers' Widows - - -	- -	81,531
39,342	Pensions	3,269	Widows, present value - -	- -	595,211
13,067	Provision for	2,253	Children until aged 15 - -	67,382	
15,750	Ditto	900	ditto - ditto - - -	81,217	
28,817	Ditto	3,153	ditto - ditto - - -	148,599	
5,169	Ditto	251	Officers' Children until aged 21 -	37,197	
33,986	Ditto	3,404	Children - - - - -	- -	185,796
					781,007
2,500	Extra Charges, 15 years, present value - - £.27,996				
2,500	Ditto 7 years, ditto - - - 15,132				
5,000	Extra Charges, present value - - - - -			43,128	
2,560	Charges for Management, decreasing at various periods -			34,924	
7,560	Annual Charges, present value - - - - -			- -	78,052
			Liabilities - - - - -		859,059
			Surplus Balance - - - -		108,537
			Assets - - - - -	£.	967,596

ASSETS.

				£.	£.
Annuities certain	£. 11,800	Expiring	5 July 1865 - - -	17,015	
,,	5,817	,,	5 Jan. 1866 - - -	11,075	
,,	2,033	,,	10 Oct. 1867 - - -	6,579	
,,	4,787	,,	10 Oct. 1870 - - -	27,162	
,,	1,289	,,	5 Jan. 1871 - - -	7,802	
,,	3,405	,,	5 Jan. 1876 - - -	32,201	
,,	6,097	,,	5 April 1876 - - -	57,659	
,,	16,900	,,	5 April 1885 - - -	238,584	
	52,128				398,077
Guaranteed Debentures, Turkish Government 4 per cent. - -				119,100	
,, East India ,, ,, - -				111,000	
					230,100
Guaranteed Railway Stock, East India 5 per cent. at 105 - -				- -	75,747
Railway Debentures, Great Western - - - 4½ per cent.				80,388	
,, Great Southern and Western (Ireland) - - - - 4 ,,				25,000	
,, London and North-Western 4 ,,				80,000	
,, North-Eastern - - - 4 ,,				60,000	
,, Great Indian Peninsular - 4½ ,,				8,212	
Steam Navigation Company, Peninsular and Oriental 4½ ,,				10,072	
					263,672
Assets - - - - - -				£.	967,596

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Estimate of Probable Liabilities and Assets for 1865.

LIABILITIES.

£.			£.	£.
23,622	Full Pensions	1,688 Widows, present value	- -	357,400
		Re-marriages, 4 per cent.	- -	14,296
				343,104
9,576	Half Pensions	1,368 Re-married	146,694	
		Add moiety rebate for Re-marriages	7,148	
				153,842
33,208				496,946
5,053	Full Pensions	131 Officers' Widows	75,996	
		Abate Re-marriages, 2 per cent.	1,520	
			74,476	
327	Half Pensions	17 Re-married	4,918	
	5,380 *l.* Pensions	To Officers' Widows	- -	79,324
38,588	Pensions to	3,204 Widows	- -	576,340
12,545	Provision for	2,163 Children until aged 15	55,072	
14,647	Ditto	837 ditto - ditto	64,300	
27,192		3,000 ditto	119,372	
5,066	Ditto	246 Officers' Children until 21	33,056	
32,252		3,246	152,428	
300	Nominations for	10 which abate; present value	3,520	
31,952	Provision for	3,236 Children	- -	148,908
				725,248
2,500	Extra charges for	14 years, present value - £26,602		
2,500	Ditto	7 years, ditto - 13,219		
5,000			39,821	
2,560	Management, decreasing at various periods		33,810	
7,560	Annual charges		- -	73,631
		Liabilities		798,879

ASSETS.

	£.			£.	£.
Annuities certain	11,800	Expiring	5 July 1865	5,842	
,,	5,817	,,	5 Jan. 1866	5,704	
,,	2,033	,,	10 Oct. 1867	4,791	
,,	4,787	,,	10 Oct. 1870	23,425	
,,	1,289	,,	5 Jan. 1871	6,816	
,,	3,405	,,	5 Jan. 1876	30,063	
,,	6,097	,,	5 April 1876	53,830	
,,	16,900	,,	5 April 1885	231,153	
	52,128				361,624
Guaranteed Turkish Government Stock				119,100	
Ditto East India ditto				111,000	
					230,100
Ditto East India Railway Stock				- -	75,747
Railway and other Debentures				- -	263,672

Appendix (D).

Sir, 57, Portland-place, London, 23 January 1864.

When we had the honour of an interview with you last November, we drew your attention to the fact that the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, in addition to providing for the widows and orphans of the Crimean War, had devoted a portion of their surplus fund towards founding orphanages, which must after a certain period be used for the children of the soldiers and sailors in Her Majesty's service generally; and we then asked leave to represent through you to the Commissioners the expediency of establishing separate orphanages for Catholic children.

We have since ascertained that the trustees of the present Duke of Norfolk, a minor, are prepared to carry out the expressed desire of his father, by making a grant of land upon which such orphanages might be erected.

In favour of this request, we need only mention that the principle of educating children according to the religion in which they were originally brought up has been for several years adopted in behalf of the Crimean children.

Whenever the sad condition of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans is again considered by the Commissioners, they will naturally feel that, in a more permanent application of the funds administered by them the same principle will retain all its truth and all its force.

It is, indeed, the rule of all our modern legislation, that establishments in which the religious training of the respective denominations is allowed to exercise its influence upon those alone who conscientiously hold and follow it are to be preferred to mixed establishments.

The late Sir Robert Peel induced Parliament to sanction this principle when he secured to Catholic children a share, measured by their relative numbers, in the grant annually made through the Committee of Council for the education of the poor. Subsequently, Parliament again affirmed the same principle by its enactments in favour of separate reformatory schools, and of other similar establishments.

The chaplains of the army are requested to instruct the children of their respective denominations separately in the Catechism, and the children follow their parents to their own place of worship.

It must therefore be contrary to the wish of the Commissioners, that when these children become orphans they should be placed in establishments in which the religion of all is ignored, or the religion of the majority is made to prevail over the religion of the rest, or even in places where efforts are made to carry out the mixed system fairly; for we believe we shall not meet with contradiction when we say, that every day's experience proves more clearly than before the impossibility of carrying out this system in a manner that is satisfactory to any party. The Catholic soldiers are believed to constitute nearly one-third of the army, and of the remaining two-thirds many are Presbyterians. Is it not, therefore, advisable to adopt a numerical standard, and to proportion the grant to be made for permanent orphanages to the average numbers of Catholics in the army and navy? We prefer to abstain from calculating the exact average of children in the army and navy, as the Royal Commissioners have access to the best official information, whilst our calculations might be thought exaggerated.

May we also beg that this grant may be extended to the endowment as well as to the building of separate orphanages for the children of Roman Catholic soldiers and sailors?

Sincerely thanking you for your goodness in having promised to report our request to the Royal Commissioners,

We have, &c.
(signed) *Petre.*
Charles Langdale.

To the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix (E).

List of Children in Schools to 31 March 1864.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Barnet	241	- -	241
Sailors' Orphan Girls' School, Hampstead	- -	13	13
Soldiers' Daughters' Home	- -	15	15
Royal Caledonian Asylum	16	11	27
London Orphan Asylum, Clapton	1	- -	1
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead	- -	2	2
Convent of our Lady of the Orphans, Norwood	- -	42	42
St. Mary's Orphanage, North Hyde	34	- -	34
Sisters of Mercy, Bagot-street, Dublin	- -	5	5
St. Clare's Orphanage, Harold's Cross	- -	18	18
St. Vincent de Paul, Dublin	18	- -	18
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Belfast	- -	3	3
Bethesda Orphan Asylum, Dublin	- -	19	19
al British Female Orphan Asylum, Devonport	- -	50	50
Devon and Cornwall Asylum, Plymouth	- -	7	7
Birmingham Free Industrial School	59	30	89
,, Blue-Coat School	1	- -	1
Alresford Asylum, Hants	4	58	62
Portsmouth Seamen and Marines' Orphan Home	- -	27	27
Hants Orphan Asylum	- -	5	5
Edinburgh Orphan Asylum	14	7	21
Miscellaneous	- -	5	5
	388	317	705
Boys' Temporary Home (Wandsworth)	180	- -	180
Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum	- -	313	313
Total	568	630	1,198

Appendix (F).

Rev. A. R. Grant's Reports.

DATE.	NAME.	REPORT OF INSPECTION.	Number of Children.
1863: September 2, 3, 4 Oct. 13, 14	Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum.	It is unnecessary to say that the buildings and all appliances are excellent. The dormitories, however, notwithstanding their great height and space, do not seem to be as well ventilated as might be expected. Means are being adopted to remedy this defect. The diet has been much under discussion, and different opinions exist respecting it. I am inclined to think that the quantity of animal food might be increased with advantage, and presented in more varied and tempting forms, as the children manifest some reluctance to it. I recommend also their being allowed to play in the fields more than is now customary. I see no reason to recommend any alteration in the present system of punishment. The Industrial work has been carefully arranged, and the training for domestic service seems to me in general efficient. I cannot help thinking that in so large an establishment it would be well to settle at an earlier period of training what kind of place each girl is suited for.	228
	Senior School - -	The discipline is not satisfactory, being harsh and unconciliatory, and the attainments are not such as might be expected from so large a staff of teachers.	67
	Middle School - -	The discipline of this School is unsatisfactory from being lax. The mistress has not sufficient command over the children. The attainments are not what they should be.	82
	Junior School - -	This School is in excellent order, and is conducted with great diligence and efficiency. The attainments are good. As to the general state of the Institution, I think it has had great difficulties to contend with, and that it is due, in great measure, to these that the present state of things cannot be pronounced altogether satisfactory. In saying this, I would be understood as conveying no censure, direct or indirect, on the superior officers, who have exerted themselves with great diligence and patience under very trying circumstances.	79
1864: April 12 and May 20	Wandsworth Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum.	The Lady Superintendent, and most of the staff of the Institution, having but recently come into office. It would be premature to report upon any changes which have taken place since, or to express an opinion as to the general state of the Institution, beyond that I see every reason to hope that it is in the way to become thoroughly efficient in every department.	
May 20	Needlework examination.	I have begun, this year, an examination in needlework, by which means I hope to be enabled to give from time to time reliable reports on the proficiency of the girls in this most important part of their training.	
April 12	Senior School - -	Miss Gibson has lately taken charge, and I look for very good results from her superintendence. The discipline is already much improved. The attainments are not at all what they should be in a school with such advantages.	85
April 13	Middle School -	Miss Dyer has succeeded Mrs. Ullyett, and has much to do. The discipline has been very lax, and the making it more strict will require much tact and patience. The attainments are still more below the mark than in the senior school. I should add that an outbreak of scald head in the Institution kept away above 30 girls from the examination.	58
April 14	Junior School - -	Miss Todd continues to conduct this school with great pains, and with very satisfactory results. It is in very good order, and the children passed a good examination; 40 were kept away by scald head.	52
	Pupil-teachers - -	The staff is very short just now. I am much pleased on the whole with the diligence and efficiency of those whom I saw in the schools.	

DATE.	NAME.	REPORT OF INSPECTION.	Number of Children.
1864: April 14	WANDSWORTH ROYAL VICTORIA PATRIOTIC ASYLUM—*continued.* Needlework.	The report of the work done at the examination was favourable on the whole. I infer from it that the girls here are not at all behind the average proficiency of their age.	—
	Religious Knowledge	In all the schools, the examination in Holy Scripture and the Church Catechism was very satisfactory.	
1863: Oct. 13, 14	BOYS' TEMPORARY HOME, WANDSWORTH.	The buildings consist of a dwelling-house, adapted to the purpose, and supplemented by additional dormitories. The accommodation is fair, on the whole. The dietary is liberal, and the boys have generally a healthy appearance. The industrial work is well arranged, the boys over 11 years of age being employed, on alternate days, in school and work. Some improvement is desirable in the workshops. The school-room is sufficiently large, and fairly convenient. The master is assisted by an under master and three pupil-teachers. The attainments are not what may be fairly looked for with such a staff.	120
1864: May 18, 19	BOYS' TEMPORARY HOME, WANDSWORTH.	The premises and grounds are much improved since Mr. Hullah took charge. The school is in good order, and well taught The state of attainment is not what it should be. I look for considerable improvement under Mr. Hullah's superintendence. The arithmetic especially wants attending to.	172
	Drill - - -	The boys have improved in drill under a new instructor.	
	Pupil-teachers -	The pupil-teachers have generally improved in efficiency.	
	Religious Knowledge	The examination in religious knowledge was very satisfactory throughout.	
1863: Oct. 16	ALRESFORD.	A dwelling-house, with its accessories, has been converted to the use of the Institution. The school-room is good, but the bed-rooms are somewhat deficient in height, and have, in my opinion, too many beds in each. The children are extremely well cared for. The diet is good, and the general sanitary arrangements satisfactory. The school has a good staff of teachers. It is in good order, and the children passed a satisfactory examination.	45
1864: April 19	ALRESFORD. Miss M. Onslow's.	The dormitories have been re-arranged, so as to give more room to each child. A new dining-room has been built over the school-room. An Industrial Home for general purposes, lately opened in Alresford by Miss Onslow, affords additional facilities for training young servants. The school continues to be well conducted and well taught. Arithmetic needs attention.	45
1863: Oct. 19	SOUTHAMPTON. Hants Orphan Asylum.	The buildings are good, and well situated. The dormitories are excellent. Great attention is paid to sanitary arrangements, under able direction, with, I believe, entirely satisfactory results. The school is conducted with pains and attention, but the standard of attainment is not high. There is a good deal of room for improvement in four of the five children I examined. The industrial work is carefully attended to.	5
1864: April 21	SOUTHAMPTON. Hants Orphan Asylum.	The Institution remains generally as it was, except that additional attention has been devoted to the School, with the result of decided improvement.	5
1863: Oct. 20	PORTSMOUTH. Seamen and Marines' Orphan Asylum.	The buildings are very fair, but the situation is not favourable. The Institution is satisfactory in its general arrangements. The School is efficient, the attainments being very fair, on the whole. The industrial work also is satisfactory.	29
	Girls - - -	The School is attended by day-girls. I think this liable to objection, and I understand that the managers contemplate giving up the plan.	
	Boys - - -	The boys come by the day only. Their attainments are fair.	

DATE.	NAME.	REPORT OF INSPECTION.	Number of Children.
1864: April -	PORTSMOUTH. Seamen and Marines' Orphan Asylum. Girls.	I have no change to report in this Institution generally. The school is vigorously worked, with a creditable result in the way of attainment.	29
	Boys - - -	Three boys attend the boys' school by the day. They are fairly advanced as to attainment.	3
1863: October	STOKE, near DEVONPORT. Royal British Female Orphan Asylum.	The buildings are good, and excellently situated. The dormitories are satisfactory, and the diet carefully attended to. The schoolroom is good, but not large enough. The school is efficiently conducted, and the results of the examination were satisfactory. The industrial work is well arranged. I consider this a very efficient institution.	39
1864: April -	STOKE, near DEVONPORT. Royal British Female Orphan Asylum.	"There have been nine new admissions; seven from Barnet; otherwise there are no general changes to report. "The school is satisfactorily conducted, with very fair results as to attainment. The general tone of the institution is satisfactory."	48
1863: October	PLYMOUTH. Devon and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylum.	The buildings are good, and the situation healthy. The general arrangements are satisfactory. The schoolroom is too small, and not very well ventilated. The school-hours are, in my opinion, insufficient. Needlework is made a great point of, and to this object intellectual training is, I think, unduly sacrificed.	5
1864: April -	PLYMOUTH. Devon and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylum.	I find some improvement in the school, owing, I believe, to the diligence of the mistress, but the time devoted to school-work continues to be inadequate, and the standard of instruction is low.	7
1863: Nov. & 20 Nov.	BARNET. Boys' Home - -	All the boys are now to be in one home (Silesia House). My visit took place at the time of the move, which was somewhat disadvantageous to the inspection. The health of the boys seems to be excellent, and their comfort well provided for. The industrial work is not yet very systematic, but is to be made more so. The school is well taught. The numbers are somewhat beyond the master's powers, with the assistance he has had, but nevertheless the results are very creditable to him.	
	BARNET. Girls' Home - -	The situation of the house is not so good as that of the boys' home, but nevertheless the health of the girls seems very good, and they appear happy and comfortable. The two schoolmistresses are young, and rather want experience, but they seem anxious to improve. In the junior school the attainments are not satisfactory. In the senior school there are good points, but in others there is room for improvement. Both these institutions are superintended with great assiduity by Mr. and Mrs. Pennefather, who seem to succeed in infusing their own affectionate interest in the children into every one who works under them.	
1864: June -	BARNET. Silesia House - -	Since my last visit, the Rev. W. Pennefather has given up the superintendence of the institution. The Rev. H. S. Wood has lately taken charge of it. As yet it is in a state of transition, and it would be premature to report on the general arrangements. Some alterations have been made with advantage in the diet, and the drainage has been considerably improved. A good deal remains to be done, both on the premises and with regard to the industrial arrangements, and to this Mr. Wood seems to be applying himself with zeal and judgment. The school is still without an adequate staff of teachers, though an assistant master has been added since my last visit. Mr. Esau deserves great credit for the results he has produced notwithstanding his disadvantages. There are several boys well qualified to be pupil-teachers.	
1863: Decemb.	Seamen and Marines' Orphan Asylum, Hampstead.	This is a well-conducted institution, in a very healthy situation. The industrial training is satisfactory. The schoolmistress seems to take pains, and there is a fair amount of attainment. Arithmetic needs attention.	7

DATE.	NAME.	REPORT OF INSPECTION.	Number of Children.
1863: 9 Dec. -	Caledonian Asylum, Holloway.	There are some disadvantages incident to the situation. The upper part of the building is good, especially the dormitories. The basement is contracted, and wanting in light. One side of the building is occupied by the boys, the other by the girls. They have distinct schoolrooms. The boys have no industrial work; the girls are employed in household work. In the boys' school I examined 14 boys, and found their attainments very fair on the whole. Arithmetic needs attention. A new supply of books also is desirable. In the girls' school I examined seven girls, I cannot say with satisfactory results. It appears to me that they are too much assisted by the mistress, so that when called upon to work independently, they have not sufficient confidence. Their attainments are moderate. Arithmetic needs special attention.	21
1863: 10 Dec. -	BIRMINGHAM. Free Industrial -	This institution suffers from being in the heart of a large town; and some adjoining manufactures, it would seem, are actually deleterious. The upper part of the house is good. The basement is inferior, especially the kitchen and laundry. The boys learn trades, chiefly tailoring and shoemaking, and the girls do household work. They are mixed in school. The schoolroom is good and well furnished, but badly warmed. I examined 56 boys and 27 girls. Their attainments are very fair on the whole. In arithmetic the second class acquitted themselves badly. This subject, therefore, needs attention. The boys' playground would be improved by the addition of swings, &c.	83
1864: 10 June -	BIRMINGHAM. Free Industrial -	Finding that many of the children were in at an examination connected with a general prize scheme in the town, I did not examine the school. I consider that taking part in the scheme is an advantage to the children, and the list of prizes obtained last year, in competition with other schools, is decidedly to the credit of the school. I have no doubt that, if I had examined as I intended, I should have been able to give a favourable report.	
1863: 14 Dec. -	DUBLIN. Bethesda - -	The buildings are insufficient in size for the numbers. The situation is in a street, but fairly open behind. The dormitories are too small for the number of beds, but excellently arranged and ventilated, so that it does not appear that the children suffer. They are taken to the country for three months every summer. The schoolmistress attends in the afternoons only, lessons being prepared for her in her absence. I examined 18 girls. The attainments are fair on the whole. The reading is wanting in expression, and too low in tone. In writing I should recommend a more round style, as being more legible. In arithmetic attention should be paid to the principles, as otherwise rules are soon forgotten.	18
1864: 13 June -	DUBLIN. Bethesda - -	I find this institution generally much in the same state as at my last visit. There is decided improvement in the attainments of the lower classes. On the whole, the children appear to be well attended to and carefully taught.	16
1863: 16 Dec. -	EDINBURGH. Orphan Asylum -	The buildings are good and excellently situated, out of the town, and with good grounds attached. The school is mixed, under a master. I examined 14 boys and 7 girls. Their attainments are very fair on the whole. I should strongly recommend the use of paper in dictation lessons, at least for the first class, and occasional practice of arithmetic on paper. The writing generally leaves considerable room for improvement. Recreation is very amply provided for in this institution. Excursions are made from time to time, and in the summer the children are taken twice a week to the sea.	21
1864: 16 June -	EDINBURGH. Orphan Asylum -	No changes have been made since my last visit in the general working of the institution. The children passed a better examination than last time. The school is conducted with intelligence, pains, and with very fair results as to attainments.	

(signed) *A. R. Grant.*

APPENDIX ON DORMITORIES.

I HAVE been anxious to arrive at a simple method of discovering whether dormitories have sufficient room for the number of beds, that equal measure may be dealt to all cases.

If the following results are approved, I purpose applying them in my future visits; or, with any modifications which the Committee may desire:—

1. I understand that at Hanwell it is a rule that there shall be a clear interval of two feet between every two beds. This, I think, may be insisted on.

2. From comparing various statements, I am led to the conclusion that 40 square feet should be the minimum surface allowance for each bed, and this only when the height is not less than 12 feet. (By height, I mean the average of highest and lowest in the case of roofs otherwise than flat). If the height is less than 12 feet, I would add one square foot for every three inches by which the height falls short of 12 feet. Thus 48 feet must be allowed for a height of 10 feet, about the least height that a dormitory ought to be.

By this rule the number of cubic feet, when the height is 12 feet, will be 480, certainly not excessive.

If the height exceeds 12 feet, I do not think this number of beds should be increased, because the additional height beyond 12 feet does not add much, according to the authorities I have consulted, to the air available for each person in the dormitory.

A. R. Grant.

APPENDIX (G).

REPORTS of *J. R. Morell*, Esq.

NORWOOD ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE.

Visited June 21st, 1864.

THE dormitories are spacious and well ventilated. The heating apparatus is good, and water is carried up to the second floor. The diet appears sufficiently nourishing, consisting of meat three times a week, and of plain puddings and vegetables the other days, with cocoa and bread and butter for breakfast.

The playground and adjoining grounds afford all the requisites for recreation.

Punishments are mild, but seem to be effective. The clothing is neat and appropriate according to the season.

Industrial work receives much attention. The girls are taught the various branches of household work, to fit them for their future career, and needlework is particularly successful.

The schoolroom is spacious and cheerful, and the girls acquitted themselves well in all points, except arithmetic, which needs attention.

General Remarks.—Many of the children seem sickly, chiefly with scrofulous tendency. The excellent ventilation must help greatly to counteract this evil. A little more bathing might be desirable.

NORTH HYDE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE.

Visited June 23d, 1864.

THE dormitories are fair, and fairly ventilated. The diet appears to be sufficiently nourishing. The boys take a walk once a week, but their playground is deficient in gymnastic apparatus.

The principal punishment consists in tasks during play-hours.

The boys are dressed in velveteen jackets and caps, with fustian trowsers.

It is a matter of regret that so few boys are engaged in industrial work. The schoolrooms are fair, and fairly supplied with apparatus, and the instruction of the elder boys in particular is very creditable in arithmetic and all essentials.

The boys appear cheerful and healthy. The offices were under repair at the time of my visit.

In connection with bathing, I might suggest a weekly foot-bath, with an occasional wash all over the body.

27 June 1864. *J. R. Morell.*

Appendix (H).

REPORT.

St. Clare's Orphanage, Harold's Cross, Dublin.

Eighteen Roman Catholic Girls.

Buildings.—Well arranged; dormitories rather low, but the beds are sufficiently far apart; the ventilation ought to be improved; this the authorities have consented to; everything in the dormitories is clean and satisfactory. Hair mattresses have been added since my visit last year.

Diet.—Meat three times a week; the appearance of the children gives evidence of a general sufficiency.

Clothing.—Good, well made, and kept in fair order. The children make their own clothes, and they are well made, and fit neatly.

Industrial Work.—Is confined to that of the house; they do not take in work. All take their turn in washing small articles of clothing.

Reading.—A few of the girls read well, a few more, fairly.

Writing.—On the whole, fair.

Arithmetic.—A few fair.

Geography and History.—Deficient.

It might reasonably be expected that the education should be more advanced than it is, but it is to be feared that these children, up to the time of admission, have been very much neglected.

30 May 1864. (signed) *E. Gardiner Fishbourne.*

Report on the St. Vincent de Paul School, Dublin.

Sixteen Roman Catholic Girls.

Buildings.—Large and new, and very well adapted for the purpose.

Dormitories.—Lofty and spacious for the number of the inmates.

Dietary.—I was informed that they had meat three times a week, and that it was otherwise satisfactory.

Recreation.—Playground has been greatly improved since my last visit; some gymnastic frames have been added.

Clothing.—Green cloth suit. Clothing is generally better, and is kept in better condition than at my last visit.

Industrial Work.—None further than cleaning and other domestic duties of the house. The present managers state that the education of the children had been so backward, that they felt it to be their duty not to allow more time for industrial work than was absolutely necessary. For the same reason they devoted most of the school time to giving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; eight only were fair on these points; none as advanced as they ought.

General Results.—There has been a great improvement in everything connected with this establishment since my last visit, including instruction, order, cleanliness, and arrangements both within and without, and the boys are now contented.

In consequence of complaints as to mismanagement, several changes had been made in the managers. The last change was from foreigners, who neither sufficiently understood the boys, nor were understood by them. The present managers belong to a brotherhood called "Christian Brothers." They are Irish, and seem anxious for the well-being of their charge.

They have sea bathing in summer.

28 May 1864. (signed) *E. Gardiner Fishbourne.*

REPORT.

Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Bagot-street, Dublin.

Five Roman Catholic Girls.

The house is situated at Booterstown, in a healthy locality, not far from the sea. The schoolroom is a fine lofty room, well arranged, and well fitted up with the National School machinery, books, &c.

Dormitories.—Clean, and sufficiently spacious. The Sisters have consented to increase the ventilation.

Diet.—Meat given three times a week. Children looked healthy and happy. They have sea bathing in summer.

Clothing.—By no means satisfactory; old, torn, untidy, and of different patterns.

Reading.—Of two girls, fair.

Writing.—Fair.

Needlework.—Defective, and there is a general absence of the use of the needle, or their clothes would not be so untidy.

Mary Howard (14), very backward for her age; the Sisters said, partly owing to an impediment in her speech, and absence of brightness; some pains had been taken with her, for she had committed some information to memory, but could not use it nor understand it.

28 May 1864. (signed) *E. Gardiner Fishbourne.*

Appendix (I).

On inquiring into the existing mode of conducting the business of the office of the Royal Patriotic Fund, I consider it to be defective in some particulars.

There is no complete register kept, either of the letters received or of the answers sent; and, consequently, if questions are re-opened at a future time, difficulty and delay are sometimes experienced in tracing the correspondence and the steps taken thereon.

Inconvenience and, in some instances, mistakes have resulted from this and from other causes. I propose, therefore, with the view of insuring greater regularity, that the following Rules be adopted and strictly enforced in the office:—

1st. That all public letters and other documents, immediately on their receipt, be laid before the assistant secretary (or, in case of his absence, before the senior clerk present), and be opened and stamped by him in the presence of another clerk, and (with the exception of such classes of letters of routine as it may hereafter be decided to register in special books to be provided for the purpose) be entered in a register to be kept in the following form, of which the first six columns are to be filled up forthwith:—

1. Number of Letter.	2. Date of Receipt.	3. Date of Letter.	4. By whom written.	5. On whose behalf.	6. Subject, and Nature of Medical Certificate, if any.

7. Number of Reply.	8. Date of Reply.	9. By what Clerk written.	10. Nature of Reply.	11. By whom decided.	12. Remarks.

2d. That all private letters acted on in the office be made public, and registered in the same way.

3d. That, subject to the discretion of the honorary secretary, who is charged with the supervision of the whole of the business of the office, letters relating to mere routine may be dealt with by the assistant secretary; but that all other letters, after having been entered in the register, as above, be laid before the honorary secretary, except during his absence from London, when the discharge of his duties devolves on the assistant secretary.

4th. That all exceptional cases, complaints of ill-treatment, and remonstrances of whatever kind, be submitted by the honorary secretary (or, in his absence, by the assistant secretary) to the chairman, who will either decide on such cases himself, or, if not of an urgent character, direct them to be laid before the Executive Committee at their next meeting.

5th. That, in the absence of the chairman, all cases pressing for immediate decision be decided by the honorary secretary conjointly with another member of the Executive Committee, or, if no other member be within reach, by the honorary secretary alone. In the absence of the latter, the assistant secretary is to act for him.

6th. That no sick allowances be granted except on the printed forms, unless in urgent cases, when they may be granted, provisionally, on a written certificate.

7th. That no widows' allowances be discontinued, suspended, or restored (except provisionally in the latter case) without the express sanction of the Executive Committee.

8th. That all letters be answered with as much despatch as necessary preliminaries will admit.

9th. That no letter be answered without a minute of the answer being made thereon, to be ticked by the clerk executing the minute, with his initials and the date.

10th. That all letters received, and a copy of the answers thereto, and of other letters written on the business of the Commission, be kept in the office, and that means be adopted for insuring easy reference to them when called for.

11th. That the register be laid before the Royal Commissioners and the Executive Committee at their several meetings, for the information of such members as may wish to refer to it.

31 August 1863. (signed) *H. Corry*, Chairman.

The foregoing Regulations were adopted by the Executive Committee at their meeting on the 5th September 1863.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

PATRIOTIC FUND

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *February* 1865.

69. *Under* 4 *oz.*

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

PALL MALL

OF

THE INSPECTORS OF SALMON FISHERIES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

(Presented pursuant to Act 24 & 25 *Vict. cap.* 109.*)*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *April* 1865.

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

REPORT.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit our Fourth Annual Report on the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales, as directed by the 22nd section of the 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 109.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(signed) *Wm. J. Ffennell,* *Fred. Eden,* } Inspectors of Fisheries.

Home Office, Whitehall,
30 March 1865.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Ffennell's Fourth Annual Report on Salmon Fisheries of *England* and *Wales*, 24 March 1865.

Sir,

In submitting this, the Inspector's Fourth Annual Report on the Salmon Fisheries of England, it is very gratifying to be able to state that the increase of salmon continues to progress, and, in some instances, far exceeds the anticipations of those who were most sanguine in regard to the good results which might have been expected from the operation of the Act of 1861, and the zeal of many who from the first took an active part in administering the law has been greatly stimulated by the telling effects of their exertion, while others who, may have hesitated in the commencement from doubts of success, have been led on by the force of good example, as well as by the more powerful incentive arising from the many proofs so soon forthcoming that salmon can be abundantly produced in the rivers of England.

The Salmon Fishery Act of 1861 was a measure of reform dealing boldly with a question, after careful inquiry by the Royal Commission of 1860, upon whose report it was founded, and, so far as its provisions have been applied in the correction of manifold abuses that had crept in under previous legislation, its utility is manifest, and the approval by the country generally of the leading principles which the Act recognises, is forcibly demonstrated by the increasing anxiety which prevails that it should be strengthened in details, and the full intentions of the Legislature carried out with integrity. Amendments are sought for by those who have given their time and attention to the administration of the law, but no change in principle is suggested; on the contrary, the universal desire, it may be fairly said, is to perfect its provisions and supply some deficiencies where defects have been disclosed in its working, up to this, the commencement of the fourth year of its operation.

Last year was prepared and issued from the Fishery Office a series of questions for the purpose of collecting the opinions, and receiving suggestions from all who might be desirous of offering them for the information of Parliament, and I beg to refer to my Third Report, which contains the replies received.

"*Are there any means you would propose for raising funds for protection, if a deficiency is found to exist in this respect?*" 12th Query, p. 23.

"*Are there any defects or deficiencies in the late Act of Parliament for which, in your opinion, amendment is required; if so, you are requested to state them in detail?*" 13th Query, p. 29

 The

The replies to these queries furnish strong evidence of the interest the public take in the question of the Salmon Fisheries, and the careful attention they have bestowed upon the practical application of the law.

The Bill, introduced and printed during the last Session of Parliament has by directions from the Home Office, been extensively circulated, with an invitation to all persons interested to furnish their opinions upon its provisions. The inspectors have attended meetings of proprietors and others interested in many of the principal rivers, convened for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the Bill, and have received many communications from fishing clubs, protection associations, and individuals, with reference to them, all of which shall be submitted to the Home Office. It has been intimated to me by many persons, both orally and by letter, that their opinions were conveyed in the replies to the queries issued last year, and that a reference to those replies would be the most convenient way of obtaining their views. I state this to show that the question of assessment has been thoroughly ventilated throughout the country, and that those whose interests are involved in salmon fisheries are almost unanimous in calling for its adoption. The Bill under consideration, in its present form, provides only for levying license duties upon engines employed in fishing, and the machinery by which the funds so derived may be administered.

Severn, Wye, and Usk.

A few examples will be sufficient to offer in support of the principle. I will take the Severn, the Wye, and the Usk; those rivers have been materially improved by a certain amount of protection rendered through voluntary subscriptions, and supplied, with very few exceptions indeed, by the upper proprietors in the fresh waters, whose beneficial interests have been and always will be far the smallest, in fact, as a body, their chief object is the mere amusement of angling; and well it is for the public that angling is and has been so much appreciated, for had it been otherwise, the salmon fisheries of England would not now be in that hopeful state of progressive improvement in which we find them. The anglers have been the chief, if not the sole protectors, the chief contributors, and the chief promoters of every movement calculated to restore to the country a natural source of much wealth, which, when the Act of 1861 passed, had very little of vitality left. If the burthern to be voluntarily borne of even very partial protection be left upon the upper proprietors, be they anglers or netters (the latter are comparatively very few, and derive very little profit), it is not rational to suppose that the salmon fisheries can prosper. This district, which I have first selected to illustrate my argument, does not at all furnish the strongest case which might be made, but it is strong enough. As all must be aware, the salmon captured in these rivers and the tidal waters connected with them, including that great expanse the Bristol Channel, are produced in the upper or fresh waters. This is a truism almost unnecessary to state. Fifty to one, if not 100 to one, of those fish so produced are now captured in the lower or tidal waters; and it will always be the case that in the lower waters the great commercial value will be obtained. While salmon had nearly disappeared in many of the rivers in England by reason of the erection of impassable barriers, traps, and all manner of devices to destroy and arrest them in their upward progress to the breeding grounds, the Severn, Wye, and Usk were not completely barred out, and the exhaustion proceeded more from over fishing and general poaching at all seasons of the year; and some little protection was rendered before the Act of 1861, which has since then been increased, but is still very inadequate. So far back as 20 years, and subsequently from time to time, associations were formed on the Severn; they were supported as long as they existed by voluntary subscriptions, but were very soon broken up, with the exception of one at Worcester that never failed to do something; and I believe I am correct in stating that its continued existence is due to the most praiseworthy and disinterested exertions of Mr. Henry George, who never ceased to do all he could, and still is the zealous, hard-working, valuable man that he always has been in the cause: he annually collected a small fluctuating sum, perhaps never exceeding 100 *l.*, and this only for the great Severn, with a catchment of 4,437 square miles, and with the Vyrnwy and Teme, including other breeding tributaries, 278 miles in length. Mr. George, and the few men who so perseveringly contributed this mite, being left unsupported, were about to give up, when the Act of 1861 encouraged them

them to continue their exertions; others, on the higher waters, have come to their support, and much good results have followed; still the whole amount subscribed falls miserably short of what is required; there have been about 40 or 45 nets worked by three men each in the Severn, in the open or public waters extending down as far as Newnham; these 135 men have subscribed nothing up to this time; then from Newnham down throughout the range of the Bristol Channel, there are thousands of putts and putchers, most formidable implements, and some hundreds of men employed in working these and other engines of capture; and I believe I am safe in stating that they have not contributed one farthing for the production of that from which their profits are derived.

The case of the Wye up to 1862 is pretty similar; its catchment is 1,655 square miles; its length, exclusive of valuable breeding tributaries, 148 miles. A few anglers on the upper waters formed themselves into "THE BUILTH ASSOCIATION," and for a year or two subscribed about 85 *l.* for the protection of this great river; in 1862, however, a better state of things set in. I waited on his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, whose interest in this river is confined to the tidal waters from a short distance below Monmouth to its junction with the estuary of the Severn; he was most anxious to do whatever might be suggested and appear reasonable in co-operating with the upper proprietors, and the result of my interview was, that he proposed to give 300 *l.*, and join the upper interests in protection. I communicated with them through a few of their body, and they most promptly responded by meeting his Grace's most liberal contribution with a similar sum. I procured for them an experienced Scotchman to take charge of the river, and the results are very satisfactory so far. The Scotch manager found the capabilities of the waters over which he was put in charge so great, that after a year's inspection of them he was glad to become tenant to his Grace for the tidal waters at a rent double that which had previously been paid, binding himself in a lease to expend 200 *l.* per annum in protecting the breeding fish above during the spawning season. So far so well, but then comes another feature in the case. A very large portion of the fish produced through the exertions and liberal action of others is captured as a matter of course by the putcher men and net fishers in the Bristol Channel, who have not, and will not, I believe, subscribe one farthing unless the law obliges them. As the fish have increased, so in proportion have the numbers and energies of the fishers below, who are thriving and multiplying at the cost of those above; and what will be the consequence if the Legislature should not interpose? The voluntary contributions of the upper proprietors will be withdrawn; they cannot be expected, under such circumstances, to continue to sow seed for the production of a harvest to be reaped by others. Wye.

The Usk has a catchment of 650 square miles, and is, exclusive of tributaries, 76 miles long. For some years previously to 1861, the upper proprietors of the river protected vigorously; they paid for the rights of netting in the tidal portion of the river, and used them sparingly, the object not being for profit but for the purpose of stocking the upper waters; they also paid for and obtained the right of fishing at a dam a few miles above the tideway; they lowered the dam and enabled the fish to ascend; the waters above were devoted to angling; the fish having a freer run up the river, soon increased and multiplied, but what followed? Immediately this was discovered, up rose ranks of putchers in the estuary outside the mouth of the Usk where putchers had never been before, and the profits produced solely at the expense and by the care of the proprietors of the Usk, fell into the pockets of those who have not contributed anything. Since the Act of 1861, the Usk has greatly improved; the limitation of the annual open season, the observance of a weekly close time, and the regulation of the meshes of nets have operated favourably, and this comparatively small advantage to the upper men has stimulated to increased exertions, though they know that they are doing much more in the way of substantial benefit for others than for themselves. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort here again has come forward munificently; he has no commercial interest in the Usk, his possessions being limited to merely angling water; for each of the two years before last, he subscribed 60 *l.*, and last year 100 *l.* to the Usk Association. Usk.

It cannot be said that the upper proprietors of the Wye, the Usk, or the Severn, are disposed to be penurious; on the contrary, they have proved that they

are willing to take their share of the burden of protection, and much more than their share when the small consideration for which they are willing to tax themselves and give up their time, is weighed in the balance against the substantial emoluments derivable by others, who contribute no money and devote none of their time, except so far as the latter may be employed in converting to their own use what their neighbours have produced.

Dee.

The Dee has a catchment of 850 square miles, and is 93 miles long, exclusive of tributaries. An association was formed in Chester some years since, a small subscription raised, and some feeble attempts from time to time have been made by upper people to protect the river; some little stimulus was given by the Act of 1861; about 70 *l.* was collected for the special object of erecting fish-ladders on three weirs; the only obstructions on the river. These passes, though very imperfect, have allowed large quantities of fish to pass up, and the results of this trifling assistance to the ascent of the fish have been very satisfactory; the spawning beds above them have been unusually well supplied with fish, and many persons have been encouraged by capturing a few with rod and line to look a little after protection, and have impeded poaching to some extent in the close seasons, which before had been carried on in a more open and undisguised manner by day and by night; the only aid these few volunteers in the service receive is from one watcher, whose wages absorb the whole amount of voluntary subscriptions, a sum under 50 *l.*, which is the total that can be collected to protect 93 miles of river, possessing extraordinary capabilities for the production of salmon. About 50 men are engaged in coracle fishing in the fresh waters, and between 200 and 300 in the tidal waters below Chester, who contribute nothing whatsoever, and who, though a considerable increase of fish, produced

Dee.

by the very partial and insignificant means applied for the improvement of the river is manifest and acknowledged, will not appreciate as they should the benefits forced upon them, and are too often found to violate the law to their own injury; far the larger share of the advantages derivable from protection by an equitable system of taxation on the engines or implements employed in capture will fall to the lot of the industrial operative classes, who possess a common right to fish in the greater portion of the tidal waters of the country; therefore, especially on their behalf, I would venture to submit, as the most important consideration connected with this question, that it will be expedient for the Legislature to organize a system by which the interests of this class of the community may be promoted in extending the means of profitable employment to thousands of men, when, in doing so, the acquisition of a large increase of valuable food, a natural production of the country, must also indubitably be gained; such bodies cannot by possibility rule themselves with advantage, and no greater kindness can be extended to them by a fostering Government than to provide the means to do it for them.

The license duty system adopted in Ireland in 1848, and the formation of Boards of Conservators, it is admitted by all acquainted with the salmon fisheries of that country, saved them from general ruin. I took an active part in promoting that measure, in preparing the details by which it has been carried into effect, and in superintending the administration of the law applying to it, and I can confidently state, without the fear of contradiction, that, notwithstanding some shortcomings occurring from defects in detail, the adoption of the principle in the main has been, practically, a marked success.

The present circumstances of many other rivers in England are similar to those I have referred to, but it is unnecessary to go through them all. The improved law gave a stimulus to voluntary subscription; its inadequacy, however, soon became apparent; as the fish increased, so in proportion did the poachers, and more legitimate captors multiply; in too many instances, those who would obtain the most benefit contributed the least to acquire it, and far too many, even after material advantages have been realised, will not contribute at all. This state of things has damped the zeal of many, and liberality is becoming sensibly checked.

Taw and Torridge.

The Taw and Torridge rivers afford a strong example: in no instance have the evidences of improved legislation been greater; the salmon which had been barred out were allowed to enter and ascend; many of the upper proprietary came liberally forward and subscribed funds, and employed their keepers, in aid

aid of general protection; the fish have increased very much; about 100 men in the estuary have had the lion's share of a much more abundant harvest than they before enjoyed; they pay nothing towards its cultivation; the fishers are increasing in numbers as the fish increase, and grumble loudly because they will not be allowed to have more by fishing longer, though the limitation of the open or fishing season has been a main cause of their present prosperity. Under these circumstances, the voluntary subscriptions are falling off; men say they have no idea of continuing to pay their money for the almost sole benefit of others, who will give nothing, but greedily lay hold of all they can get. In 1862, the subscriptions for the Taw and Torridge were 133 *l.*, in 1863, 76 *l.*, in 1864, 30 *l.*; the fish, however, having increased more than fourfold through incomplete protection, will indicate what may be confidently anticipated, if it should become more perfect by the application of increased funds equitably levied upon those who are directly served. As far as rivers and estuaries, so circumstanced as I have described, are concerned, the system of license duties on engines employed, may to a great extent be effectively applied in their present condition; but there is another class, and a very extensive one to which I beg to call special attention—I allude to those where the fisheries have been so exhausted by long-continued neglect and manifold abuses, that there are no fish left to be caught, and consequently no engines in existence to tax. Under such circumstances, the only mode of obtaining funds which I can suggest, is by a frontage rate on land abutting upon such rivers. This has been successfully adopted on the Tees, the Tyne, and the Coquet, on the voluntary principle. The proprietary appointed a committee to rate their several frontages, and the system has worked so far satisfactorily. The range of the waters is divided into two parts; the upper portion is rated at ¼ *d.* per yard, the lower at ½ *d.*, and the fund thus obtained is augmented by donations from some; this compact between the riparian proprietors has been productive of much good, but cannot be relied upon as a system to be established and permanently maintained by the consent of all parties to be affected.

Tees, Tyne, and Coquet.

Yorkshire Rivers.

The catchment of the Ouse is 4,207 square miles, and the rivers connected with this great area, capable of producing salmon are, the—

Derwent - - - - - -	72 miles long.
Wharfe - - - - - -	75 ,,
Nidd - - - - - -	55 ,,
Ure - - - - - -	61 ,,
Swale - - - - - -	72 ,,
	335 miles in all,

exclusively of tributaries. If all the engines employed in this great extent of waters were subject to license duties, the sum obtained would be so small that no appreciable amount of advantage could be gained by it. All those rivers have been so long barred out by nearly insurmountable dams that the supply of fish has dwindled down to a mere trifle. In 1862, I went through Yorkshire; called upon many of the proprietors, and succeeded in collecting a large meeting in York of very influential persons; a sum of about 200 *l.* was subscribed in the room; and I believe a great portion of this remains in the bank unappropriated to this day. There is so much to be done in the first instance, in providing ladders for the fish to ascend, that this sum would be of little use. I attended other meetings, since, convened by a few persons who have been anxious to make some progress, but nothing of any importance has been done. Voluntary subscription here has been a complete failure; there are very few salmon to be caught, and so very few engines in existence to be taxed that the rate would not be worth the collection, and I can see no other way of reclaiming the waste waters of Yorkshire, and many others similarly circumstanced, than by enabling the proprietary to impose a frontage rate upon their banks, so that all should contribute. The way I would suggest is, to provide that after the formation of a district in the manner proposed by the Bill, if two-thirds or three-fourths of the riparian proprietary on any river assented to this rate being levied, that it should be binding on the remainder. I would not substitute this rate for a license duty on engines, but provide it as a rate-in-aid wherever and as long as it might be required. Having recommended the principle, it is unnecessary for me now to enter into details as to the exact mode of applying it, but I shall be prepared to offer suggestions on this head should the proposition be entertained.

Frontage rate.

Referring to the replies to the 12th Query, in my report of last year, it will be found that several persons suggest this frontage rate, while the license-duty system is strongly recommended by very many. My colleague and I have attended many meetings since the Bill was circulated, to discuss its provisions with those interested. I have found an almost unanimous opinion to exist, that the license duty on engines is essentially required, and I have no doubt that he will report to the same effect. The frontage rate-in-aid is not so popular, because it is not so entirely needed, but many of those connected with rivers where nothing else tangible exists to tax, are highly in favour of it, and, like myself, can see no other way by which funds can be raised; and I do not hesitate to recommend that when the proprietary of two-thirds or three-fourths of the extent of frontage on a river are desirous of adopting it, it shall be compulsory upon the remainder to submit, but that if from their position on the waters any may consider them valueless, or for any other reason they should not wish to be rated, I would allow such persons an immunity so long as they undertook not to take or allow others to take fish. I think this would be strictly equitable, and that it would be a great violation of the true principles of State economy to allow the few to stand an impediment in the way of the advancement of the interests of the many. I can see no difference in principle between this rate and the tax upon engines. In the one case, the law provides that you shall not fish until you pay tribute for using the engines; in the other, that you shall be restrained until you pay it on the water which may contain the fish, and in neither case are you to be taxed unless you make use of one or the other.

Qualification of conservators.

The qualification of Conservators' Clause (13th) in the Bill has been objected to by some. The 33d Section of the Act of 1861 empowers justices at quarter sessions to appoint conservators or overseers, and under this authority many persons have been nominated whose services have been most valuable, though no specific powers are given to them they collect subscriptions, employ watchers, and direct prosecutions; and those who very justly appreciate their exertions think that it would be at least ungracious to supersede them by requiring the qualification, and that in doing so most efficient persons might be excluded.

At a meeting of the Wye Preservation Society, held at Hay on the 21st of February, to consider the provisions of the Bill, the following suggestion, amongst others, was agreed to:—"That the qualification of conservators be omitted, it being the opinion of the meeting that the appointment of conservators resting with the justices at quarter sessions assembled, was a sufficient guarantee that proper persons would be appointed."

Under the Irish Fishery Acts, the Boards of Conservators are elected by those who pay the rates or licensed duties, and magistrates paying license duty and being owners of land abutting upon rivers are *ex officio* members independent of election. Many have recommended the Irish system to be adopted, by which a franchise is given to all upon whom a tax is levied, and this would doubtless be the more strictly constitutional one, and, theoretically considered, should be preferred; but great difficulties have arisen there in carrying out the elective principle with that integrity of purpose which the law intended, when endeavouring to provide a fair representation on the Boards of the different interests involved. Persons, to attain their own selfish objects, have too often succeeded in "corrupt practices at elections," and although the law has been amended for the purpose of preventing the abuse, it appears by the report of the Special Commissioners for Ireland, just presented to Parliament, that this evil has not been quite overcome. I confess that looking at the question from a practical point of view, and circumstanced as the salmon fisheries of England are, I agree with the Wye Association, and believe few will be found to doubt that justices at quarter sessions will exercise their discretion wisely and faithfully in selecting from those who may be submitted to them for nomination, the most appropriate persons to administer the law for the benefit of the public interests, and by the adoption of this simple mode in the formation of Boards of Conservators, much cumbrous machinery in legislating can be dispensed with.

Powers to water-bailiffs.

The powers proposed to be given to water-bailiffs (Clause 22), so far as they go, meet the approval of most; and there is a very decided opinion expressed throughout the country by all who have given their attention to the protection of the fisheries, that water bailiffs should have power to pass along the banks

banks of rivers in the execution of their duty; without this power, it is manifest to anyone, even on the shortest experience, who has undertaken to protect a river, that it is idle to suppose that poaching of the most destructive character can be suppressed; indeed, common sense verifies the correctness of this conclusion. The most valuable spawning grounds are generally to be found in the higher parts of rivers remote from the residences of the better classes, and here it is that the work of destruction is most extensively carried on. The small farmer sees the fish in the act of depositing their spawn in the winter season, and has them in his power, which he too often ruthlessly exercises; if he or his sons are not keen at the sport, there are plenty to be found living around him upon whom it gives him pleasure to confer the privilege of enjoying themselves in his preserve; and they, in a gentlemanly spirit, when successful, as a matter of course, send a fish or two to the mansion. The watchers of the Protection Association are warned off, and in some instances have been served with written notices, prepared in legal form, that they will be sued for trespass if they set foot upon the BANKS, many, more indiscriminately generous fellows, allow every ardent gaffer to light his torch and to ply his spear and gaff when and where he pleases; the only inhibition being that regarding the approach or presence of Conservators, or water-bailiffs, who are obliged to keep at a very civil distance indeed, for woe betide an unfortunate functionary of this description if he ventured to TRESPASS upon the river-side of some of this class of "lords of the soil," who are very sensitive of such intrusions as may interfere with that privacy, which they maintain should be accorded as a matter of vested right attaching to the privileges of property.

The skilful and systematic proceedings of these destroyers of spawning fish were strongly illustrated at an investigation which I lately held at Bodmin, in Cornwall; it transpired in the course of the inquiry, that some of the celebrities on the River Camel, carefully prepared places in the summer in convenient situations by picking-up the gravel when it was too hard, and supplementing it by additional gravel when necessary; the unhappy fish thus treacherously lured to an attractive nesting place were quickly disposed of on their arrival; and although such fish would not exactly suit the stall of Grove of Charing Cross, or Grove of Bond-street, in Paris they might be acceptable enough, and to the miners of the Duchy quite a treat, who are not troubled by fastidious palates or inconvenienced by debilitated stomachs. The police at Bodmin have become very troublesome intruders upon these industrious people; one of whom stated at the meeting that the "force might be much more usefully employed in "softening the bed of the river as he was in summer, for the salmon, than taking "spears from hard-working men in winter; the best season in the year in Corn-"wall for fishing." An ordinary water-bailiff without power to pass along the banks of rivers there, would be a very inefficient functionary.

Magistrates' powers.

Very serious difficulties have arisen in many places in enforcing the law in consequence of magistrates feeling that they should not adjudicate in fishery prosecutions when members of protection societies; offenders in some cases have altogether escaped penalties, and in many instances prosecutions have been delayed for months before two magistrates could be got to meet, competent to hear complaints under the Fishery Act. I have been requested by many to call attention to this difficulty in administering the law, and to suggest that it would be quite legitimate to provide that magistrates so circumstanced as I have stated, should be competent to act, though contributing for the protection of the public property in a river in which they have only a limited interest in common with others, provided their jurisdiction is suspended in all cases where offences occurred on their own immediate property or portions of rivers where they claimed rights of fishing.

Fixed engines.

The question of the use of fixed engines is one demanding most serious consideration. The 4th Section of the Act of 1861, declares that, "*Fixed engines shall include stake-nets, bag-nets, putts, putchers, and all fixed implements or engines for catching or facilitating the catching of fish.*"

The 11th Section, in the first instance, prohibits generally the use of fixed engines "*in any inland or tidal waters.*" It then defines a fixed engine, with a proviso, in the following words: "*And for the purposes of this Section, a net that is secured by anchors, or otherwise temporarily fixed to the soil, shall be deemed to be*

be a fixed engine, but this Section shall not affect any ancient right or mode of fishing as lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of this Act, by any person, by virtue of any grant or charter or immemorial usage, provided always that nothing in this Section contained shall be deemed to apply to fishing weirs or fishing mill dams."

The Act clearly intended that no fixed engine should be used, except where an ancient right or mode of fishing might be found to be lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of the Act. The corporation of Conway had been fishing with what are called stake nets or Scotch weirs, and had used them up to and at the time of the passing of the Act; these had been substituted about 40 years previously for an ancient description of weir which had long existed; the right to fish was granted under an old charter to the corporation, and the original weirs had been conveyed by very old leases, which proved their antiquity; and had this mode of fishing been continued, I have no doubt it would be saved by the exception in the 11th Section; but the substituted engine was one of comparatively modern invention, different in form and much more effective in its power of capture; such were the elements in the issues tried, and a verdict was obtained in 1863 at the Liverpool assizes against the corporation; the Queen's Bench, on appeal, confirmed the finding of the jury at Liverpool. A subsequent appeal was made to the Court of Error, and it was only a few weeks since that the finding and judgment were confirmed by a decision of that Court; the intention of the Act of 1861 has been sustained, and the Conway Protection Association have succeeded, but at the risk of incurring costs to an amount more than sufficient to deter less spirited associations from encountering cases to which such serious contingencies attach. A case very similar to this was tried at the last assizes in Carlisle, where I gave evidence, as well as at Liverpool, in describing the difference between the modern invention of stake-nets, and the more ancient contrivances. In this case, a tenant of Lord Lonsdale was the plaintiff, and the secretary of the Derwent Association the defendant, who had, for the purpose of trying the right, cut a portion of the stake-net. The action was for the damage thus sustained by Lord Lonsdale's tenant. It was proved that at or near the site of the stake-net in question there had been used nets placed upon stakes as long as the oldest man living could remember; and that about 20 years since the more modern contrivance was substituted, but that it was very different in its form of construction, and much more deadly in its operation than the ancient mode. The jury found for the defendant; but exceptions were taken, and it is expected that the Derwent Association will have to contest the matter in the superior courts, and it may be finally taken to the House of Lords. In many places, fixed nets, to all intents and purposes, are in use contrary to the spirit of the Act. In the Solway Firth, estuaries of the Ribble and Hodder, the Dee, and elsewhere, posts are driven into the soil, nets hung upon them; these nets are so contrived, that they float with the flood tide; when the tide ebbs they are prevented from receding by the posts, fall to the bottom and catch every fish as they return on the ebb. As the salmon have increased through the protection of the rivers, those nets, like others, have been multiplied, and the owners greedily lay hold of the fruits to which they are not, either by law or in equity, entitled. The case of the Ribble and Hodder is one of great hardship to the upper proprietary, who for several years have bestowed great care on these rivers; they rented the netting in the tidal waters of the combined rivers, and, like the Usk people to whom I have already referred, used the nets sparingly, not for profit, but for a limited time, sufficient to cover their expenses only; they subscribed very liberally, and, by their exertions, got up a good stock of fish. Since the Act of 1861 came into force, the increase is quite extraordinary; but what follows here as well as elsewhere? Up go the fixed nets in the estuary to an extent most alarming to the Ribble and Hodder Association; they summoned the owner of one before the magistrates, under the 11th Section, to try what the law could do for them; the magistrates did not think they could convict, but granted a case for the opinion of a superior court; the judgment of that court has been adverse to the association, and their costs amounted to 70 *l.* The definition of fixed nets, in the 4th Section, is different from that in the 11th Section, which latter says, "*For the purposes of this Section, a net that is secured by anchors or otherwise, temporarily fixed to the soil, shall be a fixed engine.*" In the tidal channel

Ribble and Hodder.

channel of the Ribble and Hodder the law is evaded in this way: a net is run quite across; men, in a boat at one side, hold it, others on the opposite side also hold it; the nets are thus fixed for hours together stopping all the fish ascending, and are drawn round them finally. The nets, hung upon stakes which float during flood and settle down at ebb, that I have described, are most formidable engines as arranged in the estuary of the Ribble. About 20 years since, a wall parallel with the channel was built for the purpose of improving the navigation; it extends a length of between four and five miles, and is covered for some time before and after high water. At one side the distance from this wall to high-water mark on the opposite shore is many hundred yards wide in some places; the fish hugging the shore are led up by the flood tide and rest in the space between the wall and the shore until the ebb, when they drop down, and fall into those nets which are placed all across at suitable distances; they were not used until the wall was built 20 years ago. There were 10 of those working last summer from 70 to 1,200 yards long, as the breadth of the water from the wall to the shore required. To avail of this wall, an artificial erection for the purposes of navigation, in taking the salmon produced in the Ribble and Hodder is manifestly a great abuse and injustice to the upper proprietors, and, in my mind, a nuisance in monopolising, by fixed engines, those waters in which the public have a common right of fishing by the legitimate use of the ordinary draught or moving net, that cannot capture in such places an undue proportion of the fish. I also hold that it should not be permitted to take advantage of an artificial wall or embankment laudably erected for the improvement of navigation, and use it for a purpose for which it was not intended, to the great injury of the fisheries. If such practices are allowed to continue, the salmon fisheries cannot prosper; those upon whose attentive care their preservation and improvement must always depend, will naturally become dispirited and careless and give them up as a hopeless concern; and I believe that the Ribble Association, which is highly deserving of the support of the law to sustain it in its praiseworthy exertions by correcting such evils as I have described, would now be in danger of dissolution were it not that they keep together in the hope that the Legislature will speedily interpose. I have selected the Ribble as only one instance of many which I could adduce where equal credit is due to public-spirited societies formed for the restoration of the salmon fisheries, and where similar discouragements have arisen and are fast accumulating. In the estuary of the Severn, or Bristol Channel, the implements called putts and putchers have been long in use for taking salmon; they have been described in the Report of the Commissioners of 1861 (page 11); they are unquestionably an ancient mode of fishing, and those in use at the time the Act passed are excepted from the general prohibition of fixed engines, contained in the 11th Section; the words saving those ancient engines are: "*But this section shall not affect any ancient right or mode of fishing as lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of this Act, by any person by virtue of any grant or charter, or immemorial usage.*" It may be very doubtful whether any of these putts or putchers are held by virtue of a grant or charter, though some of them may legitimately claim a right by immemorial usage; however, since the passing of the Act new "ranks" of putts and putchers have been set up in all directions, and some old ranks have been added to and greatly extended; those fixed traps or engines have been increased, not by hundreds only but by thousands; this is a great violation of the spirit of the Act, which intended to allow ancient rights or modes of fishing, as THEN LAWFULLY EXERCISED, to stand upon those titles specified; if no grant or charter should be forthcoming the immemorial usage only could be pleaded to sustain them, and this should be a usage uninterruptedly enjoyed at least within the memory of living men; a user of 20 years or more would not, I believe, save those fixed engines under the terms of the Act, but those who have, since the passing of the Act, greatly enlarged the original dimensions of some, and others who have set up this "ancient mode of fishing" where it never had been used before, are manifestly not entitled to do so, if the words "*as lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of this Act*" be interpreted in the sense which they were meant to convey, namely, to limit the use of ancient modes of fishing by fixed engines to the EXTENT to which they might be actually in use when the Act passed. Those who have enlarged their ranks of putts and putchers, and those who have erected new ones,

Putts and putchers.

ones, maintain that the Act recognises the right to fish by this ancient MODE, and does not limit its exercise. If this interpretation of the law is to hold good, the Bristol Channel will soon be so studded with these most objectionable fixed engines, that the interests of the river fishings will be unjustly deteriorated, if not destroyed; the proprietors, disheartened, will cease to exert themselves in protection when they find the great bulk of the fish which they had produced are intercepted in their return to their legitimate owners, to whom their existence is due. In the case of game, a good apology may be pleaded for the farmer who might net or trap them, when they strayed beyond the boundary of the preserves of the lord of the manor, who by his care and the expenditure of his money had produced the pheasants, the partridges, and the hares, because in wandering from the place of their birth, they trespassed on the farmer's land and consumed his produce. In the case of the salmon it is quite different; they trespass on no one in their migrations to and from the sea, but this argument against the use of fixed engines in the sea and estuaries of rivers to an extent which allows a great monopoly of a benefit to those least entitled to any share in it, has been so often used, that I may perhaps be fairly charged with a platitude in now recurring to it, but it is so true in its premises, and so applicable to the case of the putts and the putchers of the Bristol Channel, in relation to the fisheries of the Severn, Wye, and Usk, that I am tempted to repeat it.

Effect of fixed engines.

To the uncontrolled use of fixed engines prior to 1861, must mainly be attributed the almost valueless state to which the salmon fisheries had been reduced at that time, and their renovation, will depend upon the law to restrict them being fully carried out; many have taken up the question of restoration with great zeal and industry, but in too many instances have cause to be alarmed at the attempts made to defeat the intention of the Legislature; it is a serious thing for persons in their private capacity to come forward as champions for the public interests, when in so doing they may suffer heavy pecuniary loss by undertaking to correct abuses, the perpetrators of which take shelter under doubtful constructions, to which the letter of the law may be liable; the very satisfactory progress that has been made so far in developing the salmon fisheries must be materially arrested, if a remedy be not quickly applied to enforce the limitation of the use of fixed engines, and confine it to those in operation when the Act passed; but if so far from carrying out this object of the law in the fulfilment of its purpose, additional engines of this nature are permitted to accumulate in proportion as salmon increase, and those which did exist are allowed to be enlarged, a fatal reaction will inevitably occur, as was the case in Ireland; the onward progress of increase that now obtains will retrograde, and the condition of the fisheries of England will return to that state in which the Commission of 1860 found them. This was exactly what occurred in Ireland. In 1842, the salmon fisheries were found to be in a state of exhaustion which alarmed the country; the unlimited use of fixed engines was found to be the cause. Parliament interposed, and passed an Act to limit their use to those established for 20 years previously, and to confine their extension or dimensions within prescribed bounds. These restrictions were at first, to a certain extent, though too partially, enforced, and immediately the fish increased; as they multiplied, the cupidity of fixed engine fishers became excited, who soon commenced to hold the law in defiance, when difficulties in its administration became apparent. Those who had set to work vigorously to protect their rivers, quickly found that, so far as any advantage to themselves or the public at large was concerned, their labours were in vain; they might sow, but they could not reap; the great harvest was gathered in by others, the gleanings only left to them. The proprietors of rivers became naturally very discontented when they found the profits emanating from their waters unduly grasped by others, and their legitimate rights of property thus practically placed in abeyance. The result of this state of things was a general agitation throughout the country on the part of the river proprietors, and on behalf of the operative draught-net fishermen, thousands of whom were thrown out of employment, and excluded from participating in the fishing of the open public tidal waters which the great Charter, when Poyning's Act extended its protection to Ireland, professed to secure to them.

Ireland.

In 1848, an Act passed for Ireland, imposing license duties on all implements used

used in salmon fishing, and constituting Boards for general conservancy. This Act, as I have said in another place, saved the fisheries of Ireland from impending ruin. The river owners rallied in their exertions when they found that the whole burthen of protection was not to fall upon them. In 1850, some additional powers were given to restrain the erection of fixed engines, and some good resulted; but those powers were encumbered with conditions which rendered them, to a great extent, abortive; they were not exercised as vigorously as they might have been, and, on the whole, the administration of the amended law was a failure. Through the means of the Assessment Act of 1848, and the institution of Boards of Conservators, a material amount of good was effected, no doubt. Previously to these measures, the diminution of fish had starved out many stake and bag nets; they ceased to pay, and were discontinued; and, one way or another, the fishing rallied for a while, but in proportion as the salmon came into existence, so did the fixed nets as usual again arise, and in this state of fluctuation between renovation and decay the condition of the Irish salmon fisheries continued until 1863, when a remedial measure was obtained from Parliament that already gives assurance in its practical application of the wisdom which prompted its adoption.

Uniform laws for England and Ireland.

Referring to the normal conditions of the salmon fisheries of England and Ireland, they must be considered as identical; every element affecting the one will be found operating upon the other; the enjoyment of rights appertaining to private property and the rights of the public are distinguishable and have been fixed upon the same principle of law for ages, and a uniformity in the law for the good government of both is manifestly not only expedient in theory, but in almost every respect is necessary in practice. The prohibition of the use of fixed engines was a principle of law recognised from a very early period in both countries; abuses from time to time crept in, to the great detriment of the fisheries of each. The Act for England in 1861, and that for Ireland in 1863, were passed in mitigation of those abuses. Ireland obtained in 1848 an Act to levy duties or rates to provide funds for protection, and it is now proposed to ask from Parliament a similar measure for England, and if the latter be obtained, uniformity in legislation will so far be accomplished; but another step is required to render the law equally effective in both countries. I have described the abuses of the provisions of the Act of 1842, in Ireland, in regard to fixed nets and their effects. It was found necessary by the Act of 1863 to provide a Special Commission, with powers to investigate the rights, to maintain them. A reference to the Report of the Special Commissioners for Ireland, lately furnished to Parliament, will show the result of their inquiries and adjudications; they have found, that in a vast majority of cases, the Act of 1842 was being grossly violated, and that the great injury to the fisheries accruing thereby was not so much to be attributed to defects inherent in the Act, as to deficient means for its administration; evasions of the same description as those practised in Ireland already prevail in England, with regard to the Act of 1861, as it applies to the use of fixed engines, and I am convinced, that unless the same special powers are given in England, and a similar Commission is appointed, the same process of obstruction to the development of the salmon fisheries will quickly come into fatal operation. From past experience in the sister country, I feel that I am justified in this conclusion, when I find that within the space of little more than three years it has commenced here. In Ireland, the benefits which might have been realised by amended legislation were suspended for 21 years after Parliament, in 1842, had interposed to arrest the progress of decay in a very important branch of the resources of the country, by an Act which, if duly administered, would have accomplished its object, supplemented as it was by the Act of 1848, providing funds for protection. Taking Ireland as a precedent, and a parallel case with England in all the main conditions and requirements regarding salmon fisheries, I beg leave to recommend the adoption of uniformity in the provisions of the law and the means to be applied for its effective administration; in doing so, I only fulfil my duty as Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England, in obedience to the mandatory words of the 32d section of the Act of 1861, that the Inspectors' Reports to be submitted to Parliament "shall contain, as far as may be practicable, a statistical account of the fisheries, with such other information as may be collected; *and suggestions offered for their regulation and improvement;*" and with respect especially to the levying of license duties, and rates upon frontage where required,

required, and the appointment of a tribunal to determine what fixed engines may and may not be continued in use, in accordance with the spirit of the recently amended law, I think that no time should be lost, for as long as these essential measures are withheld, a fair start and unimpeded course cannot be given to those who have proved themselves ready and willing to join the march of improvement, and direct their best energies to the accomplishment of an object of much national importance.

Pollutions.

The question of pollutions is one of great magnitude, involving considerations of serious moment, reaching far beyond, in their relation to the prosperity of the country at large, the scope of those which at the same time are due to the preservation of the fisheries. Public attention is now so earnestly directed to this question, and public opinion so strong in regard to the necessity of mitigating the evil complained of, that it may not be in vain to hope that some comprehensive measures may ere long be taken to abate a nuisance so excessive in its baneful effects, in many evident ways, as to alarm the minds of reflecting persons who are thoughtful and watchful of the sanitary condition of the people, and create apprehension that it is insidiously, in a less apparent manner, generating disease in many districts, and imperilling the general health of the inhabitants of the country. In effecting great reforms, an attempt to accomplish too much in the beginning may not be judicious, and accepting by instalments that which it would be legitimate ultimately to exact in full, is often a wise course to pursue, for in looking for too much in too prompt a manner you may defeat your own end altogether, and get nothing at all, whereas a moderate demand might be met without objection or discontent. It has occurred to me that a very good beginning might be made under the authority of the Fishing Act; the 5th, 6th, and 7th sects., 24 & 25 Vict., c. 109, contain the provisions applying to the poisoning of rivers.

"5. *Every person who causes or knowingly permits to flow, or puts or knowingly permits to be put, into any waters containing salmon, or into any tributaries thereof, any liquid or solid matter to such an extent as to cause the waters to poison or kill fish, shall incur the following penalties; (that is to say,)*

"(1.) *Upon the first conviction a penalty not exceeding* 5 *l.:*

"(2.) *Upon the second conviction a penalty not exceeding* 10 *l., and a further penalty not exceeding* 2 *l. for every day during which such offence is continued:*

"(3.) *Upon the third or any subsequent conviction, a penalty not exceeding* 20 *l. a day for every day during which such offence is continued, commencing from the date of the third conviction:*

But no person shall be subject to the foregoing penalties for any act done in the exercise of any right to which he is by law entitled, if he prove to the satisfaction of the Court before whom he is tried that he has used the best practicable means, within a reasonable cost, to render harmless the liquid or solid matter so permitted to flow or to be put into waters; but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from acquiring a legal right in cases where he would have acquired it if this Act had not passed, or exempt any person from any punishment to which he would otherwise be subject, or legalise any act or default that would but for this Act be deemed to be a nuisance, or otherwise be contrary to law.

"6. *Where any proceedings are instituted by any complainant against any person for the recovery of any penalties alleged to have been incurred by him under the last preceding section, if such person, hereinafter referred to as 'the defendant,' on appearing before the Justices constituting the Court by which he is to be tried in pursuance of this Act, alleges, by way of defence, that he has used the best practicable means, within a reasonable cost, to render such matter harmless, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court that in the event of the complaint being decided against him the expense of permanently preventing the matter complained of would, exclusive of costs, exceed* 100 *l., and gives security, to be approved by such Court, duly to prosecute his appeal and to abide the event thereof, all proceedings before the Justices shall be stayed, and it shall be lawful for such complainant to bring an action in one of Her Majesty's superior Courts of Law at Westminster against the defendant; and the plaintiff in such action shall deliver*

to

to the defendant an issue or issues whereby the question whether he has used the best practicable means, within a reasonable cost, to render such matter harmless may be tried; and the form of such issue or issues, in case of dispute, or in the case of non-appearance of the defendant, shall be settled by the Court in which the action is brought, and such action shall be prosecuted, and issue or issues tried in the same manner, and subject to the same incidents in and subject to which actions are prosecuted and issues tried in other cases within the jurisdiction of such Court, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

"7. *The verdict of the jury on such issue shall, unless the Court before which the same is tried orders a new trial, be conclusive as to the questions involved in any subsequent proceedings that may be had for the recovery of any penalties in pursuance of the said section, and any costs that may have been incurred before the Justices by the parties to such action as is mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be costs incurred in such action, and be payable accordingly.*"

I have found a willingness on the part of many to act reasonably, if a mode could be pointed out to them; a great deal may be done at a "reasonable" cost by conveying the polluted water to cesspools provided to receive it, where the deleterious matter would deposit and could afterwards be removed, and something has been done in this way. By reference to the Inspectors' former reports it will be found that material mitigations have been effected where there was a willingness to do so, but a difficulty exists in pressing persons not disposed to accommodate or act liberally in the absence of some engineering knowledge to assist them, if it could be shown upon the authority of a competent professional man that a miner or a manufacturer could, at a very reasonable cost, so dispose of the polluted water issuing from his premises as to render it harmless, he would be bound at once to do so, and, in many instances, men would, I have no doubt, comply, and save the necessity of resorting to coercive proceedings to compel them. In the case of an obstinate man, it would not, in my mind, be pulling the strings of the law a bit too tight to bring him before the magistrates and have him fined under the 5th section for non-compliance with the instructions of a skilled engineer; this summary proceeding might be effectively taken where the estimate was within 100 *l.* Under the 6th section, provision is made for appeal when the cost would amount to over that sum, and in such cases the aid of an engineer would be most valuable for the guidance of the magistrates; this, I think, would be a practical way of administering the law as it stands at present, and I am persuaded that even without obtaining any further powers over mines or manufactories, the active exercise of those already provided in the way I have pointed out might be made immediately available with great advantage to the fisheries, while it might form the nucleous of a more comprehensive system to meet all that the public voice now so loudly proclaims to be required. Under such circumstances, I venture to suggest that it would be expedient for the Government to appoint an engineer to undertake this service, and that the expense to be thus incurred will be very trifling indeed, when considered with reference to the importance of the objects in view; a beginning might be made in this way not calculated to alarm or evoke the opposition of those concerned in the great industrial enterprises of the country; the investigations and reports of a competent professional man would be available as a guide to larger amelioration; much practical knowledge would soon be gained and useful information collected in overcoming trifling difficulties, which would open the way to encounter greater ones without risk to commercial interests or a want of confidence in successful results.

Fish ladders.

Overcoming obstructions to fish in ascending rivers being one of paramount importance, it is necessary that every reasonable facility should be afforded to those who undertake it; many fish ladders have been erected and some are effective, while others, though useful, are not complete; these defects usually are occasioned by deficiency in funds, inducing undue economy in their construction, but this fault, it is to be hoped, will be corrected by the adoption of the license duty system. There are other difficulties, however, which require to be met, involving the necessity of some amendment of the law; the 23d section of the Act gives authority to erect fish ladders on mill weirs, under the sanction of the Home Office, provided that the effective working power of the mill is not interfered with, and while this condition is quite a proper one, an unaccommodating

commodating miller may raise objections, however ill-founded they may be, and prevent the accomplishment of an object of much importance to the public. The Inspectors may report that his objections are vexatious, but they are not professional men, and their competency to decide the matter in debate may very fairly be questioned; the same section concludes with a proviso in the following terms:

"*Provided that if any injury is done to any dam by reason of the efficiency of a fish pass in pursuance of this section, any person sustaining any loss thereby may recover compensation for such injury in a summary manner from the person or body of persons by whom such fish-pass has been affixed.*" This proviso is too deterrent in its present form, many persons are afraid to subject themselves to the liabilities which it involves, mill weirs are very frequently swept away by flood, and damaged by ice where no fish ladder is in question, and if accidents of this nature should occur where a fish ladder had been affixed, presumptive evidence may be tendered and received, and those who affixed the pass unjustly mulcted; to meet the case of avoiding injury to the milling power, I would suggest that the law should provide that in the case of a difference of opinion occurring between the miller and the persons representing the fishery interests, that the county engineer shall decide, and the Home Secretary be authorised to act on his certificate, the expenses of this reference to be borne equally between the parties concerned. In the case of a claim for compensation by reason of affixing a fish pass, I would suggest that the certificate of the county surveyor that the work was completed in a workmanlike manner, not calculated to affect the stability of the weir, should bar an action for damage, the person or persons erecting the ladder to be left to obtain this at his or their expense for their own security, and that Boards of Conservators, if formed as the Bill proposes, should be authorised to apply the funds derivable from license duties so far as they might be required for the most important object of providing fish ladders. A description of mill dams prevails in Devonshire which form very damaging obstructions; they are constructed with branches of trees, and are called *brouse* weirs; when repairing or renewing, which occurs frequently, the new brouse is laid on the top of the old branches that have sunk as they decayed, and consolidated; the fresh brouse when added remains for a long time in an open or non-compressed state, allowing the water to flow freely through, and acts as a net-work or lattice of great height, preventing the passage of fish. This requires correction, and I think that the owners of such weirs should not be allowed so completely to bar the ascent of fish as they do, and that the law should require them to provide a certain space of solid mason or timber work, upon which a ladder might be erected. I do not think that millers could reasonably object to such regulations as I propose; for it should be borne in mind, that while they are allowed great privileges for manufacturing purposes, in many cases they seriously interfere with the fishing interests and the drainage of land, and that, in point of fact, the regulations which I suggest should be considered as only trifling concessions, involving no appreciable loss, and cannot be looked upon as sacrifices worthy of serious notice by any liberal minded man, many such, I am happy to be able to say, there are, who willingly yield something more than the law gives power to exact.

Brouse weirs.

Head and tail races of mills.

The capture of fish in the head or tail races of mills, I think, should be peremptorily and absolutely prohibited; it is an indulgence to which I conceive no miller can legitimately lay claim; he has got his mill for certain specific purposes; he can command and regulate the water almost as he pleases by the application of sluices; governing the flow at his will, he can lead the fish into positions from which they cannot escape, and then shutting off the water, place them at his mercy; he has greatly changed the natural condition of the stream for his own individual interest, and in doing so, has more or less damaged the interests of others. I think the law should provide that a sluice should be placed in head-races at a suitable place to permit fry and returning fish to escape; this sluice need only be opened, when the mill is not working on Sundays; by this means, the great detention and accumulation of fry in mill lades would be avoided, and although millers object to placing gratings to prevent the fish ascending tail-races, alleging that it would damage their water-power, I think that, with the

the assistance of some engineering skill, it might be done without injury, and, as in the case of fish passes, an engineer should be the arbiter. Under those circumstances, I maintain that he should be content with the one great advantage conceded to him, and not seek for a monopoly of the fish in addition, especially when doing so is calculated to inflict a great injury upon his fellow subjects; and of all fixed engines that the ingenuity of man ever contrived, the tail-race of a mill may be made the most destructive. I attended and gave evidence last year at the prosecution of a person in Totnes, for unlawfully fishing in the tail-race of a mill. More than half the waters of the River Dart are, in ordinary dry weather, diverted from the main stream into this tail-race, having first contributed their valuable services to the mill; the greater flow of water here leads the salmon from the diminished flow in the natural channel, and they become an easy prey in this place, as it may be termed, of confinement. A man came with his net to the *locus in quo* and swept out the salmon. The summons charged the traverser with taking salmon in the tail-race of a mill contrary to the statute, &c.; he admitted taking the salmon, but denied that he had done so in a tail race. In support of this plea, it was proved that a little driblet from the hill above the town made its way to the sewers, and through them finally joined the tail race a short way below the mill wheel. The defendant's solicitor insisted that from the point where this diminutive tributary, composed of much filth and little water, joined the stream from the mill, that it ceased to be a tail race of a mill, and became a river. The borough magistrates took the same view of the case, and dismissed the complaint; a case for the Superior Courts could not be granted, because, as it was alleged, the question was not one of law, but of simple fact. Under these circumstances the law will be evaded in the River Dart, and perhaps elsewhere, unless a definition is introduced that will render special pleading of this absurd nature abortive.

Eel traps.

The use of traps for taking eels is greatly abused; many of the contrivances adopted take anything descending, salmon fry and small fish of all descriptions; this should not be suffered. In Ireland the eel fisheries are very valuable, and great care is rendered to them; eel nets or traps are not allowed to be used from the 10th of January to the 1st of July. Eels descend to the sea to spawn, and while doing so are taken in great quantities, and in the best condition; they "run," as it is termed, from July to January, when there are no salmon or fry descending. So that this restriction as to season accommodates both fisheries. The law for both countries should be uniform, and all eel traps removed while there are no eels to be caught.

Protection of trout.

A reference to the replies to queries issued last year, and to the suggestions received since the circulation of the printed Bill prepared last Session, will show that a very general desire exists that the protection of trout should be included with salmon. The Inspectors have before recommended this, and stated their reasons for doing so. I feel it my duty to repeat this recommendation, not only because I think it myself to be highly expedient, but in deference also to the opinions so generally expressed by the country. I look upon it as essential to the protection of salmon for many reasons, and the effect it is likely to have in stimulating proprietors on the higher waters to attend to protection, where trout fishing is an object greatly coveted, may not be the least important. In Ireland trout are protected under the Salmon Fishery Acts; doing so in England will be another step in the right direction of uniformity in legislation. Everything, in my mind, should be done to enhance the interest of the owners of fresh waters, not inconsistent with a due regard for the interests of the more general public; those waters being the nurseries of the fish, the more you respect the rights of those under whose control they are, and always must be; whether their object be amusement or profit, it does not matter which, the more you will promote the development of an important source of wealth to the country. Sneers have been directed against many of those who have been zealous and persistent in seeking for sound legislation on salmon fishing, and I have come in for a large share: it has been attributed to them that their main object was to provide amusement for anglers; be it so! for in doing this they were laying the only foundation upon which the commercial importance of salmon fishing can be securely raised. The late Duke of Richmond stated before a Committee of the House of Lords that when he took the management of the Spey into his own hands, and more than

 doubled

doubled his profits in a few years, the most valuable aid he received was from the tenant farmers on his estate, to whom he allowed the privilege of angling on his upper waters for their *amusement* as much as they pleased; and if it can be made clear, as it unquestionably may, that in promoting a popular amusement, of all others, perhaps, the most completely divested of tendencies to induce men to act imprudently or do wrong, you also provide profitable employment to a large extent for the industrial classes, and supply an important amount of food to the country, thus increasing its wealth; then all idle charges of partiality should be withdrawn, and the friend of the angler should be recognised as the friend of the community at large.

The otter.

The use of the "jack," "otter," or "lath," is greatly complained of, particularly in Cumberland, where its effects upon the lakes are said to be very injurious. I can well understand this; this implement is generally denounced as a nuisance to all fair anglers; a line, with many baits and flies attached, is by an ingenious contrivance conveyed to long distances on lakes or rivers; the majority of the fish hooked are not captured, for, in the absence of the spring of a rod, the rigid line attached to a weighted board cannot yield to the sudden drag of the fish. This causes the fish to break away, and so many get thus sharply wounded that they will not venture to rise to a fly or run at a bait for a long time. The consequence is, that the fishing of a lake or river is greatly damaged by a few persons who may use those very objectionable implements, and obtain a monopoly of full baskets for a limited time. After a few weeks, where otters have been at work, almost every fish has been cautioned to look sharp, and they become, as it is expressed, "sulky;" but it must be admitted that it is not without reason that their tempers undergo a change disagreeable and very disheartening to the angler. In such places as the lakes of Cumberland, so attractive to tourists, this practice presses heavily on boatmen and tackle makers, who attend and supply them with what they require; and on their behalf I would, if there were no other object, advocate its suppression by law, and this course has been taken in Ireland for the reasons I have stated, and with satisfactory results; where the law has been faithfully enforced.

Observance of close season.

The power to enforce the law with regard to the observance of the close season, requires some amendment; difficulties have arisen in enforcing the Salmon Exportation Act, 26 Vict. c. 10. passed in 1863; and a communication has been received from the Customs Department with reference to a case which occurred in October last at Folkestone, detailing the circumstances attending it, and suggesting an amendment of the laws to meet practices similar to those described, should they be repeated; the demand for salmon of any description in France has been a great temptation throughout the United Kingdom to violate the law applying to close season. I have lately obtained a copy of an Act recently passed in that country, which prohibits the import from or export to any country during the close season fixed by the French Government. The open season commences on the 1st February, but unfortunately does not terminate until the 20th October; however, after that date and until the 1st of February salmon will not be allowed into or out of France, and this will be a material support to the law in this country. I should be glad if the example of France were followed, and that imports as well as exports were prohibited here during our close season. I may be asked, Could you think of depriving us of the splendid salmon that we receive from Holland in December and January? I answer deliberately that I would; for while it opens a door for illicit practices, it is of little importance in a commercial point of view; a very exorbitant price is paid for it, no doubt, by the very wealthy. Considered as a supply of food, it is very unimportant, so trifling is it in amount, and that little is quite beyond the reach of persons of ordinary means; to the higher class of fishmongers, who only vend it, it is more a nuisance than an advantage, as I have been assured by some of them. A few salmon arrive from Holland in December or January; the fishmonger, with aristocratic customers and high position in his trade, must have one for the credit of his stall, if he can get it at any price; he never obtains more than a very paltry profit, and very often sells it at a loss, ashamed to charge his most wealthy customers as much as he paid for it in Billingsgate. Half-a-dozen factors profit something by the charge for commission; and this sums up the advantages gained, if they may be so called, by this branch of trade with Holland. On those grounds it is that I have ventured to express a hope

December and January salmon.

hope that England will follow the example of France, and exclude salmon from her markets altogether during close season; there can be no doubt that doing so would be attended with most valuable results in the better protection of the fisheries, and the most effective measure that could be taken to prevent illicit traffic in connection with them, by removing a great temptation to poachers and those who purchase from them in the vicinity of rivers, to carry on a contraband trade.

Minimum penalties.

From many quarters the Inspectors have been pressed to recommend minimum and cumulative penalties, and power to magistrates to award imprisonment instead of fine; and I believe it would be expedient to do so, as it is a subject of complaint that some magistrates not appreciating perhaps, as they should, the importance of protecting fisheries, are too lenient in some cases, and impose penalties not at all adequate to the offence, while others are subject to odium if they administer the law firmly in the exercise of their discretion; and the apparent necessity for giving power to substitute imprisonment for fine, arises from the fact, that clubs of poachers subscribe funds to pay the penalty of an associate or brother of the profession, who may be detected and convicted, and who, thus escaping punishment, continues to indulge in his mischievous propensities, with an assurance that his freedom cannot be interfered with, and that his pocket will not be allowed to suffer.

If District Boards should be formed under the Act, as contemplated, it may be well to consider whether application for the sanction of changes in close and open seasons should emanate from those bodies, representing the combined interests of a district, and not from the magistrates in general, as the law at present directs, of each county connected with the rivers forming it. Having so far enumerated the amendments of the law which I consider of most importance to be carefully considered, with such comments as I thought it right to offer, I shall conclude with a few remarks on the question of Bye Laws. In my last Report (page 63, Inspector's Third Annual Report to Parliament) I expressed an opinion favourable to the principle, and, to save repetition, I beg to refer to what I there stated in support of that opinion. Many precedents may be quoted to show that direct or specific legislation cannot be so framed as to meet all requirements for the good government of certain departments and communities connected with whose interests unforeseen difficulties are liable to arise in administering the law in its true spirit and intention, and in none are involved more elements from which such difficulties are likely to spring than in fisheries and amongst fishermen, and I strongly recommend assimilation with the law in Ireland in this respect as well as in the others to which I have referred; it has been tried there, and found to work well, and I feel assured that unless the same aid is rendered in carrying out with good effect the purposes of legislation for England, that many shortcomings will be experienced in any Act of Parliament that can be framed.

Bye laws.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Home Office, (signed) *Wm. J. Ffennell.*
24 March 1865.

To the Right Honourable Secretary,
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.

Mr. Eden's Fourth Annual Report on Salmon Fisheries of *England* and *Wales*, 21 February 1865.

Sir,

General Increase. I have great satisfaction in being able again to Report that a decided improvement has taken place in the Salmon fisheries of England and Wales. The past season was one of almost unprecedented drought; springs dried up, rivers shrank into brooks, and for months, when the salmon should have been ascending the fresh waters, and distributing themselves through the rivers, they were detained in the tideway. That, under such circumstances, the takes on the coast and in the estuaries should have been large, is no more than we might expect; and it was to be feared that but few fish would have been left to take advantage of the long-deferred floods when they once more made the rivers passable. The expectation was accomplished, but the fear was needless. All round the coast the fisheries have yielded an unusual return, but the breeding beds are reported to contain a number of fish hitherto unknown.

The character, too, of the increase establishes the soundness of the principles of the Act of 1861. Each river has become of value in proportion to the amount of protection given to it, and the age and consequent size of the fish afford further evidence that the improvement is not the mere accident of a good season, but is rather the result attained by increased skill and persistent care. In rivers such as those of Yorkshire, where the Act was not at first brought into operation, and has up to the present time been but little enforced, the increase, though decided, has declared itself rather in the size than in the number of the fish. The inference is clear; such fish as over-fishing and general abuse had left to stock the exhausted waters have been better taken care of; after they have spawned they have been permitted to return to the sea, and to gain, with another year of life, length and depth and weight; but their produce has not yet grown to maturity. In rivers such as the Tyne, the Conway, and the Severn, where the Act was at once brought into force, but with different degrees of completeness, the increase has been on a corresponding scale; the same, indeed, in character, but not in amount. In all three the number of small salmon has been especially remarked. These fish are, without doubt, the grilse and young salmon, born under the Act of 1861, and the firstfruits of the labours of the associations formed under it. But the system adopted on the Tyne was more complete than that of the Conway, and the increase in the Northumberland river has exceeded that of the one in North Wales. The size of the Conway rendered it easier to protect than the Severn, and the increase of fish in the smaller river has been greater in comparison than that in the large.

In referring to the increase of the past years I have mentioned three or four rivers, but it must not be supposed that the improvement is confined to them; on the contrary, it is universal. On the west coast and on the east, in the north and in the south, there is scarcely a river where salmon could be found in any numbers in 1860 that is not now becoming of importance to the public, or one where salmon then existed that does not give sure promise that it wants but care and time to take its place among the market-supplying waters of England. Price is the best index of the general increase of produce, and in nearly every part of the country the price at one time of last year had fallen below that of the corresponding part of previous seasons. For instance, at Lydney, on the Lower Severn, salmon were at one time during last season sold at

Price. 4 *d.* per pound; higher up, at Shrewsbury, the price was lower than it had been known for years. At Carlisle the decrease was considerable; at Lancaster, the price of salmon was, on an average, much lower than usual, and for some time continued

continued at 8 *d.* per pound; at Chepstow it was as low as 7 *d.* and 6 *d.* per pound; and at Carmarthen for a short time it was at 7 *d.* per pound, and for two or three months the regular market price was 8 *d.*

If any further evidence of the benefits that have been derived from the Act of 1861 was wanting, it might readily be found in the universal testimony that is borne in its favour; and the almost equally general coincidence of opinion as to its defects shows that those who praise have also thoroughly tried it. It almost seems strange that the desire for amendment should be so prevalent. Where such undoubted results have been achieved it would be natural to find many persons contented with the progress made, and fearful that any change might retard or perhaps prevent further improvement, or that members of associations who have freely given time and money to the promotion of an object now partially attained would be loth to see their half-finished work pass, perhaps, into other hands. Far from this being the case, there are no persons so anxious for an Amending Act as those who have done the most to carry out the present one; there are no persons so ready to point out the existing defects in the law as those who are best qualified by practical experience to give an opinion upon the subject. The fact is, that the present system of committing the charge of the fisheries to associations dependent upon voluntary contributions has failed, and those who have faced the difficulties the most determinedly, know that, for a continuance, they would be insuperable. That this is the case is now so invariably acknowledged, that it seems unnecessary to point out again the objections to the system, and to use once more the arguments I advanced last year and in previous reports, to show that a law which depends upon the efforts of an association for its enforcement, can never be persistently and equally administered, when that association has to raise by subscription funds for the payment of a staff to detect offenders, and for the expenses of prosecutions. On a small river such a scheme would be feasible, but all experience has shown that it is utterly insufficient for the management of large ones, and it is the large rivers which are valuable to the public.

Voluntary associations.

Of all the associations formed since 1861, notwithstanding their success, there is not one in a more healthy condition, or placed on a firmer basis. Of some, nothing but the name remains, and several are altogether broken up. I reported the dissolution of the Towey Association last year; the Associations of the Eden and Derwent, two of the finest rivers in the country, have since come to an end; and those of Shrewsbury and Bridport, on the Severn, and other places, are nearly useless. The Lune, another of the most valuable of our rivers, is practically unprotected. There is no combination whatever among the proprietors, and consequently no protection worth the name. If there is still an association, it is without funds and without action. Poaching prevails throughout the river's course, and so little interest is taken in the matter, or, to write more exactly, the local difficulties are so great that no meeting could be collected for the purpose of discussing the proposed Amendment Bill, and none has been held for a length of time on the subject of its fisheries. In Yorkshire an association was founded in 1862, and some money was raised for the purpose (to the rivers of that county all important) of placing fish ladders over the different impassable barriers which deny the fish access to the breeding beds. The extent of the rivers was too great to be grasped by a voluntary association, and, up to the present time, they are as completely closed as ever.

Case of Yorkshire rivers.

The waste in this case is so great that I cannot but digress a moment in order to call attention to it. A group of rivers, of large size, and admirably adapted for the production of salmon, discharge into the Humber. There is the Derwent, of 72 miles in length, the Ure and the Swale, component parts—they are too large to be called tributaries—of the Ouse, the united length of the three being 192 miles; the Nidd, 55 miles long; the Wharfe 75, and of the most excellent character; the Aire, 87 miles, which may be excepted from the account, as it is poisoned by Leeds; and the Trent, a river of 167 miles in length. The number of square miles of country which a river or group of rivers drain, is a fair index of their capabilities. If the character of the soil be suitable, if the fall be sufficiently quick over portions of the river course, and the fish have a free run up it, there is no river in the United

 Kingdom

Kingdom which will not produce salmon, and the extent to which it does so will be nearly commensurate with its water-shed.

The rivers falling into the Humber drain an area of 9,408 square miles. The Shannon un-waters 4,544 square miles; the Tay, 2,513. Nothing is more difficult than to obtain an account of the quantity of fish taken in any river, but we know that the rents of the Tay in the past year have exceeded 15,000 *l.*, and there is good reason to believe that it produced at the very least 35,000 *l.* worth of salmon in the season. From the Shannon we know that the railways carried 262 tons of salmon during last season, in addition to the amount consumed in the district, or sent by other conveyance. But in Yorkshire it is a matter of congratulation, and the occurrence was mentioned to me as a proof of the improvement of the fisheries, that the gross number of 177 salmon were caught this year in five of the most valuable of its fisheries.

The reason of the enormous difference in the produce of these several rivers of England, Ireland, and Scotland, is not to be found in their character, climate, or size. The Tay certainly possesses, in the highest degree, all the qualities of a salmon river, but the difference in character between it and the rivers of Yorkshire is not sufficient to account for a tenth part of the difference in the produce. But the Tay and its tributaries are, with the exception of the Tummel, open to the fish; the Yorkshire rivers are, without exception, closed. The Ouse is barred at Naburn and Linton; the Ure and the Swale joining above those barriers are further closed respectively at Boroughbridge and at Topcliff; access to the Derwent is cut off at Sutton; to the Nidd at Knaresborough; to the Wharfe at Tadcaster; and the Trent suffers from dams at Newark and Castle Donnington. Of the tributaries of the Trent, the Dove is closed just above its junction with the main river; and the Derwent with the Wye, at Belper. Associations with no powers, and depending for their funds upon subscription, are totally unequal to the task of managing rivers of such size, and spread over so vast an extent of country. And yet as the whole of the rivers of the Humber have a common estuary, they have a common interest, and require to be under the same control. Even though the proprietors of one of them agreed to incur the expense of attaching fish ladders to the dams upon it, and of protection, their efforts would, in a great measure, be neutralised, unless the other rivers were preserved, and the fishing in the Humber was placed under supervision at the joint expense of all.

Case of Pembrokeshire rivers.

The present want of system is, however, not only objectionable from its inefficiency, but it is the occasion of much hardship. It is not uncommon to find the Act strictly enforced upon one part of a river, and a dead letter upon another, or enforced against one class of fishermen by another who openly and systematically disregard it themselves. I will mention one instance which was brought under my notice by the common fishermen of Pembrokeshire. The tidal fisheries of that county are of some value. About 10 draught nets and 30 compass or stop nets are regularly worked in the public waters of the Eastern and Western Cleddau. The police of the county have received instructions to report any breach of the Fishery Act, and by their aid poaching is almost suppressed. But at the limit of the tideway on the Western river stands the town of Haverfordwest, with a police of its own. This force has received no directions respecting the Fishery Law, and it is publicly and constantly broken. Tons upon tons of fish have been killed in or about the town during this last close season. In December, when I happened to be there, the river was fished without disguise each night. In spring the "kelts" or fish that have spawned are hawked about the streets, and the "shed," as the smolts are locally termed, are sold to all who please to buy. These abuses inflict a great wrong upon the fishermen. The law is enforced against men whose subsistence is honestly and ostensibly derived from the fisheries, and the fish which they are not permitted to take are handed over to the poachers above.

Proposed Bill.

The Bill which was laid upon the Table of the House of Commons at the close of last Session, for the purpose of amending the Salmon Fisheries Act of 1861, will correct the evils that I have endeavoured to describe. I have made it my business to visit as many of the principal rivers during the winter as time would permit, with the view of ascertaining the opinion of the proprietors

prietors of fisheries, and of the public using the tidal waters, upon the working of the Act of 1861, and of explaining the provisions of that Bill. With these objects I have visited, amongst other places, and held meetings at Darlington-on-Tees, Hexham-on-Tyne, Durham, Bishop Auckland, Alnwick, Cockermouth, Kendal, Conway, Chester, Welchpool, Machynlleth, Worcester, Newcastle-Emlyn, Haverfordwest, Carmarthen, Cardiff, and York.

The resolutions passed at those meetings will be found in the Appendix I attach to this Report. I have added a brief but careful review of the provisions of the Act of 1861, sent to this office by the Usk Association. That body has had an unusually long experience in salmon preservation. Many of its members have a thorough knowledge of the subject, and their opinions are therefore entitled to more than ordinary consideration. It will be observed that the necessity of an amendment in the present law was everywhere insisted upon, and that, with scarcely an exception, the amendments, as proposed, were approved. The proposal to entrust the management of the respective rivers to Boards of Conservators, to be appointed by the quarter sessions of the different counties through which each river may run, was universally accepted. An error in detail was, however, pointed out, and it requires correction. The Courts of Quarter Sessions of counties will be represented in the Fishery Committees, to whom, where a river flows through two or more counties, the appointment of the conservators is entrusted, but the case of cities which are counties of themselves is not provided for; the cities of Chester and of York, for instance, have great interest in the Dee and the Ouse, and as they exercise in all other respects the privileges of a county, they should have the same powers in the Fishery Acts. The Chester Corporation are at the present moment, in virtue of a very ancient Act of Parliament, the Conservators of the Dee, and would be superseded by the Bill.

Boards of Conservators.

Objections were also made to the qualification clause, declaring "that no person shall be appointed to the office of conservator unless he is a justice of the peace acting in and for the county, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, of which he is appointed, or is the owner or occupier of a salmon fishery within that district, or follows the occupation of a fisherman in the district." It was shown at Chester on the Dee, at Darlington on Tees, at Worcester on Severn at Kendal, and elsewhere, that by the operation of this clause the services of many men would be lost who have hitherto voluntarily, and often without any private interest whatever, accepted the whole labour of carrying out the Act of 1861. It was further urged at Conway that, as the rights of fishery are in dispute, one person claiming the whole of the fresh water as his exclusive property, the Board would consist of the magistrates and the common fishermen; and as the magistrates residing on the Conway do not take much interest in the matter, the management of the river would fall into the hands of a single class, to the exclusion of a body of men who have laboured with energy and success for some years to protect the river.

Qualification clause.

It was proposed at different places that agents named for the purpose by the owners of fisheries might be appointed, as "mandatories" of proprietors can be under the Scotch Act of 1862; secondly, that the payment of a certain sum to the funds of the Board should be considered a qualification, or that any license holder should be qualified to act as a conservator. Probably it may be considered that a sufficient guarantee for the selection of proper persons would be taken by entrusting, without restriction, the nomination of conservators to the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the counties through which the river runs. The only other objection taken to this part of the Bill was, that it was permissive. It was, contended that the difficulty of working permissive legislation, as lately exemplified in the Highways Act, was so great that a measure, useful in itself, is often thereby rendered nugatory, and that, though in the fishery case such a result was not to be apprehended, still in places much valuable time might be lost.

There can be no question that the anomaly of appointing a Board of Conservators in one river and none in the next to it, or of requiring a license to be paid upon a rod used in the first and not in the second, would be well avoided, and very possibly, if the Bill passes in its present form, nothing would be done for a year or two in such a case as that of the Yorkshire rivers. The proprietors

proprietors of one or more rivers of the group might, without entertaining any objection to the scheme, not take the trouble to carry it out, and the whole expense of protecting the common estuary would fall with bad effect upon the more energetic owners of the other rivers. Again, it would be difficult to determine what part of the estuary might be fished with or without a license. In such cases as the Lune also, the local jealousies or disputes as to rights which now prevent the co-operation of the proprietors, would hinder the appointment of a Board of Conservators, notwithstanding the desire that my correspondence shows to be very generally felt for a systematic management. The same result of difficulty and delay is feared on the Derwent and on many other rivers. In short, the adoption of the permissive system to some extent perpetuates the evil which the Bill is designed to remedy.

The co-operation of all concerned and an uniformity of management are essential to the improvement and the well-being of salmon fisheries; it has been found impossible to attain these requisites under a purely voluntary system, and it would seem to be more expedient for Parliament to grant at once a compulsory Act than to give powers, but to make their exercise permissive.

Funds.

The manner in which it is proposed to raise funds was cordially and very generally approved. The imposition of a license duty on all engines used for the capture of salmon, thus requiring each person who benefits by the protection of a river to contribute towards the expenses of that protection, is manifestly fair; and the experience of the good effects resulting from the application of such a system to Ireland has led to an almost universal desire for its adoption in this country. At Chester a large number of men following the occupation of fishermen in the tideway attended the meeting; a resolution approving the license system was seconded by one of their body, and almost unanimously carried. At Haverfordwest the draught and stop net men expressed themselves as equally ready to contribute to the expenses of protecting the rivers. At Worcester also, a lessee of the Putt and Putcher Fisheries was present and declared the approval of his fellows of the scheme. The tidal fisher men of the Humber agreed to it; and the upper proprietors whom I have met are, without exception, its warm supporters.

Resolutions hostile to it were only carried at Newcastle-Emlyn and at Carmarthen, and the persons opposing it were of one and the same class at both places. The Towey and Tivey, two very valuable rivers, are fished to a degree unknown elsewhere by coracle nets. The net, resembling an Irish snap net, is kept stretched between two coracles floating down the stream; when a fish strikes, it is instantly lifted into one or other of the coracles. On both rivers the public fishing, which is generally limited to the tidal water, has been considerably extended, and rightly or wrongly, miles and miles of fresh water, especially in the Tivey, are swept nightly by these coracle nets. At both meetings the men attended in some numbers, and spoke freely and well. At Newcastle-Emlyn, they stated that there were no persons more convinced than themselves that the river required protection; they complained of the nets used at the bar of the river below them by "persons who wished to obtain a monopoly of the river," and of the killing of smolts or fry above them. Above and below protection was needed, but "they were quiet people who did not like surveillance and law."

At Carmarthen, some of the men began by denying that any improvement had taken place in the river; but the majority at once declared that the last season had been remarkably good, and that the fisheries had progressively improved since the Act of 1861 was passed. They objected, however, to such of the provisions of that Act as affected themselves. The season was too short; the mesh of the net too large; the weekly close time altogether objectionable, and so much of the public water as was suited for their kind of fishing ought not to be touched by any other kind of net. It was stated that 13 or 14 seine or draft nets were now used in the tideway, below their usual fishing ground, where only three or four were worked a short time since, and this proof of improvement was regarded as a grievous wrong. It was strongly urged that restrictions should be imposed upon the use of these nets (possibly there may be reason in the request), and loud complaints were made that the smolts were killed in thousands by the men above. Protection, therefore, was necessary; but

but "it was reasonable that its cost should fall on other men," and the gentleman through keepers, or the public by the police, should be at the expense of preserving the river, that was to say so much of it as they, the coracle men, did not use; that part of it required no watching whatever.

The poaching in and about Carmarthen is a serious evil. The town has a population of about 10,000, and a police force of 11 men; but nothing is done to enforce the Fishery Law. The poachers all start from the town; return there, bring their fish, and sell them publicly there, in season and out, clean or foul; and there have not been, as I am informed, two convictions for the last 10 years.

The coracle men are a turbulent race, setting the law at defiance, and ready to take it into their own hands. They encroach on private property, and have, by so doing, probably established, on some portions of the rivers, a public right; they appropriate the public water by attacking and driving from it other men, whose interest they deem hostile to their own. On more than one occasion, they have made the use of the seine nets below an occasion for riot; and last July, 11 of them were convicted of forcibly seizing and destroying one of these nets; they went down in a body, took the net with some violence from the men working it, and cut it to pieces.

Nevertheless, the increase in the river is undoubted and large. It is proved by the price of fish, the number of nets now used, as well as by general report, and offers, I am told, are being made to rent portions of the river. Fortunately, clear water and light nights enable the fish to take care of themselves, and the coracle men cannot treat the restraints imposed by nature as they do the restrictions of the law. The limit thus assigned to their fishing, and the partial protection and observance of an early close time, in some parts of its course, are quickly enabling the Towey to take the place among first-class rivers its qualities entitle it to hold.

Estimate of income.

With the view of estimating the amount of income likely to be produced by the license system, I have made inquiries as to the number of engines employed on some of the rivers, and as an example, I will give the return furnished me by the secretary of the Severn Central Association, together with the scale of licenses suggested by him.

A Return of Nets and Engines used in the River *Severn* in *Worcestershire* and *Gloucestershire* for taking Salmon in the Year 1864.

Draught nets		57
Stop nets		20
Lave nets	about	500
Putts	,,	1200
Putchers	,,	10,000

There are, perhaps, as many as 10 fisheries which have hedges or other contrivances to lead the fish into the putts or putchers.

Weir trap	1

Scale suggested by the Officers of the Severn Association for Licensing Nets, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
Draught net under 50 yards long		1	–	–
,, above 50 and under 100 yards		2	–	–
,, above 100		3	–	–
Lave nets	each	–	10	–
Stop nets	,,	2	–	–
Putts	,,	–	2	6
Putchers, for every 50 or under		1	–	–
Additional for contrivances to lead salmon into putts or putchers		2	–	–
Weir trap		5	–	–
Salmon rods		1	–	–

The draught nets in use are principally of the medium length.

ESTIMATE of the probable Return from the Issue of Licenses upon the foregoing Scale.

			£.	s.	d.
Draught nets	say	50	100	–	–
Stop nets	„	29	40	–	–
Lave nets	„	300	150	–	–
Putts	„	1,000	125	–	–
Putchers	„	10,000	200	–	–
Weir trap		-	5	–	–
Rods		-	20	–	–
		£.	660	–	–

The amount received from subscriptions during the last year in the two counties for which this return is made was 155 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* The foregoing estimate does not include a large extent of upper waters, in which some nets and a good many rods will be used; and further, the Severn fisheries are only commencing to recover from the very depreciated state into which they had fallen. This return, therefore, is of a very promising character.

The amendments then proposed to be made in the Act of 1861 by the Bill circulated at the end of last Session of Parliament are almost universally approved, but it is as generally agreed that there are various other defects in that Act which require amendment, and deficiencies which need to be supplied. I propose to remark upon the principal of these matters. The first I will mention is a part of the subject I have just been treating. It is feared, and with reason, that in many rivers the produce of the sale of licenses will not suffice for the wants of the district. The income derived from a river well stocked with fish, may be sufficient for its protection; but one in the depreciated condition of many of our English rivers, will not offer such an inducement to fishermen as to attract to it many rods or nets. To supplement the fund, at first perhaps but sparingly collected, recourse must be had to one of three methods: 1. Subscriptions; a resource on which experience has shown that but little reliance can be placed. 2. A rate on the value of the fisheries; a method adopted in Scotland with no great success or equity of adjustment; and also open in this country to the objection that, if the rivers are not well stocked enough to produce money by licenses, the value of their fisheries will not yield any considerable amount to a rate. 3. A rate on frontage.

Rate in aid.

This last plan has its defects and merits. It would work unfairly in some instances. For of two proprietors on the same river, the one may have a mile of water or even a single pool of greater value than the five or 10 miles in extent belonging to the other. On the other hand, the system has been voluntarily adopted on the Tyne, the Tees, and the Coquet, the three best protected rivers in the country; and the success which has attended the associations supported by it, offers strong testimony in its favour. I will refer to the Tyne for a moment. The proprietors, or the great majority of them, adopted the frontage rate in 1861. By their desire, we named a spot on the river, where the fisheries became less valuable, above which the sum paid should be half the amount contributed below. The chief constable of the county was applied to, and requested to undertake the management of the river. He agreed to do so; the number of men required by him for the purpose being added to the force under his charge, at the sole expense of the association. The happiest results have ensued. The improvement in the fisheries of the Tyne has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine of those interested in them, and poaching is almost at an end. The chief constable pointed out to me this year, as an instance of the benefit conferred on the public by the enforcement of the law, a village formerly of notorious character. The men lived by poaching and its constant companion, theft. They were in a miserable condition, often half starving, and seldom paying their rent. These same people are now hard working; they pay their rent as it becomes due, and acknowledge readily the improvement that order and enforced regularity of habits have made in their circumstances.

The unequal manner in which a frontage rate might press upon different proprietors may be urged against it; but even this objection is more apparent than

than real. It is true that in some cases the man with the least fishing would pay the most money, but it would seldom or never happen that he would pay more than would be repaid to him by the improvement in his water; and if the adoption of the scheme was left to the discretion of the district Boards, and power was given to the majority to impose the rate upon the minority, with the consent of three-fourths or of four-fifths of the whole body, the necessity of obtaining such a full acquiescence would sufficiently guard against any injustice. Power should be given to the Board to direct the amount to be paid and to vary that amount, having regard to the position and quality of the water to be rated. The lower parts of a river should generally pay more than the upper, and the highest portion and small tributaries should be exempted.

It has also been proposed to empower the Boards to borrow money on the security of the licenses to be paid, or of a frontage rate, in the same manner that power is given to raise money on turnpike trusts. The principal objection to such a scheme is the difficulty of repayment. As the funds of a river increased, so would the value of the fisheries, and the necessity of protection would demand a constantly increasing expenditure.

Pollution.

First, perhaps, in order, if precedence should be given to the different matters I have to notice in accordance with the degree in which they affect the fisheries, is the subject of pollution. But it is one far too large to be discussed at all fully in a fishery report, or to be dealt with properly in a fishery Bill. It is my duty, however, to refer to a few cases which have been brought prominently under my observation; and as it cannot be too often shown that in most instances the mischief occasioned by the pollution of rivers is capable of easy remedy, and in all of great palliation, I will shortly describe the measures which, already adopted with success in some places with the purpose of mitigating the nuisance, might be applied to others with equal advantage. I have shown in former reports the extent of the injury caused by mines and the means of prevention. Further observation has confirmed my opinion previously expressed, that the poison from lead mines is seldom, if ever, soluble; but that in copper, the contrary is the case. In some lead mines, however, a weak mixture of copper is found, and such cases are more difficult to treat. Lead mines without such admixture are harmless if worked with care. The ore and the matrix in which the ore is imbedded are crushed by powerful machinery almost to powder. To separate the ore from the refuse, the "slime," as the matter in this state is called, is exposed by different ingenious methods to the action of water, and the ore falls to the bottom, whilst the lighter dross and earth are carried onwards by the current. In the washing operations, the slime passes through a succession of catch pits, whose contents are washed again and again as long as the miner finds sufficient lead in the deposit to repay him. In the majority of mines the refuse, until very lately, was permitted to escape, and the water, charged with mundig and other poisons, passed into the rivers, filling the pools, covering the spawning beds with a deadly deposit, and in some rivers coating with the slime even the stones and gravel at the bottom to such an extent as to destroy the water insects. When the river overflowed the deposit was felt on the banks. It burnt hundreds of acres of vale land, and killed the cattle and poultry which took into their stomachs with the herbage the minute particles of poison adhering to the blades of grass.

Mines.

An extension for the benefit of the public of the system adopted by the miner for his own purposes, prevents these evils. In Derbyshire a number of additional catch-pits are constructed, through which the refuse water is slowly passed before it is suffered to leave the mining works. In each the deposit partly settles, until at length the stream carries nothing with it but the very light and most harmless particles of soil; and at a mine near Bakewell, I have seen the water pass from the mine premises perfectly harmless, and even without the slightest discoloration. The amount of water, however, used in that neighbourhood is small, and the process, therefore, is seen under the most advantageous circumstances. But it gives me great pleasure to be able now to give a case of a very considerable mine using a large quantity of water where similar measures have been adopted with excellent success. Attention has been more than once directed in these Reports to the Nanty mine on the Herefordshire Wye. The river is of great natural value, its produce under proper management is rapidly increasing, and much fear was justly entertained that the opening of a large lead mine

mine near the source of the river would seriously injure it. I represented the danger, and the complaints to the proprietor of the mine some time since, and explained to him the measures of prevention necessary to be taken. He at once ordered them to be adopted, but they were not carried out on a sufficiently large scale, and the fish in the vicinity of the mine began to suffer. Some were killed, others had their tails and fins burnt, as if by the action of lime, and all lost condition. A further representation to the mine-owner produced an order from him to extend the catch-pits, and I am glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging the readiness shown by that gentleman to do whatever was pointed out to him as likely to be beneficial to the river. I visited the mine in December last; in addition to the catch-pits used for washing purposes, 11 had been constructed of from three to five feet deep, covering about one-fourth or one-third of an acre of ground. The foul water escapes slowly through them, and though not entirely without colouring matter when discharged, it is so nearly so that all trace of it is lost within a very few yards of the spot where it enters the Wye. No complaints are now made that the fish are injured, and the person who on my previous visits had been the miners' chief accuser, told me that he had neither seen nor heard of any poisoned fish this summer. When the extraordinary dryness of the season is remembered, and that such poison as came from the mine could therefore only have been diluted by a very small body of pure water, this result is most satisfactory. The system introduced to this part of the country by the Nanty mine-owner has been adopted with equal success on some tributaries of the Severn, running in near Llanidloes. The trout in these brooks were killed; catch-pits now intercept the mine-water, and the fish are found again in abundance, and in good condition.

Crossing Plinlinmon from the sources of the Severn and the Wye, we come to the Rhiedol, the Ystwith, and the Dovey. No change for the better has been made in the condition of these three rivers since I last reported upon them. The Rhiedol and Ystwith are completely poisoned, and I will not therefore refer further to them, but the case of the Dovey is well worth consideration. That river is one of much value; great interest is taken in its improvement, and the care, and the time, and the money expended upon it, are thrown away by the persistence with which the miners on the banks of its tributaries use it to carry away the poison they dig up and want to be rid of. The Dylifa mine causes the most injury, but others in the district are only less injurious because they are less in size. The law would seem to require some amendment, which permits the destruction of the property in the neighbourhood of a mine by any company of non-residents, careless of the loss they inflict on persons with whom they have no community of interest, and indeed regardless, apparently, of any consideration but profit. If it can be shown, as the examples here referred to would seem to establish, that the construction of a few ponds by the miner will enable him to work his mine without injury to his neighbour or loss to the public, the adoption of a system so simple and inexpensive should be made compulsory.

These remarks apply to copper as well as to lead mines. The managers of the Devon Great Consols mine have shown, as has been previously reported, that the largest and richest mine in the kingdom can be worked without damage to the fisheries, and the system pursued at that mine, partly in the interest of the shareholders and partly for the sake of the river, can be and should be universally carried out.

Coal washing.

In more than one place this year the evil occasioned by the comparatively new process of coal washing has been reported to me. The small coal used to be burnt at the pit-mouth, or left there till it took fire, but it is now washed and made into coke. The water carries with it much impurity, and deposits it on the bed of the river receiving it. The catch-pit system should be applied to these works. In one instance, in Durham, I found it adopted, but on so small a scale and with such carelessness as to be practically useless. Attached to a very large work, there were three small pits; the upper two were full, and grass was growing on the top of the refuse they had collected some months before.

Case of the Wear.

The condition of this river, the Wear, is most disgraceful. Coke and gas and paper works seem equally indifferent to the mischief they occasion; and whilst

whilst the lead mines at the top of the river are managed so well that the fish near them are rapidly increasing, the portion of it near Durham is made the common receptacle for rubbish and filth of all descriptions. The water-way is narrowed by the spoil deposited at the river-side, and the soil coming from the foundation of a house I saw building, was discharged into the river, in order to save the expense of carting it away. At the same time that such abuses are permitted above, the Navigation Commissioners of Sunderland are spending large sums in deepening the lower part of the river, a task which must be rendered farmore difficult by the quantity of rubbish daily carried down by the stream.

A letter I have just received states, that "the increase of the coal washing, and the pouring into the river of cinder ashes, are going far to destroy all the efforts the Wear Association can make:" and the writer adds, "that the river cannot be saved except by a strong compulsory Act of Parliament." The Usk affords another example of a river injured by the ashes and spoil tipped into it by persons who will not pay for other space on which to deposit the refuse of their works; and the memorial hereinafter given of the association of that river calls special attention to the subject. *Vide* Appendix.

Paper works.

Next to mines, paper works are at once the most common and most wanton cause of injury to the rivers. This report is growing to such length, that I will not now repeat descriptions given in former ones of the manner in which the mischief is done, and the way in which it may be avoided. The mills of Messrs. Allen, at Ivybridge, in Devonshire, and the mills at Hele on the Culm, amongst others, prove that the refuse of a paper mill is most valuable manure. I have found paper makers using it themselves with such acknowledged benefit, that they carefully collected both the solid and liquid refuse; and others, without land, who dispose of both to the farmers, with mutual profit. So is it with gas; there is no "waste." The ammoniacal liquor produced is valuable; the tar has its purpose; and the refuse lime finds a ready sale, where its uses are known. At a gas work I inspected at Gloucester a short time since, the manager informed me that he sold, as fast as he made, any one of these so-called refuse products; and that he naturally could not afford to poison the Severn with substances producing him a return.

Gas.

Naphtha.

Naphtha works are very destructive if carelessly managed. There is one established a short distance below Gloucester, and report declares that it poisoned the salmon last summer in large numbers. For some cause or other, the fish died to a serious extent in the neighbourhood of the works in July and August last; 25 salmon were picked out dead from a pool, a few yards broad, on one occasion, and on another morning, 20 dead ones were counted in a short length of the river. No dead fish were, as far as I could learn, found beyond the influence of Gloucester, and the gas works already referred to and the town sewage, are the only other causes of pollution. Town sewage is not poisonous to fish, unless in a very undiluted state, and as the gas company sell the whole refuse from their works, the mischief is probably not of their making. I inspected the naphtha works. Naphtha is produced by the distillation of gas tar. The process leaves a residuum of pitch, and the products are,—

1. Crude naphtha or light oil.
2. Chryosote.
3. Ammoniacal liquor.

The first two of these products are too valuable to be wasted, the third is nothing more than the waste water holding a certain quantity of ammonia. It is also saleable, but until this summer it was discharged from these particular works into the Severn, as the quantity produced was insufficient to repay the trouble of collection. Some experiments were tried with it in August last; a single tea-spoonful placed in a pint of water, sickened a samlet contained in it, and the addition of one or two killed the fish. The manager, however, since complaints were made to him, had cut off the drain running from his works to the river, and promised to have it entirely taken up in the presence of the conservators. Such refuse as is now allowed to escape is turned into a pond at the back of the works, and the communication between it and the river will be destroyed.

Oil works.

I have to refer to one other "work" of a very destructive kind. Oil is now manufactured in large quantities from petroleum and from shale. There is a manufactory

manufactory of this kind on the Dee below Chester. I am unable to give an account of the process, for the owner was absent at the time I visited it, and the general directions to his servants not to admit strangers were rigidly enforced against me; but I was informed by the manager that the oil was extracted from coal and shale; and that as much as 300 tons per annum of vitriol was used in the manufacture. It was also stated that the whole refuse was discharged into a trench, which I was shown, dug in the sand outside the factory, of about four or five feet broad, three or four deep, and 70 yards long. It contained at the time about one foot in depth of liquid of an offensive character, and I was told that there was no escape from it. I found, however, a drain in part covered, in part open, coming apparently from the works and discharging into the river, a good stream of a liquid similar in appearance to that in the trench. Men working close by, stated that the drain came directly from the works, that at times it was filled with fouler liquid than that which I saw, and that it so polluted the Dee that they were unable to use the river water even for washing. At a meeting I attended at Chester the day previously, the fishermen stated that scores upon scores of salmon had been found dead this summer in the vicinity of the works, and they attributed the loss solely to them. The water, they added, was so fouled by these works that it appeared at times blackened for miles; it was unfit for use, and death to the fish. I reported the matter to the corporation of Chester, who are the conservators of this portion of the river, and heard in reply that they had no funds with which to enforce the law. The injury occasioned by such cases of neglect, as is here alleged to have occurred, is of serious consequence to the public. There are between 200 and 300 men supporting themselves and their families upon the produce of the fisheries of the Dee, and it is no light matter to destroy their means of subsistence. Hard working and far more provident than many of their class, they are ready to share in the expenses of the preservation of the river, and they may fairly look for such protection from the law as will prevent a mischievous and almost wanton destruction of their property. The section in the Act of 1861 is insufficient for the purpose, for the difficulty of the proof required and the complication of the provisoes attached in favour of the manufacturer render it almost useless.

A reference to the resolutions in the Appendix, will show that there is no addition to the Bill more generally demanded than that protection should be given to trout.

Trout.

The interest of trout and salmon fishermen are so bound up together, the habits of the fish and their phases of condition are so similar that it is difficult to say whether trout or salmon would profit the most, by an extension to the former of the protection afforded to the latter. There are miles of water of the greatest value to the salmon fisheries now unprotected solely from the want of an efficient law to prevent trout poaching. Many offences are most difficult to check, because the salmon poacher pleads that he is only trout fishing, and whole classes of persons now view the Salmon Act with indifference, because it renders them no aid in protecting the trout, which are the object of their sport or profit.

The innkeepers on the river banks, for instance, would, as a rule, become stanch protectors of the fisheries, if trout were considered fish worthy of the law's protection; for it would be far more to their advantage to attract the wandering trout fishermen to their houses, than to buy from the poachers the out-of-condition trout so commonly now served to their guests. Again, the extreme upper proprietors, in whose water salmon in condition are seldom found, although they breed there in numbers, would find it worth their while to enforce a law against trout poaching, and in so doing would protect the salmon. By limiting the application of any clause affecting trout to waters frequented by salmon, all interference with very small streams would be avoided; and though I would recommend the imposition of a license on trout rods used in salmon waters, I would leave the local Board to fix the amount to be paid within each district. Such a provision was advocated at several North Country meetings, and, in fact, is now in force in what is generally called the "ticket system;" that is to say where club or association preserves a river, and charges so much per diem or per annum for fishing within the limits of its waters.

Eel

Eel fisheries also require regulation. The habits of eels are exactly the reverse of those prescribed by nature to salmon. Eels ascend the rivers in the fry state, and descend to the sea to breed. Their emigration occurs annually with the first floods and dark nights of autumn, and as the salmon are running up to breed, the eels descend for the same purpose. Eels.

From the 1st of December to the 1st of August, therefore, the numerous eel traps which are set on weirs are not placed there for the capture of eels. Weak trout, spent salmon, salmon and trout fry, or a few coarse fish, form their entire take, and there is too much reason to fear that the amount of salmon fry destroyed by them is very large.

In Ireland, the use of fixed engines for the capture of eels, is prohibited from the 10th of January to the 1st of July, and their use is further prohibited between sunrise and sunset. Eels do not run in the day or even in moonlight; such regulations entail, therefore, no hardship whatever upon the eel fishermen; and their application to this country would meet with universal approval. My report of last year, referred at some length to the subject of trout and eels, and I, therefore, now notice them far more briefly than their importance deserves.

Power of justices. Qualified to act, although they may be conservators.

The state of the law as it affects the powers of magistrates is not satisfactory. In the case of the Queen *v.* Allan it was ruled by the Court of Queen's Bench that magistrates contributing to an association were precluded from acting as justices in cases of offences against the fishery law. The immediate consequence of the decision was to render the Act almost unworkable. There was often no magistrate before whom an offender could be brought. The courts of quarter sessions had in some counties appointed as conservators every person of property residing near the river. In others, associations included almost every member of the bench of magistrates; and it was necessary for some of that body to get rid of the disqualification under which they laboured, by a withdrawal of their subscriptions. There seems no reason why the rule observed by magistrates in dealing with game prosecutions should not be applied to fishery cases. The person whose property is trespassed upon, in the one case or the other, may well be considered to have so direct an interest in the result of the prosecution that his presence on the bench when the case might be at hearing would be undesirable; but though the game preserver is indirectly interested in the suppression of poaching, he is not disqualified from deciding a case brought from a neighbouring property, and the member of an association formed to protect a river is not, directly or in any way, interested to a greater extent in the prevention of fish poaching. There are several instances in the statutes where justices having an interest in the subject-matter before the bench are declared qualified to act.

The 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, declares justices who are (*ex officio*) members of the Board of Guardians to be competent to act in cases where the guardians are complainants, although they may have attended the meetings of the Board when the case was dealt with. The Union Assessment Act of 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 103), as amended by the Act of last Session (27 & 28 Vict. c. 39) empowers the magistrates who fix the amount of the rates to try appeals against the decisions they have given. But there is no need to travel out of the Fishery Acts for a precedent. In Ireland 13 & 14 Vict. c. 88, enacts that justices of the peace who are conservators shall not be disqualified from sitting at the trial of offences against the fishery laws; and the Tweed Fisheries Act of 1857, 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 148, empowers a magistrate to act though interested in the fisheries, except in any case where he or the lessee or occupier of any fishery in which he is interested is a party to the prosecution to be heard before him. It is very expedient that similar provision should be made in the amendment Bill for England.

Hard labour.

The power of inflicting hard labour, granted by many of the Acts repealed in 1861, should be restored. The utmost penalty now attached to any breach of the Fishery Acts is three months' imprisonment without hard labour, and with the option to the prisoner of the payment of a money fine. The penalty is insufficient to deter a large, the worst, class of offenders. Fish poaching is very lucrative and difficult to prevent, and unless a river is watched with great care, the fruits of one or more successful night's work will enable the poacher to pay the fine inflicted on him, should he meet with the misfortune of being taken and convicted.

convicted. In some parts of the country, as I stated last year, the poachers have founded societies, and insure themselves against risk. If one of them is convicted, the common fund pays the fine, and the man resumes his operations, having learnt, perhaps, by experience how better to avoid the bailiffs. The imposition of minimum penalties upon certain offences, and upon old offenders, would be attended with much benefit. It must be remembered, in legislating for salmon fisheries, that the fish sought to be protected fetch so high a price, as long as a market for them can be found, that to prevent the commission of an offence it is necessary to impose a penalty seemingly out of proportion to it. Cases have occurred where the magistrates, from mistaken lenity, or because they thought the law oppressive, have practically repealed it. In one notorious instance, a fine of 1 *s.* has been inflicted again and again upon persons in the same employment, for the illegal capture of salmon worth many shillings each. It is curious that a record exists of the infliction of a penalty of 10 *s.* for killing a single salmon in the same fishery, in the reign of Henry VII., an exceedingly heavy punishment when the comparative value of the fish and money in those days is considered. But our forefathers understood, and we have to learn, that to check fish poaching effectually, men who adopt it as a trade must be taught that it is not a profitable one.

Minimum penalties.

With this purpose, penalties proportioned to the value of the fish should press with sufficient severity upon old offenders, and above all things access to a market should be made difficult. The number of fish killed illegally for consumption in the neighbourhood is very small. In every instance where poaching is carried on to any considerable extent the fish are sent to a distance, and if the transit is rendered dangerous the offence is stopped. An instance of this was given in a previous Report. A regular and brisk trade was carried on for some years between the Coquet and Paris, the busy months being from November to January. The railway company on whose line the fish were conveyed refused to take them in close season; many boxes of unseasonable salmon were buried in default of means of conveyance, and poaching was at once put an end to. With the object of closing the market, the Act of 1861 prohibits the sale of salmon in England between the 3d of September and the 2d of February, exempting, however, salmon cured and dried, or fish when caught beyond the limits of the Act. Resolutions have been passed at more than one meeting at which I have been present, advocating the imposition of restrictions upon the first exemption. Salmon appear to be killed in some rivers in great numbers during the close season for the purpose of supplying the dried fish market; two or three days in the cottage chimney render their sale legal, and as the price they command in this condition is a high one, the trade is very profitable.

Dried or cured salmon.

It is carried on to a great extent on the banks of the Welsh rivers, and it is said that more fish are killed in the close season than in the open in the Tivey, Towey, and rivers of Milford Haven. A fish dealer on one of these rivers informed me that there had been more salmon so killed this year than he had known for some time: 7*d.* per pound was paid for all that could be supplied; and he declared that it was absolutely necessary to prohibit the sale of such salmon before the rivers in his neighbourhood could be preserved. The fishermen at Carmarthen were content that the sale should be forbidden after October, and probably if September was allowed for the sale of such fish, fair and legal traffic in them would be amply provided for. The foreign market is, however, not so easily closed. The Act passed in 1863 to prohibit the exportation of salmon during close time is, in some respects, a failure. A case has lately occurred showing the difficulties in the way of persons wishing to enforce the Act, and I have very kindly been furnished by the Commissioners of the Board of Customs with an account of the circumstances, as well as with suggestions for the amendment of the law. I give them in the form they were sent to me. The fishery interest is greatly indebted to the Board of Customs for the services rendered by their officers in checking the exportation of salmon out of season, and no step that could be taken would probably have more effect on the rivers of the United Kingdom than the enactment of provisions which would facilitate the efforts they have so very readily made for the enforcement of the Fishery Acts.

Exportation Act, 26 Vict. c. 10.

Sir, Custom House, London, 25 January 1865.

THE Chairman having laid before the Board your letter of the 13th instant, referring to a recent seizure of salmon during the close time by the collector of customs at Folkestone, which has been brought under your notice by the secretary of the Worcester Association for the preservation of the salmon; and requesting, as it would appear by the issue of that case, that the Act 26 Vict. c. 10, is to a great extent a failure, that you might be informed whether the information you have received is correct, and if so whether there are any amendments to that Act which this Board would suggest; also requesting information as to the regulations affecting the import of salmon which obtain in France, and the prices paid in that country for salmon from 1st September last to the present time.

I am directed to acquaint you that the circumstances attending the seizure of salmon at Folkestone referred to by you, were as follows, viz.:

In the month of October last, the shipping agent of the South Eastern Railway informed the collector of this revenue at Folkestone that he had received, *viâ* Reading, two cases containing salmon, weighing about 600 lbs., that they were unaccompanied by any declaration, and that he was ignorant of the sender. He, therefore, requested to be informed whether the collector intended to take any steps in the matter, or if he was at liberty to return the fish to Reading. The collector, in reply, informed the shipping agent that the exportation of the salmon would not be permitted unless it could be satisfactorily proved that they had been caught in waters to which the Salmon Fisheries Act do not apply.

It appeared, however, on subsequent inquiry that the salmon in question, which were contained in two cases labelled " Messrs. Bonnet & Quinton, &c., Boulogne-sur-Mer, fresh-water fish," had been taken into the Queen's warehouse by a subordinate officer, without the cognisance of the collector, pending the production of the required proof as to the place in which the salmon had been caught. The circumstances were then reported to the Board who were advised that *primâ facie* the salmon were forfeited under section 14 of the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861, but that as they had not been exported or entered for exportation, the same had not become forfeited and liable to seizure by the officers of Customs, but that under section 34 of the same Act there was a power given to justices to issue a warrant to search for unseasonable salmon by the parties therein mentioned. In accordance with this advice, a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace on the information of the collector, and the fish having been discovered, and found to have, by that time, become putrid, were destroyed.

The Severn Fishery Association having obtained information of the foregoing circumstances, and having also ascertained that the salmon had been forwarded to Folkestone from Bristol by a person named Thomas Wookey, agent to the Great Western Railway, caused an information to be exhibited before the magistrates at Bristol, against Wookey, under the Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861, for having had the said salmon in his possession for sale. The defendant stated that he had received the fish from one Raines, a dealer in Cork, and produced an invoice which he stated had accompaned the fish, but which appeared to be for two barrels of herrings. The magistrates held that there was no sufficient evidence to prove that the defendant had the salmon in his possession for sale, and therefore dismissed the complaint. On the 5th December last, the collector at Folkestone was served with a notice of the intention of Messrs. Andrew Raynes and Matthew Hickey of Cork, to commence an action against him for the trover and conversion of 150 *l.* worth of fish, and on the 9th instant he was served with a copy of a summons issued from the Queen's Bench, to appear in an action at the suit of the said parties; and this action, if persevered in, will be defended in due course.

You will thus perceive that, as surmised in your letter, a considerable difficulty exists in the enforcement by the officers of this revenue of the law governing the exportation of salmon in its present form, as its penal provisions only relate to fish exported or entered for exportation; and at any port except London it is not compulsory upon persons to pass an entry for goods until 24 hours after the clearance of the ship by which they may have been exported.

With a view, therefore, of removing this difficulty, and of generally rendering the Act more effective, the Board would suggest whether it would not be desirable to introduce into any future Act relative to the exportation of salmon clauses to the following effect, viz.:—

1. That salmon shall be entered with the Customs before shipment; and that in the event of any salmon being shipped without entry the same shall be forfeited, and the exporter shall incur a penalty of 20 *l.*

2. That salmon cought by rod and line after the close season for salmon fishing in the particular district in which it may have been taken, shall not be exported, and that any salmon shipped in contravention of this provision shall be forfeited, and the exporter incur a penalty of 5 *l.* on account of each fish.

3. That the burden of proof that salmon has been legally captured, which now only rests with the exporter between the 3d September and 2d February, shall rest with him at all times.

4. That power be given to officers of Customs to seize and destroy any salmon whether entered or shipped, or brought to any wharf or quay for shipment, in respect

to which, before such salmon become unfit for food, proof may not have been adduced of their legal capture.

5. That the proof to be adduced of the legal capture of salmon entered, shipped or brought for shipment, shall be a certificate under the hand of the water bailiff, inspector of police or other person authorized by the Commissioners of Fisheries to issue such certificates, and being the officers inspecting or employed in the districts where the fish is caught, and that such certificate shall set forth the particular fishery from which the salmon may have been taken, the number and weight of the salmon, and shall bear an official stamp, and that this certificate may be required by the officers of Customs from the exporters of any salmon brought for exportation between the time of the first closing of any fishery, viz., the 6th July, and the last date of the opening of any fishery, viz., 15th April.

I am to add that the Board have been unable to obtain the information * respecting salmon imported into France referred to in the last paragraph of your letter.

I am, &c.

F. Eden, Esq., &c. &c. (signed) *J. G. Gardner*, Secretary.

I may add that it has been rendered still more difficult to enforce the law in England, by the permission given in the Irish Act of 1863, to fish with rod and line until November 1. This provision is taken from the English Act of 1861, but it is not qualified in Ireland, as it is with much judgment here, by a prohibition of the sale of fish caught by the rod after the net fishing has closed.

Fixed engines, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, s. 11.

The 11th section of the Act of 1861, declares that "No fixed engine of any description shall be placed or used for catching salmon in any inland or tidal waters," and, "for the purposes of the section, a net that is secured by anchors or otherwise temporarily fixed to the soil, shall be deemed to be a fixed engine; but the section shall not affect any ancient right or mode of fishing as lawfully exercised at the time of the passing of the Act, by virtue of any grant or charter or immemorial usage." Fishing dams, and fishing mill-dams are also excepted. It seems clear that under this section no net can be fixed to the soil of the seashore of an estuary or river, unless, 1st it was actually used in 1861; 2dly, that it has a title by grant or charter, or immemorial usage; 3dly, that it is an ancient right or mode of fishing. It would follow that all nets of modern invention must be illegal. I am not aware that any particulars as to the origin of stake-nets have ever been given, and as it is a matter of no little importance to fix the date of their introduction, I will now endeavour to do so.

Stake-nets.

Stake-nets were first erected towards the close of last century. An old fisherman, still living, states that in or about the year 1795 a person named Little, who was then tenant of the Newby fisheries in the Solway, and for whom he worked, cut a trench in the sands of the Firth, of some five or six yards wide, and of considerable length; this excavation, with the elevation of the sides caused by the soil thrown out, formed a trough of some depth. From the mouth of it, wings of net-work were thrown out to turn the fish and lead them into the trough where they were left when the tide ebbed. This invention was improved by Little into the stake-net, or "trap-net," as it is still called in the Solway. At that time the only methods of fishing used in the Firth were the poke-net, the half-net, the raise-net, and the lyster; all, excepting the lyster, still used, and totally different in construction from the stake-net. In 1804 the Solway Act was passed, and mention is made of "traps and devices." In 1807, Lord Lonsdale and Sir James Graham instituted proceedings in the Scotch courts against Lord Mansfield and his tenant Little, praying that an injunction should be issued requiring them to remove the stop or trap engines lately introduced, to the destruction of the petitioners' fisheries, and to restore the channel of the Solway and Esk to the state in which it had continued from time immemorial, down to Whitsuntide 1805. The petition was dismissed; the Court apparently refusing to entertain a complaint of English proprietors against the owner of a fishery in Scotland for damage done to the English fisheries by nets used on the Scotch fishing ground. Here, then, we have evidence, living and documentary, establishing, beyond contradiction, that stake or trap nets did not exist in the Solway in 1795; that between that year and

* Since this Report was in the press, I have learnt that it has been recently prohibited to sell or buy, to export or import salmon or trout, in France, during the French close season, which extends from 20th October to 31st January.

and 1804 the new trough invention was improved into the stake-net, and that it was first introduced to the upper part of the Firth near the mouths of the Eden and Esk in 1805. The net was so profitable to its inventors that it was quickly carried to different parts of the Irish and English coasts. "Scotchmen came from the Annan with stakes, nets, and mallets" to Waterford about 1808, to the Shannon about 1814, to the Conway between 1820 and 1825, and to Chester much about the same time. In Ireland the introduction of the "Scotch-net" was the occasion of riots; in England the people proceeded in a more orderly manner; and at Chester, in 1841, the Corporation appointed the head of the city police to the office of conservator, swore in a number of special constables in aid of their regular force, and marched to the attack of the nets. A battle took place between the Scotchmen and police, which ended in the demolition of the offending engines and the imprisonment of 14 or 15 of the men who erected them.

These facts are without dispute. Stake nets cannot, therefore, plead any title by grant or charter or immemorial usage, nor are they ancient rights or modes of fishing; and it would seem strange to any one unacquainted with the vitality of these engines, that in spite of an Act of Parliament declaring them to be illegal, they should be used to a greater extent than before the prohibitory statute was passed. But the increase of salmon has produced an increase in the nets, and unless a sharp remedy is applied, they will defy the law now, as numerous statutes prove that fixed nets, in one form or another, have pertinaciously done from times before Magna Charta. As long as the net can be supported, it continues fishing, and provides money for its protection.

On the other hand, the conservators, whose duty it is to remove it, have no funds to pay the legal expenses, and any persons who subscribe for the purpose, find themselves carried from court to court, and involved in costs, far, perhaps, in excess of any personal profit they can hope to derive from the success of their suit. A case is now in the Court of Error respecting some nets used in the Conway. The fish produced by the care, and at the charge of some upper proprietors, were being killed to a destructive extent by stake nets in the Estuary. The conservator of the river seized the nets, and prostrated them. An action was brought against him, and decided in his favour: an appeal was heard at Liverpool, and again he obtained a verdict, subject to a point of law which was also ruled for him by the Court of Exchequer. The suit is now in the Court of Error,* and will probably be taken to the House of Lords. Already his expenses have exceeded 600 *l.*, and his personal interest is so small, as to be of doubtful value. Stake-nets have been sustained on the Duddon Sands, and the proprietor of that very valuable small river, who has complied with requirements of an Act rendering his fishing weirs useless, suffers the mortification of seeing the same Act set at defiance by the persons below him. Other nets of similar character, re-erected at the mouth of the Derwent, have led to the dissolution of the association formed on that river, and to a trial about to be heard at the coming assizes,† and they are to be found on other parts of the coast.

Case of the Solway.

It is impossible to separate the interests of the rivers on either shore of the Solway Firth, and, therefore, when on the subject of stake nets, I must travel for a moment out of the jurisdiction of the English Act. The Scotch Act of 1862 extended the provisions, affecting fixed engines, of the English Act of 1861 to the Solway, and gave power to our Scotch Commission to define, for that purpose, the limits of the Firth. The limit on the Scotch shore was fixed, with the approval of the Secretary of State, at the Mull of Galloway, the boundary seemingly assigned by nature, and accepted by the Solway Act. It would appear to follow, that no stake net is legal on the coast of Scotland within the Mull of Galloway; but it is contended, that the Scotch Prescription Acts must be applied to the term "immemorial usage" occurring in the English Act, and that as the nets have been erected sufficiently long to come within the Prescription Acts of Scotland, they are legal. The true construction would appear to be, that the words of the English Act must be given the meaning borne by them in England, even in their application to Scotland. Such was evidently

* Since this was printed, the decision of the Court of Error has been given in favour of the conservator.
† Since heard; and the question left to the jury was, whether fishing by stake-nets was an ancient mode of fishing, and they found that it was not.

evidently the intention of the Legislature, and it is to be hoped that it is expressed with sufficient clearness. I have attended two or three meetings, in the course of the last year, of the owners of fisheries in rivers running into the Solway, at which an association was formed, and a large subscription has been raised for the purpose of carrying out the law.

Case of the Holy Island Fisheries.

On the north-east coast, some stake-nets have been preserved in a curious manner. The Tweed Acts of 1857 and 1859 imposed restrictions upon the use of stake-nets; engines at that time fished without regulation or question on the Northumberland coast. The jurisdiction of those Acts extends for seven miles to the south of the mouth of the Tweed, including the Holy Island Station of the Goswich Fisheries, where stake-nets are worked. The English Act of 1861 prohibits, as I have described, the use of stake-nets, but does not extend to the limits included in the Tweed Acts, and we have therefore on the English coast, nets taking the produce of English rivers legalised by a Scotch Act passed to restrain their use.

Putts, putchers, &c.

The other fixed nets in use in England are putts and putchers, baulks, and hurdle or stone weirs, generally built in the form of a V. For the most part they are comparatively harmless engines, erected in defiance of the common law, but established for such a length of time as to have acquired a prescriptive title by virtue of immemorial usage. Many complaints are made against them, but I am far from advocating any disturbance of the law with respect to them as settled by the Act of 1861.

Commission of Inquiry.

On the other hand, it seems most desirable that the number of the fixed engines saved by the proviso referred to should be clearly ascertained once and for ever. The House of Commons declared during the passage of the Act of 1861, that no fixed engines should be used at all; the proviso was inserted with a view of saving the particular engines actually in use at the time, for though it was universally admitted that fixed engines had greatly contributed to the deterioration of the fisheries, it was felt that there was some hardship in ordering the removal of the fixtures then standing, and able to show user from time immemorial. It was further thought, perhaps, that the number that would be saved under such a title would not be sufficiently great to do much injury. The exemption is, however, said to be greatly abused; hurdle weirs, or ranks of putchers, long fallen into disuse, have been re-erected on their old sites since the working of the Act of 1861 has improved the fisheries. Others exercised at the passing of the Act have been increased in size and capacity of capture. Recourse to the ordinary tribunals is almost impossible; as already stated, the produce of the engine suffices to support it, but the expenses of the prosecution fall on persons who can never be repaid, and it is urged in many places that the powers given by the Irish Act of 1863 to the Commission of Inquiry on which I serve should be extended to a similar commission here.

Such a commission would, in a few months, hear the case and decide on the legality of every fixed engine in England and Wales; it would have power to remove those it found to be illegal, and to grant certificates stating the size, description, and situation of the legal engines. An appeal would be given from any decision to the Court of Queen's Bench or other superior court, whose judgment would be final. The expense thus saved would be enormous, and as a list would be made of the legal engines in the country, neither an increase in number nor an addition in size need for the future be apprehended. The owners of chartered or ancient weirs would also have their property protected from the competition of others illegally erected, and an answer to any question that might be ever raised as to their own title. Again, such a case as has arisen at Haverfordwest might be disposed of. Mention has been made of the stop-nets in use there. A boat is moored in the tideway, and the fisherman stands facing upstream leaning on two poles crossing in the centre of the boat, and projecting into the water out of either end; a net is stretched between the poles, and the bag of it floats under the boat; when a fish strikes, he raises the poles and lifts net and fish into his boat. The mode is ancient, and under proper local regulations would be harmless. It is employed without question on the Wye and in the Severn, but at Haverfordwest the men have been repeatedly fined for using it. They have no means to pay the cost of an appeal from the magistrates' decision, but at the same time they assert that the stop-net has been used by them and their fathers as far back as tradition will go; they think it very

Stop-net, Haverfordwest.

very hard that a net used in neighbouring counties should be forbidden in theirs, and they urgently requested at the meeting at Haverfordwest, that such an inquiry as I have mentioned should be held respecting their rights.

Definition of fixed net.

A decision was given on an appeal from a conviction for fishing with a net in the Tivey, which has excited some surprise and no little alarm, and it would seem to render a new definition of a fixed net absolutely necessary. The net in question, locally called Rhwyden-asan, was fixed in the stream by a stone; when a fish struck the net the stone was, however, displaced, and it was held that it was not a fixed net. An observation was further made at the trial, by one of the learned judges, to the effect that a net held by the hand could not be considered a fixed net. If this be the case, until the law is changed, the whole fisheries of a river are at the mercy of any one proprietor who owns both banks for 100 consecutive yards.

Whenever there is such water in the river as to induce fish to run he may order a net, held by the hand or a stone, to be stretched right across the channel; and another working below it will take every salmon on its upward passage. The definition of a fixed net given in the Irish Act, 13 & 14 Vict., c. 88, includes any net or device fixed to the soil, or held by the hand, or made stationary in any other way; and it would be well to apply the same definition to England.

Fixtures in fresh waters.

The law as regards fixtures in fresh waters, including fishing weirs, fishing mill dams, and simple mill dams, is clear, and in most respects sufficient. A trifling amendment is, however, required, and a considerable one is asked for. Power is given to any proprietor of a fishery to attach at his own expense, with the consent of the Home Office, a fish pass to any mill dam. It is required that a plan and specification of the pass proposed should be served on the owner of the dam before application is made to the Home Office; no right, however, is given to the proprietor, desirous of making such an application, of access to the premises in order that a plan of the river may be taken, and he is consequently unable, except with the miller's consent, to comply with the provisions of the Act. In one instance an association was formed so long ago as 1861, and money was subscribed to build passes at the different mill dams on a valuable small river. The miller next the sea obstinately opposed the construction of the pass at his dam, although it was shown to him again and again, that his milling power would not be injured. The passes are not built to this day, and the river has not and cannot improve. In Yorkshire and elsewhere the rivers have suffered so grievously from mill dams that it is not surprising to find the fishing proprietors demanding that all mill-owners in salmon rivers should be obliged to erect fish passes at their own expense; and they contend, with some reason, that the privilege given to the miller of converting the river to his use should not be abused in such a way as to flood the land and destroy the fisheries of his neighbours. Resolutions on the subject will be found in the Appendix.

Vide page 21.

Case of Chester fishing mill dam.

The case of the Chester fishing mill dam has again been brought forward. The fishery is an old one, so are the three or four mills worked by the same dam; the present value of the fishery is less than that of the mills, and it cannot be worked without some damage being done to them. Unfortunately the properties are in different hands; but it appears that the owner of the fishery is also the owner of one of the mills, that the rights of water appertaining to that mill are set forth in a decree of the Court of Chancery, and it is now proposed to surrender those rights to a fish pass. Such an application of the water would, without doubt, fully satisfy the intention of the Act, but it is a question whether it would also comply with the letter of the section which declares that there shall be such a flow of water constantly through the pass as will enable salmon to pass up and down. In this case salmon could do so at all ordinary times, but in such a summer as the last the condition could not be kept; nor is it necessary that it should be, for fish do not move in such exceptionable seasons.

Bye-laws.

It is almost impossible, in legislating on the subject of salmon, to do so with such minuteness as will meet the requirements of a particular river, without injuriously affecting others. The restriction necessary in the one instance would, if applied in all, be often detrimental. Again, regulations of general utility may be exceptionally injurious. As the fisheries of England improve, cases occur where rivers suffer in both the ways described; and to show the necessity of special local regulations, and the danger of legislating generally with too great detail,

detail, I will very shortly mention two or three. The use of a trammel net is very wisely prohibited, but the men fishing in one portion of the Chester estuary, declare the strength of the tide to be so great there, that no other net will enable them to fish. They ask for an inquiry, and assert that they can prove that the prohibition prevents them using an engine which is unobjectionable in their water, and the only one they can use with profit within it. In the upper part of the Solway, salmon are taken in numbers during the close season, by poke nets. These nets are fixed in the estuary, for the alleged purpose of taking flukes and other white fish. The sands are open; if a watcher appears, the man does not own his net, or does not carry off the salmon, and no penalty can be enforced against him. On the Coquet bull-trout, comparatively a coarse fish, have increased very largely. The association are anxious to destroy, and replace them with the finer species of salmon. The law, however, forbids their destruction, and the spawning beds are entirely occupied to the exclusion of the true salmon. The mackerel nets have been used at the mouths of Devonshire rivers with the sole purpose of taking the salmon collected there in close season. To any remonstrance, the men answer that they are fishing for mackerel, although perhaps they may shoot the net half-a-dozen times without taking as many of those fish. In Cardiganshire, on the other hand, mackerel fishing is almost altogether forbidden, because the number of salmon taken in the nets at one time of year would be so large. In Southampton water and at Christchurch, the salmon have greatly increased. But they are nearly all caught in the tideway by the men fishing in the public water, who as soon as the exertions of the upper proprietors had improved the rivers, resumed the exercise of the common-law right of fishing at a part of each estuary where the fish are, from local circumstances, unusually exposed to capture. In Cornwall, the fish are taken in such numbers by the hand, that no amendment of the Act is more desired by the persons protecting the rivers than a prohibition of the practice. Stop nets, as stated, are harmless, if fairly used, but in some rivers the fishermen, by stretching them in a row across the whole channel, can altogether obstruct the run of the fish.

The putt and putcher fishermen on the Severn complain bitterly that it is almost impossible for them to keep the weekly close season; they assert that the expense of putting their engines out of fishing order every Saturday is so great as to detract very seriously from their profits. They offer in the place of the weekly close time to observe a considerably extended annual close season, and state that to do so in the spring would save the lives of large numbers of spent fish.* I do not offer any opinion upon the proposition, contenting myself with stating the case of the putchermen, as I was requested to do at a public meeting; but I think it is highly desirable that inquiry should be made into such complaints, and that power should be given to deal with them, without which inquiry would be purposeless.

In Ireland the Commissioners have power to make local bye-laws, and would thus be enabled to deal with one class of the cases I have enumerated. With reference to the Solway fluke-fishing, for instance, we should hold a public inquiry, and, if the complaint was established, a bye-law would be passed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State,† prohibiting the use of any net during a certain season of the year, at the place where the salmon were illegally taken.

Water-bailiffs.

It is proposed to empower by the Bill the water-bailiffs appointed under it to examine any description of dam or fixed engine, and all nets. This authority should be extended to constables and conservators, and a power to examine boats used in fishing should be added. It would also be expedient to authorise bailiffs to pass along the banks of rivers. As the men will be entirely under the control of local Boards appointed by the courts of quarter sessions, a ready remedy will be afforded against them for any neglect or assumption of duty. No proprietor who really preserves his water need fear for a moment any intrusion. He would probably be a member of the Board. The only object

* Every fish taken in a putcher is killed before the fisherman can get at it.

† In Ireland the approval of the Privy Council is required.

object of the Conservators will be the thorough preservation of the river, and if any portion of it is protected by private keepers, they would be only too glad to be saved the expense of watching it. But such cases as have occurred, where a man, for the purpose of facilitating his own or his servants' illegal fishing, has warned the bailiffs off his land, could not again happen, and the grave scandal occasioned by such an abuse of proprietory rights would be prevented. There seems no sound reason why power should not be given to water-bailiffs to perform the duties entrusted to them if care is taken that proper persons are appointed, and for this the constitution of the Board, who will select and pay the men, would appear a sufficient guarantee. All boats or coracles used in fishing should be numbered. The number of the license for the net, and the name of the licensee, should be legibly painted on the boat, and the boat should be liable to forfeiture as well as the net. The Act of 1861 imposes, in some cases, the forfeiture of the net and "tackle," a word held in one part of the country to include the boat, and not to do so in others. Boats and coracles.

This Report has grown to such undue length, that I will not now refer to the minor details of the Act of 1861 requiring amendment. Some of them, however, are of considerable importance. The injurious effect produced by the insertion of the words "for sale" in the 19th section was shown in the failure of a prosecution at Bristol, arising out of the case already mentioned in referring to the Exportation Act: 19 salmon were on their way from London to Paris, but there was no proof that they were for sale. So also the occurrence of the word "wilfully" in the 15th section renders it almost nugatory. It is penal "wilfully to take samlets;" but it has been ruled that to sustain a conviction it is necessary to show that the offender knew that the samlets were samlets, and to give such a proof of a man's knowledge is almost impossible. The permission given to take fish for scientific purposes has been abused and requires limitation, and the decision given on a prosecution for illegal fishing in the Dart, when it was held that a tail-race of a mill ceased to be a tail-race within the meaning of the 12th section of the Act at the point where an insignificant stream entered it, renders it necessary that a mill-race should be defined; and, perhaps, that all fishing for salmon within one should be prohibited. Further amendments.

In addition to the cases of different rivers I have referred to, there is one requiring special notice. The Esk, on the north-west coast, is a river of some importance. Under the care now taken of the upper waters it is rapidly improving, and its proprietors are most anxious to develope fully its resources. The difficulties they have to contend with are very great. The lower eight miles of the river run through England, the remainder is in Scotland. With the present law, uniform management cannot be extended over it, and if the English Bill is passed, its position will not be improved. Under the Scotch Act of 1862, a district is assigned to each river in Scotland running into the sea. Until this step is taken no Board can be appointed, and no fund can be raised. The Esk discharges into English waters, and a district could not, therefore, be allotted to it under the Scotch Act. The English Bill will have no force in the Scotch waters of the Esk, and though a license would be paid on the south side of the border, none would be required on the north. I have attended several meetings respecting this river held both in Scotland and England. The proprietors understand the necessity of united action; they have formed an association, and now raise a fund by a frontage rate, and I believe that the extension of the English Salmon Fishery Act to the whole of the river would be as welcome to them as it would undoubtedly be beneficial to their fisheries. Esk.

The consideration of this case permits me to express a hope that the Bill now printed will grow into a large and comprehensive Act. No little of the time of Parliament has been occupied of late years in the discussion of salmon fishery legislation. A code of Acts now regulates the Irish salmon fisheries, another those of Scotland, and England absolutely requires further provision. It is most promising, that each change that has of late been made in the law of either country has led to an improvement in the fisheries; but it seems at once a waste of public time and a cause of confusion, that the fisheries of three countries similarly circumstanced as to character and requirements should have three distinct codes of laws, and that a struggle should be annually made to introduce Uniform legislation required for the three countries.

 a new

a new Bill for each, with the object, perhaps, of extending to England provisions long beneficially worked in Ireland, or of applying to Scotland the law in force south of the Border. There is not, perhaps, a single provision required in any one of the three kingdoms which is not already in operation in one of the others. There is not a single provision of acknowledged utility to be found in the Acts applicable to any one of the three countries which would not be usefully applied to the other two. In all three the habits of the fish, the characters of the rivers, are identical; and the same system of management should universally prevail. Such local variations as there may be are to be found existing to as great an extent in two rivers in England, as they can be in any one of Scotland compared with another in Ireland. The Irish system of bye-laws is sufficiently expansive to meet such natural discrepancies; and my experience as a Commissioner in Ireland and Scotland, and as an Inspector in England, has convinced me that the assimilation of the law on the salmon fisheries in the three countries would be attended with enormous benefit to the fisheries of each, and with a considerable saving of expense to the public.

In conclusion, I recapitulate the principal amendments which I beg to submit are required in the English Salmon Fisheries Act of 1861, and I name in the margin the pages at which the observations I have made on the different subjects will be found.

Vide page 23. 1. The appointment of Boards of Conservators as proposed by the Bill, with the omission or modification of the qualification clause.

Vide page 24. 2. The imposition of a license duty on all engines used for the capture of salmon as proposed by the Bill.

Vide page 26. 3. Permission to raise a rate in aid on frontage or value, with consent of four-fifths of the Board of Conservators, or to borrow money on the security of the license fund.

Vide page 30. 4. The provisions of the Salmon Acts to be extended to trout in salmon waters, power being given to the Local Board to impose a license on trout rods, and to fix the amount.

Vide page 31. 5. The regulation of eel fisheries.

Vide page 31. 6. That magistrates who are conservators shall not be disqualified from sitting at the trial of offences against the Fishery Laws.

Vide page 31. 7. That magistrates shall have power to inflict hard labour on old offenders.

Vide page 32. 8. The imposition of minimum penalties in certain classes of offences.

Vide page 32. 9. The prohibition of the sale of dried salmon after 1st October, or at latest 1st November.

Vide page 33, 34. 10. The amendment of the Exportation Act.

Vide page 34, &c. 11. The appointment of a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining and registering the fixed engines in tidal waters legally existing in 1861.

Vide page 37. 12. A definition of a "fixed engine."

Vide page 37. 13. That access should be given to any dam for purpose of drawing plan of a pass, and of attaching a pass to the said dam with consent of the Home Office.

Vide page 37. 14. Power to make bye-laws.

Vide page 38. 15. That increased power should be given to water-bailiffs.

Vide page 39. 16. That all boats used in fishing should be numbered.

Vide page 39. 17. The extension of the limits of the English Fishery Act so as to include the Esk.

Vide page 27. 18. On the subject of pollution I have not suggested any amendment. It is a question of vital importance, not only to the fisheries, but to the health and enjoyment of the whole population of the country, and appears to me to require graver consideration and more radical treatment than it can receive by the insertion and discussion of a clause in a Fishery Bill.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) *Fred. Eden.*

APPENDIX.

SEVERN AT WORCESTER.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That the following memorial to the Home Secretary for the amendment of the Salmon Export Act be adopted by this meeting, and forwarded to the Secretary of State's office:—

"To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Memorial of the United Association for the Protection of the Salmon Fisheries of the River Severn and its Tributaries,

"Showeth,

"That your memorialists have for many years been engaged in efforts to increase the breed of salmon in Great Britain, and are deeply interested, on public grounds, in the success of any measure intended to promote that object.

"That your memorialists, being strongly impressed with the necessity for prohibiting the export and import of salmon during the period of close time, hailed with satisfaction the passing of the 'Salmon Acts Amendment Act, 1863,' prohibiting its export, although they deeply regretted that the import was not also prohibited; and they regret to add that their experience of the past year clearly shows that the Export Act is rendered almost entirely useless by the operation of the Customs Laws.

"Your memorialists are informed that the law, as it at present stands, does not empower the officers of the Crown, or other persons, to seize salmon during the close time, on its transit for exportation, until it be either exported or entered for exportation; and as fish and all other duty-paid goods may be shipped 24 hours before the entry for exportation is required to be made, it is obvious that the provisions of the Act are easily evaded, the fish having frequently arrived at a foreign port before the time allowed to enter has elapsed.

"Your memorialists respectfully submit that it should be made an offence to attempt to export salmon during the close time, and that the act of delivering any package containing salmon during the close time to a railway company or other carrier for transmission to any seaport should be deemed evidence of such an attempt; and that salmon so delivered or brought down to any seaport, quay, or wharf, or on its way thereto during such period, should be liable to seizure by a collector of the Customs, or other proper officer, and the person so delivering salmon for transmission, or in whose custody salmon may be found, at any stage of its transmission for export, should be subject to the same penalty as if the same had been exported or entered for export.

"Your memorialists also respectfully submit that the provisions of the Act should be extended so as to prohibit the importation of salmon as well as its exportation during the close time, for the following among other reasons:—1. The lawful sale of foreign salmon during close time affords a convenient cloak for the sale of British fish, thereby promoting illegal fishing to the manifest injury of the salmon fisheries throughout the kingdom. 2d. As the salmon throughout all Europe is of the same habits, the close time should be the same throughout all European rivers; and for the British Government to permit foreign salmon to be imported and sold in this country during close time is to hold out a temptation to break the law in foreign countries.

"Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that the Salmon Export Act may be amended in the next Session of Parliament to the extent which your memorialists have pointed out."

2. That a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the Session to the effect, that whilst this association approves of the principle of the Bill to amend the Salmon Fisheries Act of 1861, they are of opinion that it is in some respects insufficient, and that in order to render the measure effective it should embody the several amendments agreed to be recommended to Parliament at the national conference held in this city, in the year 1863, with modifications suggested by Mr. Eden, and that the petition be signed by the chairman, on behalf of the association, and that the Earl of Coventry be requested to present the same to the House of Lords, and F. Wynn Knight, Esq., M.P., to the House of Commons, and that the resident noblemen and the representatives of the several counties and boroughs through which the Severn and its tributaries flow, be respectfully requested to give the same their active support in its progress through Parliament.

(signed) *Edmund A. H. Lechmere*, Chairman.

SUGGESTIONS by the UNITED ASSOCIATION for the PRESERVATION of the FISHERIES of the *Severn* and its Tributaries and kindred Societies, in explanation of the PETITION, referred to above, of the Severn Association in favour of the NEW BILL for Amending the "Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861."

February 1865.

THE Association fully approves of the principle of this Bill, as seeking to effect that which it has all along from its first commencement advocated, namely, that those who more directly reap the benefits of preservation should pay the cost thereof, by the imposition of a tax on all engines used for the capture of salmon; but in their opinion, the Bill in some respects is inefficient. In the first place, it is considered that the qualifications of conservators are too limited, that a specific qualification is unnecessary, and that either the clause should be omitted altogether, or that, as anglers are to be licensed, the license should give them a qualification for conservators. No provision appears to be made for cities (like Worcester and Gloucester) being counties of themselves; the effect of this would be that they would have no voice at the Board of Conservators. Nor does there appear to be any provision for the appointment of clerks to Boards. It would appear probable, that at first starting, the expenses incurred by Boards of Conservators will exceed the revenue to be derived from licenses, and therefore some provision ought to be made for supplying any such deficiency. This does not appear to be provided for, and it is suggested that it ought to be defrayed by a rate in aid extending over the entire district of the river for which it was incurred, or that the Board of Conservators should have power to borrow money from Government for that purpose. There should be power to make bye-laws, subject to the approval of the Home Secretary, to regulate the time and manner of fishing in particular localities, which it is impossible can be done in a general Bill; the powers of water-bailiffs should be more extensive—they ought to be empowered to examine the water-way of mills, and also to traverse salmon rivers, and the banks thereof, and persons assaulting them in the execution of their duty should be liable to the same punishment as for assaulting constables. All licenses should be forfeited on conviction of the holder for any offence against the Salmon Fisheries Acts: such a regulation would be more effective in insuring a compliance with the law than all the efforts of the water-bailiffs. There are other minor defects which it is unnecessary to enumerate here, being more of a technical character.

The Association is of opinion that to render the measure effective the "Salmon Fisheries Act, 1861," should be still further amended by having embodied in it the suggestions of the Severn Association which were in the main agreed to at the Conference held in Worcester in the month of July in the year 1863, and they are set out here in elucidation of the amendments referred to in the Petition.

10. In the fresh water portions of rivers, where the various other kinds of river fish are taken contemporaneously in the same net with salmon, a six-inch mesh should be permitted to be used for the capture of salmon, and no smaller size allowed to be used in such parts of the river for any purpose except for taking eels and such other fish as usually do not attain to the weight of three ounces, under regulations to be approved by the Boards of Conservators. This would get rid of the difficulty now experienced in prosecuting parties for using a net under eight inches in the mesh, whose usual plea is, that they are not fishing for salmon. The use of the smaller sized mesh would not affect the salmon any more than the eight-inch mesh, inasmuch as salmon kind are rarely found in the inland waters from the time they leave as smolts, when they can pass through a six-inch mesh with ease, until they have attained a size too large to pass through an eight-inch mesh; in fact, become grilse, or (as in the Severn they are locally called) botchers; it is therefore proposed to amend the clause thus:—

> No person shall take or attempt to take salmon in tidal waters with any net having a mesh of less dimensions than two inches in extension from knot to knot (the measurement to be made on each side of the square), or eight inches measured round each mesh when wet; and no person shall, in any inland waters containing salmon, use or fish with any net having a mesh of less dimensions than one inch and a half in extension from knot to knot (the measurement to be made as aforesaid), or six inches measured round each mesh when wet, except for such fish and under such regulations as may be approved by the Board of Conservators for the district; and any person acting in contravention, &c.

11. This Clause requires to be made more intelligible, and the proviso in favour of ancient rights or modes of fishing should be clearly defined to include such engines only as were actually in use at the time of the passing of the Act, which it is believed was the intention of the Legislature. In two cases prosecuted by the Severn Association during the year 1863 for using fixed engines, which were not placed or used at the time of the passing of the Act, they failed to convict, the Bench before whom the cases were heard deciding that, though not actually in use at the time of the passing of the Act, the right to use them was lawfully exercised at that time by virtue of immemorial usage.

An enquiry should be made into the legality of all fixed engines in the tideway, and so long as they are not abolished altogether the Act should require them to be so constructed as to allow fish to pass through of such a size as would pass through an eight-inch mesh.

12. The prohibition from fishing near dams in the (2) Section of this Clause should be extended to 100 yards, and as well above as below the dams, and fishing in any manner within

within the prescribed distance (except by angling), or wilfully disturbing the fish there, should be prohibited, whether a fish pass is attached to the dam or not. It is evident that if fishing is permitted close to a dam having a fish pass attached it may be so worked as to prevent all fish from passing, and so the pass be rendered entirely useless; its entrance may be choked up by putcheons, wheels, or nets for taking eels, lamperns, or other fish, as has been the case in the Severn Weirs, much to the obstruction of salmon, but as it cannot be shown that the act is done for the purpose of preventing salmon from passing (*see* sec. 23) no offence is committed. The dammed water at the head of weirs is a favourite resort for old fish after spawning, where they are frequently detained by droughts, and may be easily taken; it is therefore proposed to alter the second portion of this Clause as follows:—

(2.) No person shall catch or attempt to catch (except by rod and line), or wilfully disturb or attempt to disturb, any salmon in the head race or tail race of any mill, or within 100 yards above or below any dam; or use any net or fishing implement of any kind (angling excepted) within such distance; and if any person, &c.

13. In Section (1) of this clause it should be made unlawful to attempt to take, kill, or injure salmon at any time, and the meaning of unclean and unseasonable salmon, in Section (2), should be clearly defined; it is therefore proposed to alter this part of the clause, thus:—

No person shall do any of the following things, that is to say:—

(1.) Wilfully take, kill, or injure, or attempt to take, any unclean or unseasonable salmon at any time;

(2.) Buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession, any unclean or unseasonable salmon, and for the purposes of this Act the word "unseasonable" shall be defined to mean salmon caught during the period of close time, without regard to their condition (except such clean fish as are caught by angling within the time allotted, and salmon, in a graved state, caught at any time); and the word "unclean" shall include all spent fish, commonly called kelts or laurels, caught at any time.

14, 15, & 16. A provision for regulating the manner in which the permission to take breeding salmon, or have salmon fry in possession for artificial propagation of the species, or other scientific purposes, shall be exercised, should also be introduced into these clauses. Perhaps it might be expedient to empower the Board of Conservators to authorise the taking of salmon or their young for such purposes on the application of persons whom they might believe to have a reasonable cause for such application, and who, in the case of a private fishery, shall have obtained permission signified in writing from the owner of the fishery or water from which it is intended to take salmon for the said purposes.

15. In Section (3) of the first part of this clause, the words "or which may obstruct" should be introduced after the word "obstructing."

More stringent regulations are required against taking old salmon and young fry at mills and weirs; it is necessary that the use of all traps for taking eels or other fish at those places should be prohibited from being used during the period of the year when the old fish and young fry are migrating to the sea, say from 1st January to 1st July, and that a grating, or other sufficient guard, should be placed before mill-wheels at the time when the young fry are descending the rivers. The eel traps at mills and weirs are of no use for the purpose for which they are erected during the period mentioned, inasmuch as the natural period of the migration of eels seaward, when only they are taken in them, occurs during the autumn months; and it is evident that so long as the use of traps at mills and weirs is not prohibited, and Conservators have no power to inspect them, that great destruction to the fry of salmon may arise in those places.

17. The close time fixed by this clause should be made universal throughout the United Kingdom; there are many rivers in Ireland open on the 1st of January, while others do not close until October; angling is also permitted without any restrictions as to the sale of fish so taken until the end of November, and as fish caught thus in Ireland may now be lawfully sold in England during the English close time, it opens a wide door to poaching in English rivers. The importation of salmon during close time also gives great encouragement to poaching, and the Act passed in 1863, prohibiting its export, in consequence of imperfect regulations connected with the entry at the Custom-house, and the mischievous effects of the before-named Irish regulations, is constantly evaded. The Export Act should therefore be amended, and the import of salmon during close time also prohibited.

Netting of every description should be prohibited, both in the inland and tidal portions of salmon rivers during close time (except for eels and sea fish other than fish of the salmon kind), and a penalty should be imposed on all persons found with nets, or other implements of fishing, on salmon rivers or lands adjoining thereto during fence time, with intent to fish (except as aforesaid), and all such nets or implements should be liable to be seized by any person. It is therefore proposed to substitute the following in lieu of clause 17:—

No person shall fish for, catch, or attempt to catch, or kill or injure salmon, or use any — May be extended to trout.

any net in any water containing salmon, between the days hereinafter mentioned (which interval is herein referred to as the close season); that is to say, between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of February following, both inclusive, except only that it shall be lawful to fish with a rod and line between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of November [October would be preferred by the Severn Association] following, both inclusive, and to use any net for the purpose of taking eels or sea fish other than fish of the salmon kind at any period of the close time; and any person acting in contravention of this section shall forfeit any salmon caught by him, and the net, engine, or implement used, and shall in addition thereto incur a penalty not exceeding 10 *l.*, or less than 5 *l.*, and a further penalty not exceeding 2 *l.* in respect of each salmon so caught. And every person who enters, or is found upon, any ground adjacent or near to any river, or in or upon any river, with any net or fishing implement wherewith salmon are usually taken or killed, during any period of the annual close time, or who is found in company with any such person, with intent to take or kill salmon, shall for every such offence, besides the forfeiture of the net or fishing instrument, incur a penalty not exceeding 5 *l.*; and the possession of any such nets or implements shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient evidence of the intent of such person to commit the offence specified in this section, unless the contrary be shown; and if any net, engine, or device adapted for the taking or or destroying salmon, the owner of which shall not be known to the person discovering the same, shall be left placed in any river, or on or near to the banks thereof, after the expiration of 36 hours from the commencement of the close season, it shall be lawful for any Conservator or other person to seize and remove the same, and to convey or cause the same to be conveyed before a justice, or to deliver the same to a constable, who is required to convey the same before a justice, and the justice, upon proof of such finding and seizure, may order the same to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

19. Another defect in the law of close time [which it is believed arose accidentally, but is one of great importance] is, that in the case of a person found in possession of salmon during that period there must be proof of the sale, or offer, or exposure for sale, of the fish, to sustain a conviction. The Act should make the possession of salmon during close time (except seasonable fish caught by angling within the allotted time) of itself an offence, without the necessity of proof that it is for sale. This was the case under the old laws. The introduction of the words "for sale" opens a very wide door for breaking close time, especially so long as the use of nets is not entirely prohibited, inasmuch as netters may, during the dark winter nights, fish with impunity, with little chance of detection in taking salmon, and if afterwards the fish are found in their possession, how is it to be proved that they are for sale? This clause is therefore proposed to be altered thus:—

No person shall buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession, any salmon or any part thereof, between the 3d day of September and the 2d day of February following; and any person acting in contravention of this Act shall forfeit any fish so bought, sold, or exposed for sale, or in his possession, and shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five pounds, nor less than Two pounds, for each such fish; but this section shall not apply to any person buying, selling, or exposing for sale, or having in his possession, salmon cured, pickled, or dried, prior to the commencement of close time, or any fresh salmon caught beyond the limits of this Act, nor to any person having in his possession salmon caught by angling between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of November [October preferred], nevertheless the burden of proving any fresh salmon that is sold, or exposed, or in the possession of any person between the said 3d day of September and the said 2d day of February, to have been caught beyond the limits of this Act, shall lie on the person selling or exposing the same for sale, or having the same in his possession, and the burden of proving any salmon to have been caught by angling as aforesaid shall lie on the person having the same in his possession.

20. It is very doubtful whether putts and putchers come within the provisions of this clause; the omission, there can be no doubt, is an unintentional one, and should be amended. The clause should stand thus:—

The proprietor or occupier of every fishery for salmon shall, within 36 hours after the commencement of the close season, cause to be removed and carried away from the waters within his fishery all fixed implements or engines for taking or facilitating the taking of salmon, and the inscales, hecks, tops, and rails of all cruives, boxes, or cribs, and all planks and temporary fixtures used for taking or killing salmon, and all other obstructions to the free passage of fish in or through the cruives, cribs, and boxes, or other fixed engines within his fishery; and if any proprietor or occupier omits to remove and carry away in manner aforesaid any implements, engines, or other things, hereby required to be removed and carried away, he shall incur the following penalties (that is to say):—(1.) He shall forfeit all the implements, engines, &c.

21. The following words should be added to this clause:—"And any person neglecting during the times aforesaid to use such device as the Home Office shall from time to time approve shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five pounds;" and another clause is required prohibiting netting in the night time in the inland portion of all salmon rivers. So long as

as fishing for salmon in the night time is permitted, all kinds of illegal practices will be carried on with impunity.

23. This clause should be amended by introducing the following sentence after the words "fish pass" in the 6th line, "and the owner of such dam to which a fish pass may have been attached shall ever afterwards maintain such fish pass in an efficient state;" and of the following sentence after the same words in the 15th line, "or whereby salmon may be prevented or hindered from passing through the same." (*See* note to sec. 12.)

35. The mode of procedure for recovery of penalties is required to be taken under Jervis's Acts, which is by information and summons, or warrant. In default of payment of the penalty awarded that Act fixes the extreme term of imprisonment at three months without hard labour; whereas, under the repealed Acts, hard labour was authorised to be inflicted with imprisonment for six months as the extreme punishment, and it is thought that the same power of punishment, at least to the extent of hard labour, should be authorised under the new law.

Notwithstanding the maximum penalties for the majority of offences under the new Act are very properly high, there is an entire omission to fix minimum penalties, leaving it in the power of justices, in their discretion, to fine inthe smallest fraction; this is a very objectionable feature in the Act, and should be amended; under the old laws the minimum penalties were fixed at 5 *l.* for most of the principal offences.

It is thought that the provisions of the Act may be with advantage extended to trout, in so far as necessary for the protection of salmon, inasmuch as the spawning time of both fish is the same. At present many of the provisions of the Act, particularly those contained in clause 8, are infringed by offenders excusing themselves on the plea that they are fishing for trout; such an extension of the law, as proposed, would remedy the evil.

SEVERN AT WELCHPOOL.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That the appointment of conservators should not be confined to magistrates.

2. That the proposed scheme for raising funds is approved of.

3. That trout should decidedly be included in the proposed Bill.

4. That power should be given to magistrates to inflict hard labour on old offenders for certain classes of offences.

5. That minimum penalties should be inflicted on old offenders.

6. That there should be a commission of inquiry to ascertain the legality of fixed engines.

USK.

United Usk Association for the preservation of the River Usk and its Tributaries.

AT the annual meeting of the Association held at Abergavenny, on Tuesday, 24th January 1865;

Lord Llanover, Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

THAT the Bill presented to the House of Commons in July last, by the Under Secretary for the Home Department for amending the "Salmon Fishery Act, 1861," will be productive of great good in its general bearings; but the association consider that much further legislation should take place, and that new provisions and amendments in the Act of 1861, should be made to the following effect:

1. In section 9 of the Act leave out the word "salmon," so as to prevent the use of any fish-roe for bait.

2. Section 11 should be more clearly defined, and Commissioners should be appointed by the Crown, as in Ireland, to determine whether the fixed engines in use, in 1861, were authorised by "virtue of any grant or charter, or immemorial usage," and in cases where the Commissioners determine that legal rights exist, certificates should be granted accordingly. In all cases where any engines have been put up in addition to those legally existing in 1861, such additional engines ought to be suppressed.

3. Fixed engines should be defined to meet the case of cairns and stop-nets, and nets held fast by stones.

4. Section 8. The following words should be added to the clause "between 1st May, and 3d September." These words will prevent the use of the gaff before May and after September.

5. Section 12 should provide that no fish shall be taken under any circumstances in a head or tail race.

6. Section 15, part 1, should be amended by striking out the word "wilfully." The sanction of the Board should be required to enable persons to take salmon for artificial propagation.

7. Section 20 to be amended so as to make it clear that putts and putchers are included.

8. Section 19. The words "for sale" should be omitted, as the existence of those words creates difficulty in obtaining convictions.

9. Section 25. Insert the words "or repairs" after the words "raises or alters," to meet the case of repairs, &c. in weirs.

10. Section 35. Power should be given to justices to sentence offenders to hard labour after the first conviction, and after such conviction the minimum penalty should not be less than one-half of the maximum penalty set forth in the Act.

11. Otters, laths, and cross lines should be prohibited.

12. The Local Board should have power to appoint fence time for trout in salmon rivers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

13. Licenses should be taken out for trout fishing in salmon rivers.

14. Fence time should be 168 days as in Ireland, and the Secretary of State should have power to determine as regards such river when the fence time should commence.

15. It is considered that the Act of 1861 does not sufficiently provide for meeting cases of throwing into or mixing poisonous substances in rivers. The Irish Act contains a clause much better calculated to meet this great and growing evil.

16. It is desirable that the 46th section of the Bill of 1861, and which was copied from the Irish Act, and is section 85 of that Act, should be introduced into any Bill for amending the Act of 1861.

17. Provision should be made for prohibiting persons from tipping or throwing refuse of mines and cinders &c. into rivers and tributaries, or placing their spoil banks or tips so that the river or stream may wash them away; this evil should be punishable by summary process, as it is perpetrated in almost every instance solely for the purpose of saving the proprietor the expense of providing tipping and heap room for his cinders and rubbish &c.

18. All gas works should be rendered liable to the same penalities that are applicable to those gas works which are sanctioned by Parliament, and which are consequently compelled to incorporate in the Acts the Gas Works Clauses Act of 1847.

Llanover, Chairman.

Cockermouth on Derwent.

1. That power be required to raise funds on security of licenses, or on frontage rate, similar to power given to raise money on turnpike trusts.

2. Meeting approves of Bill generally; more power, however, should be given to Local Boards to modify details.

3. Protection should be given to trout.

4. Power should be given to magistrates to inflict hard labour.

5. Power should be given to magistrates to act, notwithstanding that they may be members of fishery associations or conservators.

York.

1. That the scheme by which it is proposed to appoint a Board of Conservators with power to manage the rivers of the county meets the approval of the meeting.

2. That the scheme proposed of raising funds by means of license duty is approved.

3. That the meeting approve of power being given to a majority of the proprietors of any river to raise a rate in aid by assessing fishing property or by a frontage rate, the proprietors to have cumulative votes in proportion to the extent or value of property.

4. That the protection given to salmon should be extended to trout in salmon rivers.

5. That the first necessity in all rivers is, that the fish should have a free passage up to their end; all dams and obstructions must have a fish passage over them, without which all operations in the matter of salmon preservation are practically useless; the meeting therefore

therefore suggests that it should be made compulsory on all proprietors of dams to provide a proper pass.

6. That similar power should be given to try the title of fixed nets in England to that conferred on the Commissioners in Ireland.

COQUET.

1. That the principle of the Bill generally is approved.

2. That it is desirable that the preservation of trout in salmon waters should be enforced by statutory enactment, and that trout of a less size than six inches should not be destroyed.

3. That power should be contained in the contemplated Bill whereby members of associations being justices may act in petty sessions unless they be personally interested in the subject matter of complaint.

4. That power be given to justices to inflict punishment with hard labour in lieu of a money penalty for offences under Fishery Acts.

TEES.

1. That justices should be empowered to act in certain cases.

2. That similar protection should be given to trout in salmon rivers as to salmon.

3. That minimum penalties should be imposed in certain classes of first offence, and for a second and every subsequent offence in all cases.

4. That net fishing at night in non-tidal waters should be prohibited.

5. That water bailiffs should be empowered to cross lands when necessary for discharge of their duties.

6. That the use of nets within 200 yards of any dam should be prohibited.

7. That the inspectors have powers to investigate titles to weirs and fixed engines claimed under grant or immemorial usage similar to those given to the Commissioners under the Irish Fishery Act, 1863.

TYNE AT HEXHAM.

The meeting approved generally of the provisions of the Amendment Bill.

DURHAM.

Meeting generally approved of the provisions in the Amendment Bill.

RIVER CONWAY.

1. That the appointment of a Board of Conservators, with powers as proposed by the Bill, will be very beneficial.

2. It is expedient that license duties should be raised on all engines used for the capture of fish, as proposed in Bill.

3. That the amount to be raised on the respective engines should be fixed by the Bill.

4. That the protection given to salmon should be extended to trout in all rivers.

5. That the qualification clause be omitted from the Bill.

6. That magistrates should have the power of inflicting hard labour upon certain classes of offenders and upon old offenders.

7. That minimum penalties should be fixed upon certain classes of offences.

NEWCASTLE EMLYN.

1. That it is inexpedient to form an Act to establish a licensing system.

2. In any Act or Acts of Parliament regarding the preservation of fish, that the months of November, and December, and January only, should be considered fence months.

Haverfordwest.

1. That the license for the use of rod and line should be determined by the Board of Conservators of the district with the approval of Secretary of State, as suggested by paragraph 2 of section 24; and that power should be given to issue licenses for shorter periods than a year, such as day tickets, &c.

2. Trout should be included in Salmon Act.

3. Power should be given to water bailiffs to pass over land.

4. That a commission of inquiry should be appointed, to determine what fixed nets are legal under proviso in 11th section.

Carmarthen.

1. That it is expedient that a Board of Conservancy as proposed by the amended Bill should be appointed.

2. That it is not expedient to adopt the license system as proposed in the Bill.

3. That the protection given to salmon should be extended to trout in salmon rivers.

4. That if the license system be applied to salmon, it should be extended to trout.

5. That the 11th section, referring to fixed engines, is not sufficiently explicit.

6. Compulsory powers required as regards purchase. That the Lands Clauses Act should apply to 21st section—purchase of weir.

7. That the provisions of the Fishery Act of 1863, with reference to fixed engines, be extended to England and Wales.

8. That no dried salmon be sold at a later date than one month after they may be legally caught for sale.

9. That coracles should be numbered and registered by the Conservancy.

10. That the magistrates should have power to impose imprisonment instead of levying distress, as levying distress leads to breach of the peace.

Cardiff.

The meeting agrees with the Bill.

The salmon season should be from March to September 30.

That mill-owners should be obliged to put up fish ladders.

Dee at Chester.

1. That the following clause regulating the appointment of conservators is approved, as amended by the addition made thereto:

The justices of a county at any court of quarter sessions held after the passing of this Act (due notice having been previously given according to the practice of the said sessions), may appoint a Board of Conservators for all, or separate Boards for any one or more of the salmon rivers lying wholly within their county, and may name the time and place at which the first meeting of any Board so appointed is to be held, and any Board so appointed shall for the purposes of the "Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861, 1864," be deemed to have jurisdiction over the salmon river or salmon rivers in respect of which they are appointed, and the district in which such salmon river or rivers is or are situate is hereinafter referred to as a fishery district; "that it is expedient that the power to appoint conservators by the justices of a county should include cities."

2. That the licensing system be adopted.

3. That protection be extended to trout in salmon rivers.

4. That power be given to magistrates, who are conservators or members of association, to act as justices in fishery cases.

5. That a clause be inserted in amended Bill giving power of appeal to quarter sessions against decisions of magistrates.

River Kent.

1. That the meeting approve of the Bill with such additions as may be deemed desirable.

2. That in addition to the magistrates, the landowners and occupiers or subscribers of 1 *l.* to the association should be eligible as conservators.

3. That it is desirable to enact local bye-laws.

4. That trout and char be protected as well as salmon.

Dovey, at Machynlleth.

1. That the meeting approve generally of the principles of the amended Bill.

2. That the protection extended to salmon be extended to trout in salmon waters.

3. That the provision in the Bill for raising funds by license duties be approved.

4. That powers be given to magistrates to act.

PALL MALL

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

28th of Victoria, Session 1865.

FIRST REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

No.		Page
1.	Cromford and Belper Road	2
2.	Helston Roads	5
3.	Wragby Roads	6
4.	Winchcomb Roads	11

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

Whitehall, 20th February 1865.

[*Price* 2*d.*]

3446

No. 1.—CROMFORD AND BELPER ROAD.

The existing Local Act for this road, of the 6th and 7th of Victoria, cap. 95., repealed the previous Act of the 57th of George III., and granted a new term, which expires with the present session.

The length of the main road, from Cromford to Belper, is 7 miles 4 furlongs 113 yards, and of the branch road from the Amber Gate to Bull Bridge, 1 mile. There are two toll-gates, which do not clear each other, distant apart 2 miles and 7 furlongs, also two bars, one of which, one mile and a quarter from the commencement of the Trust at Cromford, is intended to catch the traffic going to the High Peak Railway, and at the other, which is on the branch road, toll is levied upon the traffic from Bull Bridge, but not passing through the Amber Gate, so that three tolls are payable for the whole of the roads. The full rates allowed by the Local Act are levied; there are no weighing machines on the road, no part of which is situated in a town, and it is repaired by the Trustees, with assistance from the parishes.

The debts upon this Trust appear to have been as follows:—

	£
Principal debt - - - - -	7,250
Borrowed by the Trustees on note - - -	4,500
For land taken for making road - - -	914
	£12,664

and were incurred at the time the first Act was obtained, in 1817; but the second of these amounts had been reduced by the time the present Act was passed to 4,000*l.*, and the third to 591*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and have been further reduced by various payments, up to 1852, to 5,004*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, which now remains due in 32 sums, as mentioned in the schedule to the bill. The claim for interest on 7,250*l.*, the subscriptions for making the said road, was agreed to be relinquished until the sums borrowed by the Trustees on their personal security had been repaid; interest appears, nevertheless, to have been charged at 5*l.* per cent. from the time of its advance, except during the years 1853 to 1856, when, the road having fallen into bad repair, the mortgagees agreed to accept 3*l.* per cent. in lieu of 5*l.* per cent. for four years, in order that the road might be put into a proper condition, but the arrears amounted on the 31st of December 1863, to 9,419*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The accounts show that the toll receipts were reduced in 1838, and following years, occasioned by the opening of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, whereby the coaches were taken off the road; and again in 1850, caused by the diversion of the traffic to the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland Junction Railway, which runs parallel with the road the whole length of it; compensation, however, was received, in 1849 to the amount of 2,001*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and, in 1851 to the amount of 2,266*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Parish aid has been contributed under orders from justices, amounting, on an average of the last five years, to 115*l.* per annum. The funds of the Trust have been expended, in the repair of the road, with aid from the parishes;—salaries (55*l.* 10*s.* per annum);—law charges;—interest of debt;—portions of the principal (previous to 1853);—and incidentals. A summary of the accounts for the last 21 years, from 1843, when the last Act was obtained, to 1863, is as follows:—

[*Read on to p.* 4.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the CROMFORD AND BELPER TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1839	1,085 11 0	- -	1,089 3 4	647 10 3	-	10 10	40	4 10 10	224 11 5	- -	61 3 4	1,019 2 0	264 8 2	- -	12,602 17 10	7,734 15 11	1839
1840	620 0 0	20 7 0	1,011 8 7	692 1 0	-	10 10	40	170 5 1	224 2 3	- -	261 10 3	1,423 16 11	- -	148 0 2	12,341 16 7	8,090 16 0	1840
1841	1,100 0 0	44 0 0	1,368 12 6	578 3 0	-	10 10	40	157 19 9	215 3 6	16 19 7	- -	1,044 17 3	175 15 1	- -	12,341 16 7	8,451 15 11	1841
1842	700 0 0	184 8 4	985 3 4	492 18 5	-	10 10	40	27 18 5	217 8 8	- -	500 0 0	1,316 15 8	- -	155 17 3	11,841 16 7	8,814 5 11	1842
1843	1,047 15 0	291 16 8	1,339 11 8	656 3 9	-	10 10	40	145 19 5	191 3 5	- -	- -	1,062 4 10	121 9 7	- -	11,841 16 7	9,176 15 11	1843
1844	1,168 13 4	194 2 0	1,362 15 4	611 12 1	-	10 10	40	212 13 10	191 3 5	- -	- -	1,087 16 4	396 8 7	- -	11,841 16 7	9,320 6 8	1844
1845	1,344 11 8	46 5 0	1,390 16 8	413 6 3	-	10 10	40	22 0 5	334 14 2	- -	357 18 10	1,199 13 9	587 11 6	- -	11,483 17 9	9,394 5 11	1845
1846	1,166 0 0	72 5 0	1,238 5 0	488 13 10	-	10 10	40	13 11 8	394 7 1	- -	233 17 9	1,206 6 9	619 9 9	- -	11,250 0 0	9,430 10 11	1846
1847	1,174 0 0	104 15 0	1,284 17 2	456 14 11	-	10 10	40	12 16 8	389 13 4	- -	495 13 5	1,438 15 9	465 11 2	- -	10,754 6 7	9,466 15 11	1847
1848	1,020 0 0	137 5 0	1,213 6 6	533 4 10	10	10 10	40	12 9 6	429 16 5	- -	4 6 7	1,079 2 4	599 15 4	- -	10,750 0 0	9,430 10 11	1848
1849	1,105 0 0	52 5 0	*3,194 11 1	288 15 2	5	10 10	40	13 0 0	365 16 8	- -	700 0 0	1,447 11 2	2,346 15 3	- -	10,050 0 0	9,176 15 11	1849
1850	737 5 8	177 10 0	947 19 0	279 2 2	5	10 10	40	13 0 0	254 2 7	- -	2,500 0 0	3,136 18 4	157 15 11	- -	7,550 0 0	9,176 15 11	1850
1851	585 0 0	68 0 0	*2,919 9 6	280 8 2	5	10 10	30	12 9 6	87 10 0	- -	- -	449 0 5	2,628 5 0	- -	7,550 0 0	9,339 18 5	1851
1852	528 2 9	223 8 0	781 0 1	373 10 0	5	10 10	30	23 3 0	163 2 6	- -	2,545 4 8	3,185 3 1	224 2 0	- -	5,004 15 4	9,402 0 2	1852
1853	490 0 0	63 10 0	585 0 0	428 18 3	5	10 10	30	16 1 2	225 4 3	- -	- -	757 16 10	51 5 2	- -	5,004 15 4	9,326 18 11	1853
1854	534 0 0	168 19 0	702 19 0	481 13 2	5	10 10	30	11 8 6	150 3 0	- -	- -	721 6 8	32 17 6	- -	5,004 15 4	9,326 18 11	1854
1855	520 0 0	117 8 0	637 8 0	361 0 1	5	10 10	30	10 0 0	150 3 0	- -	- -	598 17 3	71 8 3	- -	5,004 15 4	9,318 3 11	1855
1856	520 0 0	107 10 10	710 9 9	429 19 8	5	10 10	30	12 12 6	141 8 0	- -	- -	652 3 10	129 14 2	- -	5,004 15 4	9,316 18 11	1856
1857	520 0 0	135 16 0	655 16 0	384 7 0	5	10 10	35	8 8 6	140 3 0	- -	- -	607 3 0	178 7 2	- -	5,004 15 4	9,417 0 8	1857
1858	532 0 0	148 3 11	704 9 7	382 12 4	5	10 10	40	8 8 6	240 4 9	- -	- -	709 15 5	173 1 4	- -	5,004 15 4	9,422 7 4	1858
1859	520 0 0	119 2 9	639 2 9	325 10 5	5	10 10	40	8 8 6	245 11 5	- -	- -	661 2 5	151 1 8	- -	5,004 15 4	9,423 14 0	1859
1860	520 0 0	117 11 1	637 11 1	306 18 0	5	10 10	40	8 8 6	256 0 4	- -	- -	639 8 1	149 4 8	- -	5,004 15 4	9,417 18 5	1860
1861	520 0 0	118 14 6	639 6 3	363 17 10	5	10 10	40	8 8 6	241 2 6	- -	- -	714 6 1	74 4 10	- -	5,004 15 4	9,419 18 4	1861
1862	550 0 0	120 19 3	739 2 1	327 7 3	5	10 10	40	8 8 6	243 2 5	- -	- -	654 4 8	159 2 3	- -	5,004 15 4	9,419 10 8	1862
1863	550 0 0	99 15 0	649 15 0	317 6 0	5	10 10	40	8 6 0	242 14 9	- -	- -	641 3 3	167 14 0	- -	5,004 15 4	9,419 10 8	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5*l.* per cent. *Note.*—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals. * Including Compensation from Railway.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue from Tolls	15,652	8	5
" Parish Aid	2,685	2	0
" Compensation from Railway	4,268	5	1
" Incidentals (including Fines)	367	16	0
	£22,973	11	6

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
1843. Balance overspent	155	17	3
Repairs of Road	8,491	1	2
Salaries, Treasurer	85	0	0
Clerk	220	10	0
Surveyor	775	0	0
Law Charges	590	3	2
Interest of Debt	5,077	7	0
Improvements	—		
Debts paid off	6,837	1	3
Incidental payments	573	17	8
Balance in hand, 1863	167	14	0
	£22,973	11	6

As the term of the Local Act was about to expire, the Trustees inquired whether it would be continued by the Continuance Act, to which it was replied, that it would be necessary to make such arrangements, by a reduction in the rate of interest and expenses of management, as would provide for the gradual payment of the mortgage debt, in addition to an extinguishment of the arrears; but the Trustees being doubtful, if such reductions were made, whether the result would not be only to relieve the parishes from contributing to the Trust's funds, resolved to apply to Parliament, and that the Bill should contain clauses extinguishing the arrears of interest, reducing the rate of interest to be paid in future, and providing a fund for the liquidation of the debt.

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof, for a term of twenty-one years.

Clause 6 allows additional Trustees to be appointed, "not exceeding *three* in the "whole at any one time."

Clause 10 continues the present tolls until the 31st of December 1865; and Clause 11 specifies the tolls which may be levied on and after that day. These tolls are the same as those authorized by the existing Act, and at present taken; the list, however, includes a toll of 6*d*. on every *dog*, or goat, drawing any cart, carriage, &c.,—but the employment of *dogs* in drawing, or helping to draw, carts, carriages, &c., is now illegal, having been abolished by the 17th and 18th of Victoria, cap. 60.

Clause 13 allows two tolls to be taken on the main road, and one toll on the branch road, for passing and repassing once in the day, and continues section 11 of the present Act.

Clause 16 contains regulations as to stage coaches, &c., but the usual clause imposing toll for every time of passing or repassing is omitted.

Clause 17 disallows the repassing toll free if the carriage has been changed, but the word "*laden*" is omitted.

Clause 18 authorizes double tolls in winter, in certain cases, and continues Section 15 of the present Act.

Clause 19 permits the Trustees to reduce the tolls on lime, or chalk, for the improvement of land, and continues Section 16 of the present Act; but which, it appears, the Trustees have not acted upon, and the tolls on lime have not been reduced.

Clause 21 extinguishes all arrears of interest which may be due on the commencement of the Act.

It is proposed by Clause 22 to apply the funds as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries and ordinary expenses of management, not to exceed 80*l*. per annum, exclusive of the salaries of toll-collectors, and the expense of removing, erecting, *repairing*, and *altering* toll-gates, &c., expenses of actions at law or proceedings before magistrates;—but it is usual to include the costs of repairing toll-gates and toll-houses in the expenses of management.

3rd. In paying the interest at the rate of *three pounds* per cent.; but such interest not to be *paid* [may it accrue?] until the costs of the Act are first paid. —Creditors to the extent of 3,244*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* have assented to this reduction.

4th. In repairing the road, not exceeding 100*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying off the principal debt.

6th. In further maintaining, keeping in repair, and improving the road.

Clause 23 allows no mortgagee to take possession of the tolls, if the interest is duly paid within *six* months, nor until *twenty-eight days* after the same has been demanded.

Clause 24 regulates the mode of paying off the debts,—in sums of 100*l.*, a small amount compared with the total debt.

Section 21 of the present Act, restricting the Trustees from taking or expending any money within the limits of Improvement Acts, is not continued by the present Bill.

In this case, in addition to the propriety of extending any Trust for so long a period as twenty-one years, the usual questions will have to be determined, viz.,—the rates of toll, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll shall not be payable; —the rate of interest to be paid in future, after the extinguishment of the arrears, and whether such interest shall be allowed to accrue previously to the costs of the Acts being paid;—and the general appropriation of the Trust funds to the expenses of management, the repair of the road, and the payment of the principal debt.

No. 2.—HELSTON ROADS.

A Report on these roads was presented to Parliament in 1864, and the observations then made it appears unnecessary to repeat; the circumstances under which this renewed application is made will be seen from the following statement of the solicitors to the Trustees:—" The following arrangement has been made with the Truro and Redruth " Turnpike Trust, and the Mayor and Council of Penryn: the Truro and Redruth Trust " to transfer the iron swing bridge at Penryn and the piece of road over it, which now " intersects the road from Helston to Falmouth, to the Helston Trust, who are to " maintain the bridge and road and throw them open to the public free of the toll now " payable on passing the bridge; the Truro and Redruth Trust are also to transfer, to " the Mayor and Council of Penryn, another piece of road from the bridge towards " Truro. This arrangement was not made until after the notice of application to Par- " liament was published; a petition was presented to the Standing Orders Committee " with the hope that they would sanction the suspension of the Orders, but they did not " think proper to do so."

The present Bill is similar, in most respects, to the one promoted last Session. Several defects then noticed have been remedied, provisions have been introduced to give effect to the above arrangement, and it is now proposed to reduce the interest to a uniform rate of 4*l.* per cent.

Clauses 13 and 14 are new, and transfer the maintenance of the bridge and approaches at Penryn, in all 110 yards, to the Helston trustees, and the maintenance of a portion of road, called the Commercial Road, in length 1 furlong 126 yards, to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Penryn.

Clause 20 is new; it limits the distance on each side of Penryn within which toll shall not be payable, and requires the abolition of the toll on Penryn bridge, but allows the Trustees to change the position of the present Falmouth gate, in the event of a new road, or roads, being opened into the existing road between the said gate and Penryn.

By Clause 27 it is proposed to reduce the rate of interest to 4*l.* per cent. on the whole debt, but does not provide that such interest shall not commence until after the costs of the Act are discharged.

Whether this reduction will be sufficient for the discharge of the bonded debt within the proposed term,—and, whether it is desirable to renew the Trust for so long a period as twenty-one years, are questions which, among others, will have to be determined.

No. 3.—WRAGBY ROADS.

The existing Local Act for these roads, of the 7th and 8th of George IV. c. 7., repealed the previous Act of the 46th of George III., and granted a new term which would have expired in 1849, but has been continued by the several Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts until the 1st of November 1865.

The length of road belonging to the Trust is 34 miles 4 furlongs 20 yards, and may be thus stated:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.	Yards.
From commencement of Trust at Lincoln to Wragby Toll Bar	10	5	46
,, Wragby Toll Bar to end of Trust at Horncastle - -	9	7	100
,, Wragby Toll Bar to end of Trust at Elkington Cow Pasture near Louth - - - - -	13	7	94
	34	4	20

No portion of the road passes through any town except Wragby, which is a small market town, with less than 700 inhabitants. There are four toll-gates, and toll is taken at each; but the distance of Nettleham gate, near Lincoln, to Wragby gate is 9 miles 3 furlongs, and the other gates are distant, 7 miles 6 furlongs, and 7 miles respectively; so that a second toll is not payable within 7 miles. There are two weighing machines, which are situated at Nettleham gate and Wragby gate. The full rates of toll are levied, and the road is repaired by the Trustees; but the clerk states that the parishes voluntarily cart materials for repairs, with the exception of Nettleham, and St. John in Eastgate, Lincoln, from which parishes, for several years prior to 1863, 15*l.* and 7*l.* 10*s.* respectively, were received in lieu thereof. "In 1863 the Trustees decided upon "increasing the amount of composition by those parishes, the sums they had previously "paid being considered insufficient. Nettleham refused to pay, but agreed to perform "the team labour, and St. John in Eastgate agreed to increase its composition to 10*l.*, "so that for the past two years, Nettleham has discontinued paying the 15*l.*, and per- "formed the team labour, St. Peter in Eastgate has paid 10*l.* instead of 7*l.* 10*s.* a year "in lieu thereof."

The debt upon this road amounts to 1,575*l.*,—375*l.* of which appears to have been borrowed in 1759, and 1,200*l.* in 1808; no part has been paid off, and the whole remains due in fifteen sums, as mentioned in the schedule to the Bill, bearing interest at 4*l.* per cent. At the end of 1863 the arrears of interest amounted to 186*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, nearly the whole of this is due in respect of two debts of 50*l.* each, on one of which no interest has been paid or claimed since the year 1809, and on the other no interest has been paid by the present treasurer, who has been in office since the year 1828. These two sums, standing in the names of Dr. Thorold and Charles Amcotts, it is proposed to extinguish.

The accounts show that the toll receipts fell off in 1849, occasioned by the introduction of railways into the district; "The Hull and Lincoln branch of the Manchester, "Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway was opened in April 1849, and afterwards the "Great Northern loop-line from Lincoln to Boston, the branch to Horncastle, and the "East Lincolnshire Railway, which passes through Louth, all of which have diminished "the traffic upon the Wragby roads." The funds have been expended,—in the repair of the road (with the assistance of team labour from the parishes);—salaries (treasurer 10*l.*, clerk 20*l.*, surveyor 100*l.*, reduced to 80*l.* since 1857, when a new officer was appointed),—law charges (occasionally);—interest of debt;—and incidentals. The large law charges in 1863, include expenses of convening and advertising meetings, giving Parliamentary notices, and in drawing a Bill for Parliament, which was not proceeded with, as the Act was continued for one year by the Continuance Act. The increased amount for repairs in 1862 is

[*Read on to page* 8.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the WRAGBY TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road about $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1839	869 0 0	- -	869 12 6	676 14 8	10	20	100 0	22 19 10	41 16 0	- -	- -	880 0 6	168 15 0	- -	1,575	104 8 0	1839
1840	976 8 9	50 16 6	1,028 7 3	908 6 3	10	20	100 0	- -	43 16 0	- -	- -	1,097 16 5	99 5 10	- -	1,575	123 12 0	1840
1841	1,037 0 0	- -	1,037 15 0	861 0 5	10	20	100 0	- -	38 6 0	- -	- -	1,043 2 7	93 18 3	- -	1,575	148 6 0	1841
1842	1,037 0 0	40 0 0	1,077 0 0	909 0 8	10	20	100 0	- -	45 2 0	- -	- -	1,093 17 5	77 0 10	- -	1,575	166 4 0	1842
1843	1,037 0 0	30 0 0	1,068 17 10	814 8 1	10	20	100 0	1 18 0	65 16 0	- -	- -	1,031 5 8	114 13 0	- -	1,575	163 3 0	1843
1844	1,037 0 0	30 0 0	1,069 9 9	788 0 7	10	20	100 0	3 15 11	84 0 0	- -	- -	1,018 15 8	165 7 1	- -	1,575	142 8 0	1844
1845	1,037 0 0	30 0 0	1,068 2 6	763 16 0	10	20	100 0	2 17 0	42 16 0	- -	- -	948 3 0	285 6 7	- -	1,575	162 12 0	1845
1846	1,038 6 8	30 0 0	1,069 13 3	798 8 11	10	20	100 0	7 10 8	56 14 0	- -	- -	1,005 12 1	349 7 9	- -	1,575	168 18 0	1846
1847	1,039 0 0	30 0 0	1,070 19 7	799 7 7	10	20	100 0	- -	25 6 0	- -	- -	971 0 8	449 6 8	- -	1,575	206 12 0	1847
1848	1,039 0 0	30 0 0	1,070 8 1	850 1 2	10	20	100 0	6 2 0	77 14 0	- -	- -	1,072 7 11	447 6 10	- -	1,575	191 18 0	1848
1849	769 0 0	15 0 0	816 16 4	718 3 6	10	20	100 0	4 6 11	36 16 0	- -	- -	906 18 2	357 5 0	- -	1,575	218 2 0	1849
1850	778 16 8	22 0 0	836 10 1	683 17 11	10	20	100 0	8 15 0	70 8 0	- -	- -	905 3 5	288 11 8	- -	1,575	210 14 0	1850
1851	853 0 0	22 10 0	908 13 4	671 15 6	10	20	100 0	- -	99 0 0	- -	- -	910 5 1	286 19 11	- -	1,575	174 14 0	1851
1852	853 0 0	22 10 0	908 14 2	633 10 11	10	20	100 0	- -	53 12 0	- -	- -	824 11 5	371 2 8	- -	1,575	184 2 0	1852
1853	810 13 4	22 10 0	866 13 11	619 10 1	10	20	100 0	- -	69 0 0	- -	- -	842 10 10	395 5 9	- -	1,575	178 2 0	1853
1854	792 0 0	22 10 0	848 10 2	630 7 7	10	20	100 0	- -	76 8 0	- -	- -	859 3 5	384 12 6	- -	1,575	164 14 0	1854
1855	792 0 0	22 10 0	848 10 10	579 12 8	10	20	100 0	2 14 0	43 16 0	- -	- -	774 8 3	458 15 1	- -	1,575	183 18 0	1855
1856	722 13 4	22 10 0	780 1 7	713 5 5	10	20	100 0	5 0 0	87 14 0	- -	- -	949 12 0	289 4 8	- -	1,575	159 4 0	1856
1857	688 0 0	22 10 0	747 1 8	670 1 3	10	20	88 15	2 14 0	80 0 0	- -	- -	887 0 5	149 5 11	- -	1,575	142 0 0	1857
1858	675 6 8	22 10 0	732 14 2	581 18 8	10	20	80 0	4 7 8	47 8 0	- -	- -	759 7 3	122 12 10	- -	1,575	157 12 0	1858
1859	669 0 0	22 10 0	727 10 1	543 6 1	10	20	80 0	- -	70 12 0	- -	- -	731 3 8	118 19 3	- -	1,575	150 0 0	1859
1860	669 0 0	22 10 0	727 13 6	640 11 3	10	20	80 0	- -	57 0 0	- -	- -	816 11 2	30 1 7	- -	1,575	156 0 0	1860
1861	747 0 0	22 10 0	807 5 3	603 1 0	10	20	80 0	3 10 4	55 8 7	- -	- -	788 1 2	49 5 8	- -	1,575	166 0 0	1861
1862	786 0 0	22 10 0	843 6 9	754 18 8	10	20	80 0	- -	68 2 5	- -	- -	938 16 0	- - -	46 3 7	1,575	163 0 0	1862
1863	786 0 0	10 0 0	828 17 4	630 1 3	10	20	80 0	106 8 5	41 14 4	- -	- -	912 19 7	- - -	130 5 10	1,575	186 5 0	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 4*l.* per cent.

Note.—The " Total Income " and " Total Expenditure " include Incidentals.

explained, by the surveyor, as arising from an extra quantity of materials being necessary in that year, the road having been much injured by successive wet seasons previously, and the railway stations having caused an increased wear in certain places. The summary of the accounts of the Trust for the 25 years, from 1839 to 1863, is as follows:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
1839. Balance in hands of Treasurer - - - - - -	179	3	0	Repairs of road - - -	17,843	6	1
Received from Tolls - - -	21,538	5	5	Salaries, Treasurer - - -	250	0	0
„ Parish aid - -	587	16	6	Clerk - - - -	500	0	0
„ Incidental receipts (including fines) -	533	3	0	Surveyor - - -	2,368	15	0
				Law charges - - - -	182	19	9
				Interest of debt - -	1,478	5	4
				Improvements - - - -	—		
				Debts paid off - - - -	—		
1863. Balance due - - -	130	5	10	Incidental payments - - -	345	7	7
	£22,968	13	9		£22,968	13	9

The Local Act having been excepted in the Continuance Act in 1863, endeavours were made to effect an arrangement, and application was made for a Provisional Order to reduce the rate of interest to 3*l.* per cent.; but such reduction appearing to be insufficient to provide for the prompt payment of the debt, it was not granted; the clerk indeed stated, that the receipts from "the tolls are so small that they will do little more "than pay the interest, the costs of the absolutely necessary repairs of the roads, and "the officers' salaries;" the Trust, however, was continued for one year to afford an opportunity for further efforts to be made. In August last it was suggested whether a larger reduction in the rate of interest could be made, and whether aid might not be obtained from the parishes; in consequence of this the Trustees applied again to the creditors, but sufficient consents were not obtained to the proposed terms, and as the Trustees considered that the tolls were too low, they then resolved to apply to Parliament for a new Act with increased rates of toll.

On the 1st of February Sir George Grey received, from the Rev. Thomas Livesey, a memorial on behalf of a meeting of owners and occupiers of land, and other residents in the neighbourhood, of which the following is a copy:—

"To The Right Honorable Sir George Grey, Baronet, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"The Memorial of the undersigned Thomas Livesey, of Stourton Hall, in the county of Lincoln, clerk, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the parts of Lindsey in the said county.

"Showeth, That a meeting was held at Wragby, in the said county of Lincoln, on the twenty-third of this instant January, of the Owners and Occupiers of land, and other Residents in the neighbourhood, to take into consideration the intended application to Parliament, in the coming Session, by the Commissioners acting for the Wragby Turnpike Trust, to enable them to retain the existing Toll-bars, and to vary and increase the Tolls now demanded on the Turnpike Roads included in such Trust, and that such meeting was attended by eighty-four owners and occupiers of land, and other residents in the neighbourhood, chiefly interested in the subject of the before-mentioned application to Parliament.

"That your Memorialist was appointed Chairman of the said meeting, and as such Chairman was authorized and requested on its behalf to sign this Memorial.

"That it was the unanimous opinion of the persons who attended such meeting that the system of maintaining the roads within the Wragby Turnpike Trust by means of Tolls is unfair, and ought to be abolished, and that the increase of the Tolls to be demanded on the said roads, and the erection of additional Toll-bars thereon, would be

injurious to the interests of the residents in the neighbourhood, and of the public, and opposed to the legislative spirit of the times; and that therefore it was desirable to resist, by all legitimate means, the said intended application to Parliament.

"Your memorialist would, therefore, submit that the Bill intended to be promoted by the Commissioners of the said Turnpike Trust ought not to receive the sanction of Parliament, and Her Majesty's Government is humbly requested to lend its aid in order to prevent such Bill from passing into law.

"And your Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS LIVESEY.

"Stourton Hall, Horncastle, 25 January 1865."

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual powers in lieu thereof, for a term of twenty-one years.

Clause 8 allows *ten* additional Trustees to be elected,—in lieu of the usual number of *three* or *five*. After "in the whole," should not the words "at any such meeting" be inserted?

Clause 13 refers to the erection and removal of toll-houses, &c. Is not this clause unnecessary? See 9 Geo. IV. cap. 77, sec. 5, in connexion with the latter portion of section 19 of the same Act.

Clause 14 continues the present tolls until the 1st of January 1866, and specifies the new tolls which are to be allowed from that date;—the new tolls are at an increased rate, thus:—

	Tolls under present Act.	Proposed tolls.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
For horse, &c., drawing coach, &c. - - - - -	0 3	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$
„ horse, &c., drawing waggon, &c. with wheels 6 inches wide and upwards	0 3	0 4
„ „ „ „ „ less than 6 inches wide -	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 0
„ „ „ „ „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and less than 6 inches - -	- -	0 5
„ „ „ „ „ less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide -	- -	0 6
„ „ not drawing - - - - - -	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 $1\frac{1}{2}$
Oxen, &c., per score - - - - - - -	0 10	1 3
Sheep, &c., per score - - - - - - -	0 5	0 10

Additional tolls are proposed of $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for every *dog*, or goat, drawing any carriage, &c., and 1*s.* per wheel on carriages propelled or drawn by steam power;—in regard to the former of these, see the 17 and 18 Vict. cap. 60. sec. 2., which imposes penalties for using dogs "for the purpose of drawing, or helping to draw, any cart, carriage, truck, or "barrow;" and the latter is provided for, in clause 29, by the "Locomotive Act, 1861." The clerk states that the increase of revenue expected is fully one-third of that at the old rates of toll, presuming the same traffic is continued.

Clause 19 allows toll to be taken on every change of carriage, but the word "*laden*" is omitted.

Clause 20 allows *four* tolls to be taken on the whole of the roads, as is done at present, but this clause differs from section 15 of the present Act.

Clause 21 exempts from toll, lime or limestone for manure, between the 1st of May and the 1st of October, if conveyed in carts with wheels of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and discontinues the exemption for draining tiles, contained in section 18 of the present Act.

Clause 22, relating to impounding of cattle, is not contained in the present Act, and differs from the 4 George IV. cap. 95. sec. 75., by imposing a penalty of 5*s.* on the owner of any horse, &c. found *depasturing*, wandering, &c. on the roads.

Clause 23 specifies that the amount of the bonded debt, from and after the 1st of January 1866, shall be the sum of 1,575*l.*;—but see Clause 27, which proposes to extinguish, at that date, sums amounting to 100*l.*

It is proposed by Clause 24 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In discharging the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the costs of management, including salaries, repair of toll houses, gates, and weighing machines, &c., not to exceed in any one year the sum of 160*l.*, with certain exceptions.

3rd. In paying interest on the debt not exceeding 4*l.* per cent. The full rate is here proposed to be continued, but creditors owning 1,087*l.* 10*s.* consented in 1863 to reduce the interest to 3*l.* per cent.; and creditors owning 807*l.* 10*s.* have since consented to a further reduction.

4th. In maintaining and repairing the road, not exceeding 700*l.* per annum.

5th. In paying off the principal debt.

6th. After payment of the debt, in further repairing, maintaining, and improving the said roads.

As this clause stands, after paying the costs of the Act, the sums allowed would be—management, 160*l.*; interest, 63*l.*; repairs, 700*l.*; total, 923*l.*; before any sum would be applicable to the payment of the principal; the present tolls have produced, on the average for the last 10 years, about 733*l.* per annum.

Clause 25 allows no interest to accrue on the Trust debt, until the costs of the Act have been paid or provided for.

Clause 26 extinguishes all arrears of interest which may exist at the commencement of the Act, and Clause 27 extinguishes the principal of two sums of 50*l.* each, standing in the names of Dr. Thorold and Charles Amcotts, which have not been claimed since 1828, unless the same shall be legally claimed before the 1st of January 1866.

Clause 31 regulates the mode of paying off the debt,—in sums of 100*l.*, after giving *twenty* days' notice.

Clause 32 permits the Trustees to extend leases of tolls, for not exceeding three years, if an advance of ten per cent. is offered for them, without putting them up to auction.

Clause 33 relates to the weighing of one-horse carts.

There is no clause in the Bill to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts.

The principal matters for determination in this case will be—the rates of toll, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll shall not be payable;—the rate of interest to be allowed in future on the mortgage debt;—and the general appropriation of the Trust Funds; also, whether it is desirable that the Act should be renewed for any longer period than is required for the purpose of paying off the debt.

On the 18th of February, Sir George Grey received the following letter from the Clerk to the Trustees, from which it now appears that an arrangement has been made with the creditors for the discharge of their debts, and the abolition of the Trust on the 1st of November next:—

" Wragby Roads.

" Sir, Lincoln, 17th February 1865.

" I beg to inform you that an agreement has been signed by fifteen gentlemen, to pay to the Treasurer of this Trust, on the 1st day of May next, such a sum of money, " (proposed to be raised by voluntary subscription), as with the estate and effects " belonging to this Trust, and tolls to be received until this Act expires, will enable the " Trustees to pay two of the bond debts of 25*l.* each, now vested in charities, in full, and " a composition of ten shillings in the pound on the other bond debts, except two of 50*l.* " each, which are barred by the Statute of Limitations; this composition the bondholders " have consented to accept; under these circumstances it is unnecessary for the Trustees " to proceed further with the Bill now before Parliament, and, after the expiration of the " term to which you were pleased to extend this Act, all the toll-gates on these roads " will be removed.

" I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. W. Danby,

" To the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. Clerk to the Trustees."

No. 4.—WINCHCOMB ROADS.

The existing Act for these roads of the 3rd of William IV. cap. 11., repealed the previous Acts of the 32nd and 54th of George III., and granted a new term which expires with the present session.

The total length of road belonging to the Trust is 21 miles 5 furlongs 99 yards, and may be thus described:—

	Miles.	Fur.	Yds.
From near Cheltenham to Winchcomb - - -	6	0	146
Within the borough of Winchcomb - - - -	0	6	210
From Winchcomb to the Turnpike road from Tewkesbury to Stow, in a north-easterly direction -	2	7	69
Ditto ditto in a north-westerly direction -	3	3	74
Ditto to the Turnpike road from Cheltenham to Evesham - - - - -	6	5	173
Ditto to road to Lower Guiting - - -	1	5	87
Total -	21	5	99

From the above it appears that 6 furlongs 210 yards of the road is situated within the limits of the borough of Winchcomb, but is repaired by the Trustees. The existing Act authorized the making a branch road from Duck Street, in Winchcomb, to the turnpike road from Cheltenham to London, at Andoversford, in the parish of Dowdeswell, but such branch has never been made, and the road has continued to be a parish road, and repaired as such. There are 11 toll-gates and 4 side bars, one of which is within the borough of Winchcomb, but three tolls only are payable on the several lines, at reduced rates, for most of the traffic; and the double tolls, payable in winter, were taken off in 1862. There is one weighing machine in use on the road.

The mortgage debt upon this Trust was 6,550*l.*, and appears to have been borrowed at various periods between 1792 and 1835. 50*l.* was paid off in 1839, thus reducing the debt to 6,500*l.*, which still remains due in 21 sums, as mentioned in the Schedule to the Bill. Interest at 5*l.* per cent. has been charged, except during the years from 1852 to 1856, when 4*l.* per cent. only was charged under the following circumstances:—In 1851 the interest having fallen into arrear, and a debt of 1,061*l.* being due to the Treasurer, at a meeting held on the 23rd of December in that year, an order was made to discontinue all repairs until the arrears of interest, the floating debt, and the debt of 1,061*l.* was liquidated; the interest was reduced to 4*l.* per cent. by consent of the mortgagees until the Treasurer had been paid his balance, and on this being done the interest was restored, in fulfilment of the understanding. The arrears were increased in 1860 by the defalcations of the late clerk, which occasioned a loss to the Trust of 191*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* No interest has been paid for some years upon a bond for 100*l.*, but a claim has recently been made for the debt and the arrears; the Trustees propose to keep the arrears paid up to the time of the passing of the Act.

The accounts show that the toll receipts became reduced in 1845 and 1849 and following years; the clerk states that the tolls seem to have been let by auction in the usual way in those years, but the decreased amounts cannot be accounted for at this period. Parish aid has been received, and appears in the accounts from 1856, but aid was received previously to that date; from 1852 to 1855 the roads were wholly repaired by the parishes, and prior to that, and since statute duty was abolished, some of the parishes seem to have assisted in carting materials free of charge. The funds of the Trust have been expended—in repairs of the road (with assistance from the parishes, except during the years 1852 to 1855, when it was wholly repaired by the parishes);

—salaries (of reduced amounts in late years) ;—law charges (of large amount in 1846, in curred in opposing the Manchester and Southampton Railway Bill) ;—interest of debt; —improvements (in 1848, a new toll-house, and in 1862, in reducing a steep part of Sudeley Hill) ;—and incidentals. A summary of the accounts for the 25 years from 1839 to 1863 inclusive, is as follows :—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Received from Toll - - - -	23,063	14	1	1839. Balance due to Treasurer	938	11	0
„ Parish aid - -	2,811	5	6	Repairs of road - - -	13,236	2	5
„ Incidentals (including fines) - - -	108	12	4	Salaries, Treasurer - - -	—		
				Clerk - - -	858	11	8
				Surveyor - - -	1,397	0	0
				Law charges - - - -	477	9	10
				Interest of debt - - -	7,881	3	4
				Improvements - - -	394	12	5
				Debts paid off - - -	50	0	0
1863. Balance due to Treasurer	53	0	2	Incidentals - - - -	803	1	5
	£26,036	12	1		£26,036	12	1

In March last Sir George Grey received a copy of a resolution which had been passed at a meeting of the waywardens for the Bishop's Cleeve Highway District, containing the following allegations :—

1st. The Board have to observe that, while a considerable portion of the expense incurred in the repair of the roads in the district is thrown upon the parishes in which they are situate, the trustees pay the high rate of 5*l.* per cent. interest upon their bonded debts.

2nd. That the trustees have omitted to maintain proper weighing machines, or to take the necessary steps to prevent heavy weights cutting up and damaging the road at certain seasons of the year.

3rd. That the trustees have not expended the revenue of the Trust in repairing the roads rateably in the several parishes in which they are situate, but have arbitrarily expended the same upon such parts of the road as they have thought right.

In reply to the second of the above, the clerk stated that some of the old weighing machines having been broken, and others having got out of repair, they had been done away with, but that there were now two in use which had recently been put into repair; and in respect to the third, he stated that the several amounts received from the parishes had been carefully applied in the manner required by 4 & 5 Vict. cap. 59. sec. 1., *i.e.* wholly laid out in the actual repairs of such part of the road as lies within the parish from which it was received, that the surveyor's estimates and returns, with the accounts of the Trust, had at all times been open to the inspection of the parish surveyors, and that the Trustees had courted their investigation; also, that on the last occasion of the contributions being paid,—for the year ending Lady-day last,—he himself had attended with the surveyor to the Trust, and tendered the accounts to prove the application of the contributions in strict conformity with 4 & 5 Victoria.

On its being suggested that an arrangement should be made with the creditors to reduce the rate of interest in order to provide a surplus for the payment of the principal, it was objected that the Local Act required that the repairs of the road should precede the payment of the debt; it was also stated that though the Trustees would endeavour to carry out any suggestions that might be made, it was feared that the object desired could be obtained only by an application to Parliament; and the Secretary of State having no power to vary the order of payment prescribed by the Local Act, it was subsequently resolved by the Trustees that such application should be made.

On February 10th Sir George Grey received a memorial on behalf of the Winchcomb Highway Board, and of the landowners and ratepayers of the parishes and hamlets of Prestbury, Gretton, Cleeve, Southam, Great Naunton, Didbrook, Coates, Dumbleton, Hailes, Alderton, Postlip, Sudeley tenements, and Woodmancote, all in the county of Gloucester, affirming that the roads of the Trust would be better managed and more economically maintained if placed under the control of the Highway Board, and that it would be more conducive to the interests of the public if such arrangements were made; also containing, among others, the following statements :—

[*Read on to page* 14.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the WINCHCOMB TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, about $21\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1839	1,150 11 3	-	1,150 11 3	534 15 4	–	21 0 0	60	72 18 10	328 0 0	54 15 0	50	1,175 11 8	-	963 11 5	6,500	148 15 0	1839
1840	1,121 9 3	-	1,121 9 3	502 5 3	–	21 0 0	60	57 14 4	325 0 0	68 6 0	–	1,084 19 8	-	927 1 10	6,500	148 15 0	1840
1841	1,114 18 6	-	1,114 18 6	291 12 3	–	21 0 0	45	65 4 0	160 0 0	65 0 0	–	697 10 11	-	509 14 3	6,500	313 15 0	1841
1842	1,011 9 6	-	1,012 19 6	415 15 11	–	21 0 0	75	51 19 6	432 10 0	77 10 0	–	1,113 5 10	-	610 0 7	6,500	206 5 0	1842
1843	1,091 6 0	-	1,091 6 0	455 10 3	–	50 0 0	45	-	352 10 0	-	–	942 7 4	-	461 1 11	6,500	178 15 0	1843
1844	1,122 6 4	-	1,167 6 4	514 17 1	–	50 0 0	75	10 2 4	352 10 0	-	–	1,029 6 7	-	323 2 2	6,500	151 5 0	1844
1845	884 7 10	-	918 19 0	575 14 6	–	50 0 0	60	-	301 14 9	-	–	1,038 1 8	-	442 4 10	6,500	157 17 3	1845
1846	1,069 0 7	-	1,069 0 7	461 19 4	–	50 0 0	60	137 13 0	217 3 11	-	–	962 1 1	-	335 5 4	6,500	248 5 1	1846
1847	894 10 6	-	894 10 6	604 14 8	–	50 0 0	60	-	407 10 5	-	–	1,159 11 9	-	600 6 7	6,500	165 14 8	1847
1848	991 1 8	-	991 1 8	441 11 10	–	50 0 0	60	-	339 11 2	70 0 0	–	1,002 0 3	-	611 5 2	6,500	151 3 6	1848
1849	775 4 10	-	775 4 10	588 17 4	–	50 0 0	45	6 16 8	210 18 8	-	–	942 19 5	-	778 19 9	6,500	265 4 10	1849
1850	683 15 6	-	683 15 6	405 4 6	–	25 0 0	45	-	106 0 11	-	–	627 5 5	-	722 9 8	6,500	484 7 5	1850
1851	910 0 0	-	910 0 0	541 1 5	–	75 0 0	90	2 17 0	473 17 3	-	–	1,248 13 6	-	1,061 3 2	6,500	335 12 6	1851
1852	677 16 8	-	677 16 8	32 7 2	–	30 0 0	–	5 10 2	258 17 6	-	–	380 8 9	-	763 15 3	6,500	307 0 0	1852
1853	787 5 0	-	787 5 0	12 13 4	–	30 0 0	84	-	379 0 0	-	–	541 18 9	-	518 9 0	6,500	188 0 0	1853
1854	713 16 8	-	713 16 8	21 18 10	–	30 0 0	42	2 6 0	302 0 0	-	–	426 12 4	-	231 4 8	6,500	136 0 0	1854
1855	820 1 8	-	820 1 8	24 19 0	–	30 0 0	31	-	298 0 0	-	–	393 16 9	195 0 3	-	6,500	108 0 0	1855
1856	806 15 0	252 15 0	1,059 10 0	615 18 4	–	30 0 0	50	16 16 0	270 3 4	-	–	997 1 8	257 8 7	-	6,500	146 11 8	1856
1857	815 10 0	347 9 3	1,162 19 3	764 4 6	–	30 0 0	45	13 16 4	287 3 11	-	–	1,166 1 5	254 6 5	-	6,500	184 7 9	1857
1858	843 18 4	220 4 7	1,064 2 11	842 0 6	–	30 0 0	45	10 14 2	229 2 3	-	–	1,164 18 11	153 10 5	-	6,500	285 0 4	1858
1859	842 18 4	217 11 10	1,066 10 2	826 1 9	–	-	90	-	239 0 9	-	–	1,155 2 6	64 18 1	-	6,500	374 7 4	1859
1860	901 13 4	359 16 9	1,261 10 1	733 0 3	–	39 11 8	60	-	462 7 7	-	–	1,303 12 6	22 15 8	-	6,500	*435 12 1	1860
1861	1,032 19 8	582 18 11	1,622 14 11	1,013 18 6	–	25 0 0	65	16 8 8	501 13 4	10 0 0	–	1,636 19 0	8 11 7	-	6,500	257 0 0	1861
1862	945 16 8	426 15 1	1,378 3 0	987 2 7	–	25 0 0	70	-	464 13 9	45 11 5	–	1,607 14 7	-	221 0 0	6,500	117 7 4	1862
1863	1,055 1 0	403 14 1	1,467 18 8	1,028 3 0	–	25 0 0	35	6 12 10	181 13 10	3 10 0	–	1,299 18 10	-	53 0 2	6,500	265 8 8	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Increased by the misappropriation of the late Clerk.

" That the roads comprised in the said recited Act, and the said proposed Bill, run " through the Winchcomb Highway District and the above-named parishes, in which " your memorialists are severally landowners and ratepayers.

" That a large number of the bonds constituting the said debt of 6,500*l.* have recently " been purchased by the present bondholders at very diminished prices: For example, " bonds to the amount and value of 1,000*l.* have been bought at 17*l.* 10*s.* per 50*l.* bond; " bonds to the amount and value of 750*l.* have been bought at from 17*l.* to 17*l.* 10*s.* per " 50*l.* bond; and bonds to the amount and value of 400*l.* have been bought at 20*l.* per " 50*l.* bond.

" That during the long period of 72 years, (during which the Acts regulating the " turnpike roads in question have been in force,) no diminution of the mortgage or " bonded debt has taken place, and this, although during a period of four years, from " December in the year 1851, to the end of the year 1855, the repairs to the roads were " altogether discontinued, and from the year 1856 inclusive to the year 1864 inclusive, " annual contributions and rates from the several parishes and hamlets, within the " Winchcomb district of turnpike roads, have been levied and paid to the said Trust, " under the provisions of the Statute 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 59.

" That your memorialists feel strongly that to produce the state of things above " mentioned, there must have been great negligence or mismanagement of the said " Turnpike Trust, and that the continuance of the said Turnpike Trust, and the granting " of further powers for the levying and application of tolls, sought by the said proposed " Bill, will inflict great hardships and injustice upon your memorialists, and the several " parishes and places through which the roads of the said Turnpike Trust run, and that " in effect, the granting of such powers would be, at the expense of the ratepayers in the " district, to raise the bonds which were purchased at such diminished prices, as above " mentioned, to their original value, and give to the holders of them, who are the pro- " moters of the proposed Bill, a very high rate of interest.

" That it is to the interest of the public, as well as of your memorialists, that such " mismanagement of the said Turnpike Trust should not continue, and that the said " turnpike roads would be more cheaply maintained and repaired, and better managed " under the Winchcomb Highway Board; but the said Highway Board are advised that " they have no powers of coming to any terms of arrangement with the Trustees of the " said Turnpike Trust created under the said recited Act, or with the persons to whom " any monies secured upon the Tolls payable under the said recited Act are due.

" That unless the rate of interest payable upon the said debts is reduced, the said " debts are likely to prove a continuing charge upon the tolls, payable to the Winch- " comb District Turnpike Trust, to the detriment of the public, and of your " memorialists."

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers in lieu thereof, for a term of twenty-one years.

Clause 12 continues the present officers, *and their salaries.* In several of the reports presented to Parliament last session, it was pointed out that the addition of these words was objectionable, and might be found inconvenient.

Clause 16 describes the Trust roads, omitting the portions authorized by the present Act, which have never been repaired by the Trustees.

Clause 17 continues the present tolls until the 21st of May 1866; and Clause 18 specifies the new tolls which may be taken on and after the 22nd of May 1866;—these tolls are generally of reduced amounts to those allowed by the present Act, and are the same as at present taken.

Clause 20 allows *three* full tolls to be taken on the whole of the roads, as at present.

Clause 26 allows tolls to be taken on every change of carriage, if laden.

Clause 28 disallows exemption from toll for overweight for manure, unless conveyed in carts, &c., with wheels which " shall actually press the breadth of six inches on a flat " surface," and continues Section 16 of the present Act.

Clause 29 allows one-horse carts to be weighed;—there is but one weighing machine on the roads.

Clause 32 permits the Trustees to sell toll-houses which may not be required for the Trust, if they do not encroach upon the road, to the owner of the adjoining land, without first pulling them down, as directed by the General Acts. At the end of this clause the word "herein-before," should be " herein-after."

It is proposed by Clause 33 to apply the funds of the Trust as under :—

1st. In discharging the expenses of obtaining the Act.
2nd. In defraying the expenses of management, including salaries, repair o toll-houses, &c., and incidentals ; not to exceed in any one year 120*l.*, with certain exceptions.
3rd. In paying interest at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent.
4th. In repairing and maintaining the road, not to exceed in any one year 500*l.* —Creditors to the amount of 3,800*l.*, who attended a meeting to consider the proposed Bill, requested that this should be reduced to 400*l.*
5th. In paying off the principal debt.
Lastly. In [further] maintaining, repairing, and improving the road.

Clause 34 allows no interest to be *paid* until the expenses of the Act shall have been fully paid *or* satisfied. But shall the interest be suffered to accrue?

Clause 36 regulates the payment of the debt, after *ten* days' notice, in sums of 100*l.*;— a small sum compared with the total debt.

Clause 38, prohibiting the erection of lime or brick kilns within 100 yards of the road;

And Clause 39, relating to the exercising of horses, and to hanging out of linen, are continued from the present Act.

In this case the usual questions will have to be determined ; viz.,—the rates of toll, the number of payments, and the distance within which a second toll shall not be payable ;— the rate of interest to be paid on the Trust debt in future, and whether such interest shall be allowed to accrue prior to the payment of the costs of the Act ;—also, whether the funds shall be applied, and to what extent, to management, the repair of the road, and the payment of the Trust debt ; or, whether some arrangement with the Winchcomb Highway Board shall be sanctioned, whereby the repairs of the road shall be provided for, so as to allow the appropriation of the funds to the payment of the debt, and the extinguishment of the Trust at an early date.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

28th of Victoria, 1865.

FIRST REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State unde
the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command o
Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

11654. [1.]

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

28th of Victoria, Session 1865.

SECOND REPORT,

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned Turnpike Trusts applying for Local Acts in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

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(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

Whitehall, 27th February 1865.

11654. [2.]

3453

No. 5.—GREAT TORRINGTON ROADS.

The Local Act for these roads, of the 11th of George IV. cap. 2., continued, with certain alterations, the previous Act of the 9th of George IV. cap. 35., but granted a new term, which would have expired with the session of 1862, had it not been extended by the Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts, by the last of which it is now continued until the 1st day of November 1865.

The length of road at present belonging to the trust is 70 miles 2 furlongs 38½ yards, and is thus described :—

	Miles.	Furl.	Yards.
1. The New Exeter road - - - -	20	0	0
2. The Bideford road - - - -	2	6	38½
3. The Frithelstock road - - - -	1	7	0
4. The Buckland Brewer road - - -	2	5	0
5. The Monkleigh road - - - -	1	0	0
6. The Mill Street common road - - -	0	3	143
7. Streets in the town of Great Torrington -	1	5	82½
8. The Barnstaple road - - - -	4	7	104½
9. The Hatherleigh road - - - -	10	4	0
10. The Little Torrington new road - - -	1	3	132
11. The Langtree road - - - -	0	5	60½
12. The Southmolton road - - - -	7	6	27½
13. The Roborough road - - - -	4	4	0
14. The Old Exeter road - - - -	8	6	110
15. The Belle Vue road - - - -	1	2	0
	70	2	38½

From this statement it appears that 1 mile 5 furlongs 82½ yards consists of streets in Great Torrington, a town the population of which exceeds 3,300, and having a considerable trade in the manufacture of gloves; there are 14 toll-gates, but four tolls only are payable, and a second toll is not taken within four miles; the full rates allowed by the Local Act are levied; there are no weighing machines in use on the road.

The original debt on this Trust, as entered in the accounts for 1838, was 11,336*l.* 10*s.*, which appeared to have been borrowed at various periods from 1765 to 1786, and in 1827; in 1840 it was discovered that this amount had been wrongly stated, and should have been 11,136*l.* 10*s.*, which sum was increased in 1840 by 2,475*l.* being advanced for the purpose of making the Little Torrington road, and in 1843 a further sum of 1,000*l.* was borrowed for building a bridge over the River Torridge; these sums have been reduced by various payments to 10,026*l.* 10*s.*, but no part has been paid off since 1848, and this amount remains due in 76 sums, many of which are small, 22 being for 25*l.* each, and 20 for 50*l.* each, but the usual schedule of debts has been omitted in the Bill; 4,325*l.* bears interest at 4*l.* and 5,701 10*s.* at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent.; the arrears, at the end of 1863, appear to have been 509*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

The accounts show that the toll receipts became reduced in 1849 and following years, which has been attributed to the following causes:—the great depression of the agricultural interest, causing a decrease in the quantity of lime carried over the road; the introduction of artificial manures, which are exempt from toll; the extension of the railway system into the district, and the consequent discontinuance of the stage coaches. A sum of 5*l.* appears as parish aid in the accounts for 1846, which amount was received from the surveyor of highways of Burrington towards the repair of the roads at Week Cross in that parish; 3,475*l.* was borrowed in the years 1840 and 1843 under the circumstances alluded to above, and 950*l.* was received from the late Lord Rolle in 1842, and 1,050*l.* in 1843, as donations towards building the bridge over the River Torridge. The funds of the Trust have been expended in repairing the roads (at reduced cost in late years);—salaries (treasurer, 30*l.* up to 1850; clerk 30*l.*; surveyor, increased to 65*l.* since 1855);—interest of debt;—improvements;—portions of the principal;—and incidentals;

[*Read on to page* 20.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the GREAT TORRINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, about 70¼ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debts.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	
1839	1,755 2 7	-	1,799 18 7	745 14 4	30	30	21 16 11	-	562 15 11	45 15 10	1,260	2,752 2 4	711 16 4	- -	10,076 10	200 0 0	1839
1840	1,824 15 8	-	*4,317 12 5	911 3 7	30	30	35 0 0	-	385 16 2	144 4 2	2,525	4,118 0 9	911 8 0	- -	†9,826 10	350 0 0	1840
1841	1,704 1 7	-	1,710 5 7	961 16 11	30	30	35 0 0	-	475 18 9	- -	- -	1,588 5 1	1,033 8 6	- -	9,826 10	171 0 0	1841
1842	1,737 6 8	-	‡2,724 12 5	937 9 5	30	30	35 0 0	-	349 3 2	2,221 18 2	- -	3,721 17 1	36 3 10	- -	9,826 10	242 0 0	1842
1843	1,718 0 0	-	§3,778 10 10	906 12 9	30	30	35 0 0	-	484 17 3	2,107 13 2	- -	3,768 7 8	46 7 0	- -	10,826 10	200 0 0	1843
1844	1,777 0 0	-	1,779 1 3	907 8 3	30	30	35 0 0	-	452 13 2	143 17 3	- -	1,696 16 2	128 12 1	- -	10,826 10	200 0 0	1844
1845	1,622 0 0	-	1,622 10 4	847 2 7	30	30	35 0 0	-	506 12 11	- -	- -	1,541 0 1	210 2 4	- -	10,826 10	65 0 0	1845
1846	1,942 10 0	5	1,951 5 9	807 18 10	30	30	35 0 0	-	380 19 2	- -	- -	1,384 3 7	777 4 6	- -	10,826 10	150 0 0	1846
1847	1,798 15 6	-	1,798 18 2	812 7 8	30	30	35 0 0	-	483 2 3	146 2 6	300	1,913 9 7	662 13 1	- -	10,526 10	150 0 0	1847
1848	1,775 10 0	-	1,796 0 11	776 2 0	30	30	35 0 0	-	460 0 7	235 2 6	500	2,140 17 1	317 6 11	- -	10,026 10	150 0 0	1848
1849	1,310 6 1	-	1,310 10 4	785 17 6	30	30	35 0 0	-	370 2 2	288 1 10	- -	1,615 3 0	13 4 3	- -	10,026 10	170 0 0	1849
1850	1,239 4 8	-	1,239 14 8	760 12 9	30	30	35 0 0	-	408 3 10	17 16 6	- -	1,297 12 11	- -	44 14 0	10,026 10	191 7 6	1850
1851	1,252 4 8	-	1,252 5 8	764 12 7	-	30	35 0 0	-	419 7 0	- -	- -	1,270 7 7	- -	62 15 11	10,026 10	201 11 10	1851
1852	1,386 13 3	-	1,386 16 3	780 3 9	-	30	35 0 0	-	367 15 7	- -	- -	1,233 18 11	90 1 5	- -	10,026 10	263 17 7	1852
1853	1,342 19 11	-	1,342 19 11	761 10 5	-	30	37 6 0	-	332 4 5	- -	- -	1,193 4 0	239 17 4	- -	10,026 10	361 4 6	1853
1854	1,322 10 6	-	1,322 10 6	754 16 9	-	30	40 0 0	-	465 17 7	- -	- -	1,313 1 10	249 6 0	- -	10,026 10	324 18 3	1854
1855	1,249 13 9	-	1,249 13 9	736 11 8	-	30	40 0 0	-	374 18 11	- -	- -	1,260 2 4	238 17 5	- -	10,026 10	379 10 8	1855
1856	1,260 11 8	-	1,260 11 8	751 14 1	-	30	65 0 0	-	353 17 4	- -	- -	1,255 4 11	244 4 2	- -	10,026 10	455 4 8	1856
1857	1,350 0 0	-	1,350 0 0	756 17 7	-	30	65 0 0	-	457 13 7	113 17 9	- -	1,449 19 9	144 4 5	- -	10,026 10	362 13 10	1857
1858	1,263 12 3	-	1,263 18 3	735 3 11	-	30	65 0 0	-	431 17 5	18 0 0	- -	1,292 10 4	115 12 4	- -	10,026 10	360 7 9	1858
1859	1,303 8 1	-	1,304 2 1	636 6 11	-	30	65 0 0	-	375 18 9	27 10 0	- -	1,148 7 4	271 7 1	- -	10,026 10	414 0 4	1859
1860	1,253 19 2	-	1,254 7 2	682 13 6	-	30	65 0 0	-	428 0 1	3 0 0	- -	1,249 1 7	276 12 8	- -	10,026 10	415 11 7	1860
1861	1,304 12 0	-	1,305 14 0	754 3 10	-	30	65 0 0	-	402 5 5	- -	- -	1,274 12 6	307 14 2	- -	10,026 10	442 17 6	1861
1862	1,239 17 11	-	1,241 15 11	679 9 6	-	30	65 0 0	-	318 18 0	- -	- -	1,142 0 11	407 9 2	- -	10,026 10	553 10 10	1862
1863	1,305 0 0	-	1,306 15 0	694 3 5	-	30	65 0 0	-	473 13 11	- -	- -	1,287 15 10	426 8 4	- -	10,026 10	509 8 3	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 4*l.* and 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. *Note.*—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Including 2,475*l.* borrowed. † Mis-stated in previous return. ‡ Including 950*l.* towards new bridge. § Including 1,050 donation towards new bridge and 1,000*l.* borrowed.

—the clerk states that no law charges are included under the head of incidentals. The following is a summary of the accounts for 25 years, from 1839 to 1863, inclusive:—

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
1839. Balance in hands of Treasurer - - - -	1,664	0	1
Revenue from Tolls - - -	37,039	15	11
Parish aid - - - - - -	5	0	0
Money borrowed (1840 and 1843)	3,475	0	0
Donations towards new bridge (1842 and 1843) - - -	2,000	0	0
Incidentals (including Fines) -	150	15	6
	£44,334	11	6

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Repairs of Road - - -	19,648	14	6
Salaries, Treasurer - - -	360	0	0
Clerk - - -	750	0	0
Surveyor - - -	1,114	2	11
Law charges - - - -	—		
Interest of Debt - - -	10,522	13	4
Improvements - - - -	5,512	19	8
Debts paid off - - - -	4,585	0	0
Incidentals - - - -	1,414	12	9
1863. Balance in hand - -	426	8	4
	£44,334	11	6

The Local Act for this Trust was excepted in the Continuance Act for 1863, but no proposals were made for an arrangement, as the Trustees resolved to apply to Parliament to obtain powers to abandon certain old roads, which, by the diversion of traffic, had become unremunerative, and to form new roads to open up communication with the North Devon Railway, and which, the clerk states, will be of the greatest possible benefit to the neighbourhood; in consequence, however, of an error in posting one of the notices, the application was not proceeded with in the last session, and under these circumstances the Act has been continued for one year further.

With regard to the proposed abandonment of some of the present roads, Sir George Grey has received a memorial from the inhabitants of the parish of Burrington, but as it has reference also to the Barnstaple Trust, it has been inserted in the report on that road, see page 28. Sir George Grey has also received a memorial from the parish of Langtree, asking that the second reading of the Bill might be postponed for a month, and a similar memorial from the town of Great Torrington; the latter complains of the increased tolls on carts, sought by the Bill, and is as follows:—

" To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, Secretary of State for " the Home Department.

" The Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Great Torrington, in the county of " Devon,

" Showeth—That a Bill, called 'The Great Torrington Roads Bill,' has been presented to the House of Commons, the second reading of which is fixed for Monday " next [20th February].

" That your memorialists have been taken by surprise at the rapid manner in which " it has been introduced, and is being passed through Parliament.

" That the Bill has greatly alarmed your memorialists, and the inhabitants of the town " of Torrington generally, and its neighbourhood, and that at an adjourned vestry meet- " ing, very fully attended, and held at the Town Hall yesterday, in reference to the said " Bill, it was unanimously resolved (among other things) as follows:—

" 1st. That the Great Torrington Roads Bill contains provisions which are " unjust and oppressive; unjust, because it proposes to abandon many of the old " roads, and to burden the parishes through which they run, with their repairs, and " at the same time to continue the toll gates; oppressive, because it purposes to " increase the tolls on carts, which are principally used by farmers and the poorer " classes, the result of which would be, seriously to damage the trade of the town " of Torrington, and otherwise its best interests.

" 2nd. That this meeting is of opinion that the Bill should be opposed, and that " as a preliminary step a petition should be lodged against it, and ulterior measures " be adopted with the view of preventing its becoming law.

" That your memorialists, and the inhabitants of Great Torrington generally, and the " neighbouring parishes, have not had sufficient time to consider all the injuries which " will result from the provisions of the Bill should it become law.

" Therefore your memorialists earnestly entreat you to be pleased, to use your " best endeavours to have the second reading of the Bill postponed for the space of one " month, in order to give sufficient time for further considering its provisions.

Great Torrington, February 18, 1865."

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Acts of the 9th and the 11th of George IV., and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof, for a term of *thirty-one* years.

Clause 4 transfers the property of the Trust to the new Trustees, and continues the liabilities of the Trust;—without the usual exception as to such debts, &c., as may be reduced, varied, or extinguished by the new Act.

Clause 5 appoints new Trustees, but those named are considerably less in number than those appointed by the existing Act.

Clause 9 describes the Trust roads as at present existing;—but see clause 21, which allows some of these roads to be abandoned.

Clause 10 authorizes four pieces of new road to be made, the length and estimated cost of which is as follows:—

	Length Miles.	Furl.	Yards.	Estimated Cost.
1. From Long Moor to Fishleigh Rock - -	3	2	44	£2,343
2. From Seckington Cross to Eggesford Bridge -	4	3	132	1,992
3. From Starveland to Broomclose Bottom - -	–	5	154	500
4. From Crocker's Hele Road to Lew Foot Orchard	–	7	132	735
	9	3	22	£5,570

Some portions of No. 2 road will consist of highways widened and improved.

Clause 12 limits the power of deviating from the lines marked on the plans, to *eleven* yards, where the ground is continuously built upon, and to *fifty* yards, elsewhere; and Clause 13 allows deviations from the levels, not exceeding *five* feet, but with the previous consent of the owner and occupier of the land, to any greater extent.

Clause 19 allows *five* years for the compulsory purchase of land, and Clause 20 allows *six* years for the completion of the works.

Clause 21 makes it lawful for the Trustees, "*whenever they shall think fit,*" to abandon portions of the present roads, which shall thenceforward become public highways and be repaired as such; the lengths of the portions proposed to be thus abandoned are as follows:—

	Miles.	Furl.	Yards.
The Buckland Brewer road (No. 4) - - -	2	5	0
The Monkleigh road (No. 5) - - - -	1	0	0
The Roborough road (No. 13) - - - -	4	4	0
The Old Exeter road (No. 14) - - - -	8	6	110
The Belle Vue road (No. 15) - - - -	1	2	0
Part of the Southmolton road (No. 12) - - -	4	4	0
Part of the Barnstaple road (No. 8) - - -	4	4	0
Part of the Hatherleigh road (No. 9) - - -	2	0	0
Part of the New Exeter road (No. 1) - - -	4	7	0
	34	0	110

This clause also gives power to abandon " within five years, but not afterwards," about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles additional of the last-mentioned road.

Clause 22 allows the Trustees to lease, or rent, an existing road, called the Petrockstow road:—this is a private road belonging to Lord Clinton, which is not, however, to become a public road at the termination of any such lease.

Clause 23 makes it lawful for the Trustees to rent the tolls payable for passing over the bridge, across the River Torridge, at Wear Gifford.

Clause 24 permits the Trustees to make arrangements with the Trustees of the Barnstaple Trust, to allow travellers to pass from one road to the other, toll free, on such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Clause 25 authorizes certain portions of road to be stopped up, after the new road No. 2 shall have been opened.

Clause 26 empowers the Trustees to sell land, and toll-houses, which are no longer required for the Trust;—but the 4th of George IV. cap. 95., sec. 57, requires that useless toll-houses shall be pulled down previously to the materials, or the site thereof, being sold.

Clause 27 specifies the new tolls which the Trustees may demand, but without naming a day for the same to commence;—these tolls, in some respects, differ from those allowed by the existing Act. The present rates are: for four-wheeled carriages, 9*d.* for one horse; for light carriages on two wheels, 6*d.* for one horse; for carts, 4*d.* per horse, except for lime and sea sand, which is 2*d.* only; carriages laden with timber, 1*s.* for each horse. The proposed rates are: a uniform rate of 6*d.* per horse, for carriages of every description, and 9*d.* per horse, for carriages laden with timber; the toll for lime and sand it is proposed shall remain as at present. New tolls are proposed, of one penny " for every *dog*, or " goat, drawing any carriage or vehicle," and " for every carriage or vehicle drawn or " propelled by steam," &c. one shilling per wheel. The use of dogs for drawing carriages is prohibited by the 17th & 18th of Victoria, cap. 60.; and the tolls on carriages moved by steam or machinery are regulated by the " Locomotive Act, 1861;" the clerk, however, has stated that " it is desired that the ' Locomotive Act, 1861,' should not apply to " this Trust, as there is no prospect of locomotives being used, and the Trustees have " no weighing bridge."

Clause 30 restricts the Trustees from taking a second toll within a distance of *four* miles.

Clause 31 allows *four* full tolls for passing over the whole of the roads, and continues section 16 of the existing Act.

Clause 34 authorizes toll to be levied on every load of timber passing along the roads, and clause 35 regulates the toll on empty timber carriages, as provided in sections 19 and 20 of the existing Act.

Clause 36 authorizes a toll of 2*d.* only to be taken for lime or sea sand, to be used solely for manure, but omits salt, which is included in section 21 of the existing Act; this clause also imposes toll on " any artificial manure,"—but see 5th & 6th William IV. cap. 18., which allows manure to be exempt from toll.

Clause 37 exempts from toll corn or grain being conveyed to, or from, Great Torrington flour mills, when for the use of the owner only, as in section 22 of the existing Act.

Clause 38 allows the Trustees to alter the tolls without the consent of the mortgagees; —but in the case of reducing the tolls, such consent is required by the 3rd George IV. cap. 126., section 43, to be obtained from persons entitled to five-sixths of the money owing.

Clause 39 permits the Trustees to borrow, not exceeding *five thousand pounds*, or such further sum as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall consent to being borrowed.

Clause 40 requires that distinct accounts should be kept, for the old roads, for each of the roads numbered 1, 2, and 4, and for the Wear Bridge,—in all five separate accounts; but would it not be advantageous to consolidate the whole of the roads, and to dispense with separate accounts?

Clause 41 proposes that the money to be borrowed shall be secured on each separate road, and expended thus:—

1st. In defraying the expenses of surveying, &c. for the new roads, omitting, however, road No. 3, law charges, and other expenses incurred for the purpose of obtaining the new Act.

2nd. In making the new roads, erecting toll-houses, gates, &c.

It is proposed by clause 42 to apply the funds of the Trust, in respect to each of the new roads, as under:—

1st. In paying interest at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent.
2nd. In setting apart a sinking fund of 5*l.* per cent.
3rd. In repairing and maintaining *each* new road;—but without limiting the amount.
Lastly. In paying off the principal secured on *each* new road.

It is proposed by clause 43 to apply the funds of the Trust, in respect to the old roads, as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act, part of which is to be repaid out of the money to be borrowed, as directed by clause 41.
2nd. In paying the expenses of management, for *the old and new roads*, including salaries, repair of toll-houses, &c., not exceeding 144*l.* a year, exclusive of salaries of toll collectors, expenses of removing or erecting toll-gates, indictments, or proceedings at law, or before magistrates.
3rd. In repairing the old roads, not exceeding 443*l.* per annum,—but including the repair of the Petrockstow road.
4th. In paying interest, on the old debt, at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent.
5th. In discharging the principal debt.
Lastly. After the debt is paid off, in further repairing, maintaining, and improving the old and new roads, and in paying any principal, or interest, which may remain unpaid on the new roads.

Provided that the rents of the Petrockstow road, and the Wear Bridge, shall be paid next after the repairs of the old roads.

Clause 44 regulates the payment of any class of the debt, in sums of 200*l.*

Clause 47 allows a term of *thirty-one* years, instead of the hitherto usual term of twenty-one years.

There are no clauses in the new Bill,—to continue the present tolls for a limited time;—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are defrayed;—to restrict the Trustees from taking or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts;—or to apply the "Locomotive Act, 1861." No schedule of debts is annexed to the Bill.

In this case the first question to be determined is, whether this Trust shall be consolidated with the Barnstaple Trust, a Bill for which is now before Parliament, see report No. 8, page 24. Further questions to be decided are—whether the proposed new roads shall be authorized, and, if so, whether the accounts for the same shall be kept separately, or included with those for the present roads;—whether the already large debt of the Trust shall be increased, by allowing a further sum to be borrowed, and, if so, what rate of interest shall be allowed on the new debt;—whether it shall be optional with the Trustees to abandon portions of the roads, irrespective of notice to the parishes, the season of the year, or the condition of the road;—whether the roads shall be exempt from the operation of the "Locomotive Act, 1861," and, if so, whether a special clause, to that effect, will not be necessary. Other questions will arise, as to the rates of toll to be allowed, and the number of payments;—the rate of interest to be paid in future on the present debt, and whether such interest shall be suffered to accrue prior to the payment of the costs of the Act;—the application of the funds to the expenses of management, repair of the road, and the discharge of the principal;—and the term to be granted for the new Act.

As a subject affecting the question of the new roads, it may be mentioned here, that there are two railway bills at present before Parliament;—one for authorizing the London and South Western Railway Company to make a further extension of their line from Bideford to Great Torrington;—and another for authorizing the Okehampton Railway Company to make extensions of their railway to Bude in Cornwall, and to Great Torrington; should these railways be made, they may exercise some influence on the traffic of the proposed roads.

No. 6.—BARNSTAPLE ROADS.

The existing Act for these roads, the 4th Victoria, cap. 21., repealed the previous Act of the 7th and 8th of George IV., and granted a new term, which will not expire until the end of the session after the 4th of June 1872; the Trustees, however, have resolved to apply to Parliament to obtain powers to enable them to form new roads, and to abandon certain of the old roads.

As separate accounts have been kept for the Old Roads and the New Eastern Roads, it may be the more convenient course to refer to the circumstances of each separately.

Old Roads.

The total length of the old roads at present is 94 miles 1 furlong 148½ yards, but the length of the several lines is as follows:—

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.	Number of Toll Gates. Gates.	Bars.
No. 1. Barnstaple to Kerscott Hill in Swimbridge -	5	5	0	1	4
2. Rose and Crown Inn, Newport, Barnstaple, to Chulmleigh Town, *viâ* Handsford Bridge -	16	7	0	2	3
3. Coddon Hill to Snidle's Farm - -	10	4	0	2	4
4. Head Bridge to Bicton Moor - - -	2	4	104½	1	0
5. Fishley Rock to Eggesford Bridge - -	13	3	0	3	4
6. Long Bridge, Barnstaple, to the Baltridges (Old Torrington road) - - - -	5	3	0	1	0
7. Hele Way Post to Bideford (Old Bideford road) - - - - -	6	7	0	1	0
8. Bideford to Torrington - - -	6	1	0	1	0
9. Barnstaple to Bideford, by way of Instow -	8	6	0	—	
10. Barnstaple to Ilfracombe - - -	10	7	0	2	3
11. Road in Ilfracombe, from Parsonage Lane Bridge to junction with the last-named road -	0	3	44	—	
12. The Sherwell Cross-road - - -	2	3	0	—	
13. The old road to Braunton - - -	4	4	0	1	0
	94	1	148½	15	18

Of the above, there are 3 furlongs 165 yards of the road No. 10, situated within the town of Ilfracombe, and also the whole of No. 11, being 3 furlongs 44 yards in extent; —total, 6 furlongs 209 yards, but since 1850, when the Ilfracombe half-toll ceased, these portions have not been repaired by the Trustees, but by the local authorities at Ilfracombe. Some portions of the other roads are situated within the limits of the parliamentary borough of Barnstaple,—of No. 1 road, 1 mile and 110 yards are within these limits, of which 1 furlong 187 yards are within the parish of Barnstaple,—of No. 2 road, 3 furlongs 165 yards are within the limits of the said borough, also about 6 furlongs of road No. 10, and about the like quantity of road No. 13,—total within the parliamentary borough of Barnstaple, 3 miles and 55 yards. There are 15 toll gates and 18 toll bars on the several roads, which are in some instances 7 miles, and in some 8 miles, apart, but no second toll is payable within four miles. Several of the toll-gates serve for two or even more of the roads; the full rates of toll allowed by the Local Act are levied; there are no weighing machines on the Trust.

The debt on these roads in 1839 was 43,475*l.*, which appears to have been borrowed on the first formation of the roads, in or about the year 1765;—of which 7,925*l.* was advanced at 4*l.* per cent., and 35,550*l.* at 5*l.* per cent., and 150*l.* additional was borrowed in the year 1841. These amounts have been reduced by various payments to 28,775*l.*, of which 9,025*l.* now bears interest at 4*l.* per cent, and 19,750*l.* at 5*l.* per cent., and remains due in 96 sums, but the usual schedule of debts has been omitted in the Bill. The arrears of interest, existing at the end of 1863, was 577*l.* 10*s.* The accounts show that the toll receipts increased in the year 1842, but fell off again in 1848 and 1849, since which period they have not varied to any great extent. The funds have been expended

[*Read on to page* 26.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the BARNSTAPLE TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, about $94\frac{1}{4}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£	£ s.	
1839	3,877 0 0	-	3,879 12 3	1,285 8 5	50	30 0 0	125	96 11 7	2,076 0 0	10 10 0	- -	3,797 18 4	18 6 1	- -	43,475	170 0	1839
1840	3,877 10 0	-	3,879 19 0	1,291 19 5	50	30 0 0	120	63 1 1	2,150 12 8	- -	- -	3,884 13 1	13 12 0	- -	43,475	150 0	1840
1841	3,824 10 0	-	*3,976 19 0	1,303 3 9	50	30 0 0	130	425 7 3	2,101 16 3	158 5 0	- -	4,348 8 10	- -	357 17 10	43,625	115 10	1841
1842	4,385 0 0	-	4,388 9 6	1,397 9 2	50	30 0 0	120	109 8 5	2,109 6 4	51 16 0	- -	4,009 18 0	20 13 8	- -	43,625	89 10	1842
1843	4,451 0 0	-	4,452 8 2	1,226 13 8	50	30 0 0	120	64 16 4	2,126 5 9	363 3 1	- -	4,032 18 6	440 3 4	- -	43,625	77 0	1843
1844	4,565 0 0	-	4,566 4 6	1,140 5 8	50	30 0 0	140	82 14 7	2,092 17 9	41 0 0	450	4,077 14 7	928 13 3	- -	43,175	71 10	1844
1845	4,680 0 0	-	4,680 15 2	1,153 1 1	50	30 0 0	110	92 9 6	1,600 15 1	201 14 6	1,000	4,298 15 11	1,310 12 6	- -	42,175	500 0	1845
1846	4,589 0 0	-	4,599 19 3	1,116 17 8	-	40 0 0	110	79 6 4	2,153 4 8	20 0 0	1,000	4,683 8 7	1,227 3 2	- -	41,175	341 0	1846
1847	4,608 5 1	-	4,609 7 7	1,185 3 5	-	40 0 0	110	68 9 3	1,868 12 11	400 0 0	1,000	4,696 13 7	1,139 17 2	- -	40,175	398 0	1847
1848	4,289 12 6	-	4,291 11 4	1,070 3 11	-	40 0 0	110	222 4 9	1,884 9 10	22 7 2	1,050	4,435 19 10	995 8 8	- -	39,125	395 0	1848
1849	3,741 8 8	..	3,748 19 6	1,053 8 3	-	40 0 0	110	64 17 6	2,004 12 5	40 10 4	1,050	4,397 18 11	346 9 3	- -	38,075	220 0	1849
1850	3,801 0 0	-	3,829 19 0	1,056 16 4	-	40 0 0	110	50 15 1	1,740 0 4	5 0 0	350	3,402 1 3	774 7 0	- -	37,725	320 0	1850
1851	3,801 0 0	-	3,803 14 8	1,061 15 5	-	40 0 0	110	45 3 1	1,637 0 5	38 0 0	750	3,729 2 0	848 19 8	- -	36,975	452 0	1851
1852	3,802 0 0	-	3,808 15 6	1,023 6 0	-	40 0 0	110	21 18 2	1,877 18 6	- -	750	3,858 13 1	799 2 1	- -	36,225	300 0	1852
1853	4,080 0 0	-	4,080 0 0	1,449 6 11	-	40 0 0	95	64 13 4	1,593 17 0	26 0 0	800	4,142 2 3	736 19 10	- -	35,425	400 0	1853
1854	3,821 19 0	-	3,830 10 6	1,308 12 7	-	38 0 0	110	29 1 10	1,720 19 1	65 6 0	700	4,044 12 5	522 17 11	- -	34,725	350 0	1854
1855	3,441 7 7	-	3,477 17 7	894 16 8	-	37 8 4	110	46 8 11	1,668 8 10	53 16 0	†475	3,366 4 10	634 10 8	- -	34,125	304 0	1855
1856	3,247 16 2	-	3,257 9 9	1,010 3 7	-	40 0 0	120	45 17 10	1,443 7 0	- -	†607	3,355 15 6	536 4 11	- -	33,425	473 0	1856
1857	3,315 0 0	-	3,332 4 3	844 17 4	-	40 0 0	110	26 8 10	1,864 13 8	- -	†492	3,443 3 11	425 5 3	- -	32,875	173 10	1857
1858	3,306 0 0	-	3,312 0 0	867 16 1	-	40 0 0	110	60 0 6	1,371 6 11	- -	†398	2,943 3 8	794 1 7	- -	32,425	314 10	1858
1859	3,360 0 0	-	3,370 3 9	846 0 1	-	40 0 0	110	49 11 1	1,593 4 5	23 0 0	†630	3,403 14 6	760 10 10	- -	31,725	261 0	1859
1860	3,365 0 0	-	3,377 17 6	790 18 2	-	40 0 0	110	36 12 11	1,264 5 0	11 10 0	†686	3,087 14 6	1,050 13 10	- -	30,975	481 10	1860
1861	3,400 0 0	-	3,422 16 2	915 10 8	-	40 0 0	110	53 18 11	1,453 12 5	- -	†665	3,374 3 0	1,099 7 0	- -	30,275	487 10	1861
1862	3,501 0 0	-	3,507 4 6	958 1 7	-	40 0 0	110	27 4 6	1,387 19 4	- -	†665	3,411 8 3	1,195 3 3	- -	29,575	553 0	1862
1863	3,502 0 0	-	3,509 0 4	1,227 19 9	-	40 0 0	110	32 3 6	1,292 17 0	- -	†727	3,585 6 10	1,118 16 9	- -	28,775	577 10	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest 4*l.* and 5*l.* per cent. *Note.*—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.
* Including £150 borrowed. † Compositions accepted for larger Debts.

in repairing the road (at reduced amounts in late years);—salaries (formerly 200*l.* per annum, but since 1845 150*l.* per annum);—law charges (of large amount in 1848, occasioned by an action brought against the sureties of a lessee of the tolls, who had absconded);—interest of debt;—improvements (occasionally);—portions of the principal (5,950*l.* of which has been discharged by 5,345*l.* during the nine years from 1855 to 1863);—and incidentals (under which head in some years has been charged the expenses of repairing toll-houses, gates, &c., also in 1846 the damage done by high tides). A summary of the accounts of the trust for 25 years, from 1839 to 1863, is as follows:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Revenue from Tolls - -	96,632	9	0	1839. Balance due to Treasurer	63	7	10
Parish aid - - -	—			Repairs of road - -	27,479	15	7
Money borrowed - -	150	0	0	Salaries, Treasurer - -	350	0	0
Incidentals (including fines) -	211	9	9	Clerk - -	925	8	4
				Surveyor - -	2,840	0	0
				Law charges - - -	1,959	5	1
				Interest of debt - -	44,078	3	7
				Improvements - - -	1,531	18	1
				Debts paid off - - -	14,245	0	0
				Incidentals - - -	2,402	3	6
				1863. Balance in hand - -	1,118	16	9
	£96,993	18	9		£96,993	18	9

New Eastern Roads.

The length of these roads, which were formed in 1843, is 12 miles, in four lines, as follows:

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
1. The road from Barnstaple to Bratton Fleming -	5	7	0
2. Branch road to Stone Cross - - -	3	7	0
3. Branch road to Stoke Rivers - - -	1	0	0
4. Branch road to Loxhore Cot - - -	1	2	0
	12	0	0

There is one toll-gate, and one bar, on these roads; the toll-gate is situated about three quarters of a mile from the town, but is within the parish of Barnstaple; the full rates of toll are levied, and there is no weighing machine.

The mortgage debt, 6,605*l.*, was incurred in 1843 for the making of the roads, on which interest has been charged at 5*l.* per cent., but no portion has been paid off; and the whole remains due in 42 sums, but no schedule of debts is attached to the Bill. The interest in arrear at the end of 1863 amounted to 1,198*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

The accounts show that the toll receipts have not much varied, and that the funds have been expended,—in repairing the road;—salary to the surveyor (10*l.* per annum);—law charges;—interest of debt;—improvements (of small amount and previous to 1852);—and incidentals. A summary of the accounts for 21 years, from 1843 to 1863 inclusive, is as follows:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Revenue from Tolls - -	9,910	7	7	Repairs of road - -	3,361	15	0
Money borrowed - -	6,605	0	0	Salaries, Treasurer - -	—		
Parish aid - - -	—			Clerk - - -	—		
Incidentals (including fines) -	2	7	3	Surveyor - -	190	0	0
				Law charges - - -	74	17	2
				Interest of debt - -	5,894	10	8
				Improvements (including formation of road) - - -	6,657	18	6
				Debts paid off - - -	—		
				Incidentals - - -	74	5	8
				1863. Balance in hand - -	264	7	10
	£16,517	14	10		£16,517	14	10

[*Read on to page* 28.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the BARNSTAPLE (EASTERN NEW ROADS) TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, 12 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	
1843	409 0 3	- -	*7,014 0 3	331 7 11	- -	- -	–	11 0 0	- -	6,618 19 10	- -	6,961 7 9	52 12 6	- -	6,605	530 0 0	1843
1844	471 0 0	- -	471 1 3	260 14 11	- -	- -	–	9 19 2	181 12 11	5 18 8	- -	460 10 10	63 2 11	- -	6,605	674 10 0	1844
1845	502 0 0	- -	502 0 0	258 2 5	- -	- -	10	- -	131 16 10	15 0 0	- -	420 11 8	144 11 3	- -	6,605	872 0 0	1845
1846	410 1 1	- -	410 1 1	242 2 6	- -	-	10	9 4 2	161 7 4	12 0 0	- -	436 7 6	118 4 10	- -	6,605	132 16 9	1846
1847	421 0 0	- -	421 0 0	233 0 11	- -	- -	10	9 4 2	240 9 9	- - -	- -	494 8 4	44 16 6	- -	6,605	1,093 19 2	1847
1848	439 0 0	- -	439 0 0	177 14 5	- -	- -	10	14 6 4	170 19 2	- - -	- -	375 3 5	108 13 1	- -	6,605	1,253 0 0	1848
1849	443 0 0	- -	443 0 0	155 15 2	- -	- -	10	8 12 0	171 12 3	- - -	- -	347 12 11	204 0 2	- -	6,605	1,411 0 0	1849
1850	430 0 0	- -	430 0 0	156 13 6	- -	- -	10	5 12 0	351 1 0	- - -	- -	525 14 10	108 5 4	- -	6,605	1,423 2 5	1850
1851	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	154 13 6	- -	- -	10	3 5 0	298 18 2	6 0 0	- -	476 9 3	131 16 1	- -	6,605	1,454 9 3	1851
1852	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	155 13 6	- -	- -	10	- -	385 10 6	- - -	- -	552 17 6	78 18 7	- -	6,605	1,365 10 0	1852
1853	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	124 16 10	- -	- -	10	1 3 6	313 4 2	- - -	- -	450 5 6	128 13 1	- -	6,605	1,382 0 0	1853
1854	467 13 8	- -	467 13 8	119 1 0	- -	- -	10	- -	294 7 7	- - -	- -	428 5 10	168 0 11	- -	6,605	1,418 0 0	1854
1855	464 19 7	- -	464 19 7	119 1 0	- -	- -	10	- -	362 14 9	- - -	- -	494 19 6	138 1 0	- -	6,605	1,386 0 0	1855
1856	452 13 0	- -	452 13 0	119 1 0	- -	- -	10	- -	323 16 5	- - -	- -	458 1 11	132 12 1	- -	6,605	1,428 10 0	1856
1857	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	99 2 6	- -	- -	10	- -	303 3 9	- - -	- -	415 16 5	216 15 8	- -	6,605	1,458 15 0	1857
1858	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	124 16 3	- -	- -	10	1 12 8	401 13 6	- - -	- -	541 19 5	174 16 3	- -	6,605	1,392 0 0	1858
1859	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	100 0 0	- -	- -	10	- -	371 5 9	- - -	- -	488 16 3	186 0 0	- -	6,605	1,326 10 0	1859
1860	500 0 0	-	502 6 0	100 0 0	- -	- -	10	0 8 2	317 8 6	- - -	- -	435 4 5	253 1 7	- -	6,605	1,333 2 6	1860
1861	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	100 0 0	- -	- -	10	- -	302 19 0	- - -	- -	417 16 9	335 4 10	- -	6,605	1,363 17 6	1861
1862	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	101 5 0	- -	- -	10	- -	492 8 4	- - -	- -	609 17 0	225 7 10	- -	6,605	1,199 2 6	1862
1863	500 0 0	- -	500 0 0	128 12 8	- -	- -	10	- -	318 1 0	- - -	- -	461 0 0	264 7 10	- -	6,605	1,198 15 0	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Including 6,605*l.* borrowed.

The term of the present Act will not expire until 1872, but the object the Trustees have in view in applying to Parliament, will be seen from the following copy of a resolution, passed at a meeting held on the 4th of November last:—

" Resolved—That application be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for a " renewal and amendment of the Act 4 Victoria, Session 1841, under which the Barn-" staple roads are now regulated, and for an alteration and enlargement of the powers " of the said Act, and for making and maintaining certain new lines of road, and " relinquishing certain portions of the roads."

The roads of the Barnstaple Trust adjoin those of the Great Torrington Trust, for which also a Bill is now before Parliament, and both Trusts propose to abandon certain portions of road, respecting which Sir George Grey has received the following memorial from the inhabitants of the parish of Burrington:—

" To the Right Honorable Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of " State for the Home Department.

" The memorial of the undersigned owners, and occupiers of property, in the parish of " Burrington, in the county of Devon.

" Showeth,—That a Bill has been deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House " of Commons, and will be submitted to the consideration of Parliament in the " present session, intituled 'The Barnstaple Turnpike Roads Act, 1865.' That by the " said Bill it is proposed that considerable portions of the present turnpike roads, belong-" ing to the Trustees of the Barnstaple roads, should be abandoned and thrown on the " parishes which they traverse, and, amongst other roads, it is proposed (from and after " the commencement of the Act) to abandon and discontinue as a turnpike road—

" So much of the road leading from the Rose and Crown Inn to Handsford Bridge, " and from thence through the parish of Chulmleigh, to the town of Chulmleigh, as " lies between a place called Fishley Rock, and the town of Chulmleigh aforesaid.

" That the road so proposed to be discontinued as a turnpike road, is part of the old " turnpike road, forming a *through* road between Exeter and Barnstaple.

" That a great part of the said road (namely about four miles thereof) passes through " the said parish of Burrington.

" That Burrington is exclusively an agricultural parish and a poor district, and has " a poor and needy population.

" That the proposed abandonment of the said road, and charging the future repair and " maintenance thereof on the inhabitants of the said parish, will be a great injustice and " hardship to your memorialists and the parishioners of Burrington generally.

" That the said road being a *through* road for the convenience of travellers generally " from and to Exeter and Barnstaple and the intermediate places, such road ought, in " fairness, to be repaired and maintained, not by the parishes only through which the " said road may chance to run, but by such a district of parishes as might have been " advantaged by such road.

" That it is also manifestly unjust and unfair to abandon a *part* only, and that the " least remunerative, of a *through* road, and to retain the part leading into the said " town of Barnstaple, and to levy tolls thereon, and thus make the poor parishes repair " their portions of the *through* road, but without the use of the road *in its entirety*, " except by the payment of tolls also.

" That if any portion of the road is abandoned, there ought to be an abandonment of " the *whole*, that the parishes having the burden might have any benefit also.

" That the maintenance of the *other* roads of the said Trust, should be provided for by " toll-gates erected *thereon* exclusively, and not by retaining the remunerative *pieces* of " each road.

" Your memorialists also show—

" That another Bill has been deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of " Commons, and will be submitted to the consideration of Parliament in the present " session, intituled 'The Great Torrington Turnpike Roads Act, 1865.'

" That by one section in the said Bill, it is proposed to keep up, amongst other " existing roads, the following, viz.:—

" The road from Gammaton Moor, in the parish of Bideford, to its junction with the " Barnstaple Turnpike Road at Week Cross, in the parish of Burrington, which road is " called 'The Old Exeter Road.'

"But by another section of the said Bill, power is sought to be obtained by the "Trustees, *whenever they shall think fit, by an order or orders to be entered in their book "of proceedings* to that effect, to abandon and discontinue as turnpike roads, all or any "part, of the roads therein-after mentioned, including, amongst others, the said road called "'The Old Exeter Road.' That a portion of the said 'Old Exeter Road' is situate "within the said parish of Burrington. That such road was a *through* road to the "towns of Torrington and Bideford, and that by the abandonment of this road a further "burden would be thrown upon the said parish of Burrington, but (as in the former "case) the portions of the said roads adjoining the said market towns of Torrington and "Bideford, are proposed to be retained, with power to levy tolls thereon, which your "memorialists submit would be a great injustice on them.

"Your memorialists also submit that no power should be given, by *either of the said "Bills*, to abandon any roads *at any period of the year*, the Trustees may please, but "only at *proper* seasons, and after giving to the parishes *due and ample notice* of their "intention, otherwise great inconvenience might be occasioned by the want of rates, and "materials necessary and proper for their repair, and they should be given up in good "order and condition.

"That as your memorialists are informed and believe, from 60 to 70 miles of *through* "road are either proposed by the foregoing Bills to be abandoned and thrown on the "particular parishes *through which they run*, or powers for that purpose are by the said "Bills sought to be obtained. That your memorialists consider that *through* roads should "not be kept in repair exclusively by such parishes, but by districts in the neighbour-"hood of, or deriving advantage therefrom, and that provision should be made for this "purpose.

"Your memorialists humbly beg to refer to the report of the select committee upon "turnpike roads, and to submit that their case is there pointed out, and that if the pro-"posed measures are allowed to become law, 'it will press unequally and unjustly on "their poor and peculiarly situated parish,' and your memorialists trust that the recom-"mendation of that committee, in favour of a more extended area of rating, may be "adopted.

"Your memorialists therefore respectfully pray that you will be pleased to "take the foregoing circumstances into your consideration, and direct that "such steps may be taken as will give your memorialists the relief they have "asked for against the proposed enactments."

[72 signatures.]

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers in lieu thereof, for a term of *twenty-eight* years.

Clause 3, the interpretation clause, includes "engines" under the definition of the word "cart." Is this intended to mean steam-engine, see Clause 41?

Clause 8 continues the present officers, *and their salaries*. In several of the reports presented to Parliament last session these words were pointed out as being objectionable, and might be found inconvenient.

Clause 13 proposes that the Act shall be put into execution for the purposes there mentioned, among others, of discharging the debts, and the interest "*at the rate provided "by this Act*." Should not this be, *not exceeding* the rate provided, &c.? This clause also describes the roads thus:—

Firstly, the portions of the present Old Roads proposed to be retained in the Trust.

Secondly, the present Eastern Roads, without alteration.

Also, the new portions proposed to be added, respecting which it may be stated that No. 1, the new road from Combmartin to Ilfracombe, is in extent 4 miles 4 furlongs 121 yards, and, including footpath from Ilfracombe to Hele, is estimated to cost 6,300*l.*; No. 2, the Rumsam Lane conversion, is in extent 3 furlongs 99 yards, and will cost 150*l.*; No. 3, the common highway at Instow, in extent 6 furlongs 176 yards, which it appears from Clause 14, the Trustees have maintained for more than 20 years past, on the understanding that the parish of Instow were to maintain the old part of the road adjoining such highway, in extent 5 furlongs 132 yards.

Clause 14 allows the two portions of highways last referred to, to become turnpike, and to be included with the "old roads."

Clause 16 restricts the Trustees from deviating to a greater extent than the lines marked on the plans, without the consent in writing of the owner of the land, but limits the deviations in the levels to not exceeding *seven* feet.

Clause 22 allows *three* years for the compulsory purchase of lands, and Clause 23 allows *four* years for the completion of the works.

Clause 24 permits the owners of adjoining lands, at their own cost, to construct bridges across the new road, and Clause 25 allows drains to be placed underneath such roads.

Clause 26 extends the provisions of 9 George IV. cap. 77. section 5, to these roads;—but is not this clause unnecessary? See latter part of section 19 of the same Act.

Clause 27 describes the portions of the roads proposed to be abandoned, and to be repaired as common highways; the lengths of the several portions, amounting to nearly 41 miles, are as follows:—

	Miles.	Furl.	Yards.
From east end of Litchdon Street, in Barnstaple, to Rose and Crown inn, in Newport (part of No. 1.) - -	0	4	165
From Fishley Rock to Chulmleigh Town (part of No. 2.)	10	5	66
From Coddon Hill to Snidle's Farm (No. 3.) - -	10	4	0
From Head Bridge to Bicton Moor (No. 4.) - -	2	4	104½
From Hele Way Post to Bideford (No. 7.) - -	6	7	0
From Gammaton Moor to bridge on Torrington Common (part of No. 8.) - - - -	3	0	0
From south end of Pilton Bridge to Northfield Lane (part of No. 10.) - - - - -	0	5	33
From Post westwards of Hillsborough Terrace to Ilfracombe Harbour (part of No. 10.) - -	0	3	165
From Parsonage Lane Bridge to a junction with the last-named road (No. 11.) - - - -	0	3	44
The old Braunton road (No. 13.) - - -	4	4	0
The portion of old road at Instow (part of No. 9.) -	0	5	132
	40	7	49½

Clause 28 proposes to continue, with certain alterations, the present tolls until the 31st of December 1872; these alterations are, that for every horse, &c., drawing, three-fourth parts of the tolls authorized by the present Act shall be taken, and for every horse, &c., not drawing, 1*d.* instead of 1½*d.*, also *sixpence* per wheel for steam engines.

Clauses 29 and 30 direct that, until 31st December 1872, the receipts from tolls shall be first applied in paying, on the old roads, five-twelfths of the costs of obtaining the Act, and on the eastern roads, one-twelfth of such costs; the remaining six-twelfths, or one half, being directed by Clause 45 to be paid out of the money to be borrowed; after the costs of obtaining the Act are paid, the tolls to be applied in the manner directed by the repealed Act.

Clause 31 specifies the tolls which may be taken, after the commencement of the Act on the new road, and on and after the 1st of January 1873 on the old roads and the eastern roads; provided that before taking any toll on the new road, a footpath be formed at the side thereof, four feet wide, from Hillsborough Terrace to the village of Hele. These tolls, in general, are much lower than those authorized by the present Act, and include a toll of 6*d.* per wheel on carriages propelled by steam power.

Clause 34 permits tolls to be taken on every change of carriage, if laden.

Clause 37 limits the number of tolls, payable in one day, to three at any toll-gate, and Clause 38 limits the number to four for passing over the whole of the roads; but Section 27 of the existing Act, providing that no second toll shall be collected within *four miles*, is not contained in the present Bill.

Clause 39 allows half toll only for manure, and exempts from toll, "horses or beasts "when going empty"(!) to fetch or returning from conveying such manure.

Clauses 32 to 39 inclusive, refer to the tolls "lastly herein-before authorized." As it is proposed that those tolls should not commence before 1st January 1873, is it intended that these regulations should not take effect until that time?

Clause 40 restricts the Trustees from taking toll, if not more than 200 yards on the road are passed over.

Clause 41 proposes to exempt the road from the provisions of the "Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 43 refers to the subscriptions for making the new road mentioned in the schedule, amounting to 4,000*l.*; and Clause 44 allows the Trustees to borrow 4,400*l.* additional, such subscriptions and money borrowed to be a separate charge on the new road; the estimated cost of making such new road has been stated at 6,300*l.*

Clause 45 directs that such subscriptions and money borrowed shall be applied in making the new road and works connected therewith, including surveys, &c., law expenses, and one-half of the costs of obtaining the Act.

Clause 46 permits the Trustees to borrow 300*l.* to be charged on the old roads, and Clause 47 directs that such sum shall be applied in widening and improving the highways proposed to be converted into turnpike roads.

It is proposed by Clause 48 to apply the funds of the new road as under:—

1st. In setting apart a sinking fund of 5*l.* per cent.
2nd. In maintaining and repairing the road;—but without limiting the amount.
3rd. In paying interest at 5*l.* per cent. per annum.
Lastly. In discharging the principal.

Clause 50 provides that, should the tolls on the new road in any one year be insufficient to pay the interest accruing during such year, after making the other payments required, such interest shall be extinguished.

It is proposed by Clause 51 that, on and after the 1st of January 1873, the funds of the old roads and eastern roads shall be applied as follows:—

1st. In paying the salaries and costs of management, not to exceed the sum of 300*l.* per annum, with certain exceptions;—among these are classed the expenses of repairing toll-houses, &c., which are usually included with the costs of management.

2nd. In paying interest at 4*l.* per cent. per annum on the old roads, and at 5*l.* per cent. per annum on the eastern roads.

3rd. In maintaining and repairing the old roads and the eastern roads, not to exceed the sum of 1,200*l.* in any one year.

4th. In paying off the principal debts.

Clause 52 requires that the debts shall be chargeable on the several roads separately, and Clause 53 requires distinct accounts to be kept for—1, the old roads; 2, the eastern roads; and 3, the new road;—but Clause 51 has specified the amounts to be applied to management and repairs, for the old roads and the eastern roads, united.

Clause 54 empowers the Trustees to reduce or advance the tolls on either of the roads, as if each formed a separate Trust.

By Clause 55 the Trustees are empowered, with the consent of two-thirds in value of the respective mortgage creditors, to amalgamate the three lines of road, or any two of them.

Clause 56 regulates the payment of the debt, on either of the three roads, in sums of 100*l.*—a small sum compared with the total debt.

Clause 58 arranges for the payment, into the Bank of England, of any sum for which a valid discharge cannot be given.

Clause 61, requiring a footpath to be maintained by the side of the road leading from Barnstaple to Bratton Fleming, is continued from section 39 of the existing Act.

Clause 62 authorizes the Trustees to enter into agreements with the Trustees of the Great Torrington Trust, to enable travellers to pass from one road to the other, toll free under certain conditions.

Clauses 63 and 64, relating to the union of the Braunton road, and the Combmartin roads with this Trust, are continued from sections 40 and 41 of the existing Act.

Clause 65, requiring that the tolls taken on the roads just mentioned, shall be those only which are authorized by their respective Acts, and Clause 66, requiring separate accounts to be kept for these roads, are continued from sections 42 and 43 of the existing Act.

Clause 67 provides that, after the debts are paid, the roads, or any of them, may be amalgamated with any other Trust, or transferred to any highway district; and Clause 68 provides that, when this is done, the Trust shall be extinguished so far as regards such road or roads, but may continue so far as regards any of the roads not so amalgamated.

Clause 69 proposes a term of twenty-eight years from the 1st of January 1866.

There are no clauses in the Bill,—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are paid;—to restrict the Trustees from taking or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts;—or to prevent a second toll being levied within a limited distance. No schedules of debts are annexed to the Bill.

In this case some important questions will have to be determined: viz.:—Shall the proposed new road be authorized, and if so, what amount of money may be borrowed, and what rate of interest shall be allowed thereon? Shall three separate accounts be kept, or the whole of the roads included as one Trust? What portions of the present roads shall be relinquished, and what portions shall be retained? Shall the roads of the Great Torrington Trust, a Bill for which is now before Parliament, be consolidated with this Trust? Further questions will arise,—in regard to the rates of toll to be allowed, and whether the present rates shall be continued until December 1872;—the rates of interest to be allowed on the old debts, and whether such interest shall be allowed to accrue prior to the payment of the costs of obtaining the Act;—whether the roads shall be exempt from the operations of the "Locomotive Act, 1861;"—to what extent the funds shall be appropriated to the expenses of management, the repair of the roads, and the payment of the principal, and when such application shall commence;—also, whether the long and unusual term of twenty-eight years shall be allowed.

No. 7.—ROSS, ABERGAVENNY, AND GROSMONT ROADS.

The Local Act for these roads, the 3rd of William IV. cap. 61., repealed the previous Acts of the 12th, the 33rd, and the 54th of George III., and granted a new term, which would have expired with the present session, but has been extended by the last Continuance Act to the 1st day of November 1865.

The total length of road belonging to the Trust is 29 miles 6 furlongs 115 yards, and has been thus stated:—

	Miles.	Furl.	Yards.
1. From Old Turnpike, otherwise Cross Hands (on the Hereford Road), to Cross Ash - -	10	3	48
2. „ Welsh Newton to Pontrilas - - -	9	7	135
3. „ Cross Way to Kentchurch - - -	5	7	42
4. „ Skenfrith to Cross Way - - -	–	7	176
5. „ Old Turnpike House (on the Monmouth Road) to Cefn-y-craig - - - -	–	6	198
6. „ Grosmont to Monmouth Cap - - -	1	5	176
Total -	29	6	115

[*Read on to page* 34.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the ROSS, ABERGAVENNY, AND GROSMONT TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, about $29\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Tradesmen's Bills.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest on the Treasurer's Balance.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1839	212 0 0	- -	212 0 0	11 13 10	- -	20	32	21 1 8	183 15 5	- -	- -	282 12 5	- -	3,823 13 0	4,435	3,763 5 0	1839
1840	194 6 8	- -	194 6 8	5 7 6	- -	10	16	- -	187 1 5	- -	- -	218 8 11	- -	3,847 15 3	4,435	3,985 0 0	1840
1841	234 6 8	- -	234 6 8	21 12 1	- -	10	16	8 19 7	188 11 1	- -	- -	248 9 5	- -	3,861 18 0	4,435	4,206 15 0	1841
1842	180 0 0	- -	180 0 0	3 2 0	- -	–	16	- -	188 13 0	- -	- -	207 15 0	- -	3,889 13 0	4,435	4,428 10 0	1842
1843	277 11 2	- -	277 11 2	6 17 5	- -	20	20	8 7 4	188 1 3	- -	- -	244 2 6	- -	3,856 4 4	4,435	4,650 5 0	1843
1844	223 6 7	- -	223 6 7	7 8 4	- -	10	12	4 2 2	188 13 0	- -	- -	234 18 3	- -	3,867 16 0	4,435	4,872 0 0	1844
1845	223 14 0	- -	223 14 0	4 10 2	- -	–	16	- -	188 10 6	- -	- -	228 11 6	- -	3,872 13 6	4,435	5,093 15 0	1845
1846	230 0 0	- -	230 0 0	15 3 10	- -	20	10	- -	189 1 9	- -	- -	236 16 7	- -	3,879 10 1	4,435	5,315 10 0	1846
1847	197 13 4	- -	197 13 4	15 15 3	- -	10	12	4 14 2	190 11 0	- -	- -	244 1 4	- -	3,925 18 1	4,435	5,537 5 0	1847
1848	201 13 4	- -	201 13 4	36 3 2	- -	10	12	- -	192 7 0	- -	- -	261 6 8	- -	3,985 11 5	4,435	5,759 0 0	1848
1849	262 18 0	- -	262 18 0	4 8 0	- -	10	18	7 16 6	192 2 0	- -	- -	241 2 7	- -	3,963 16 0	4,435	5,980 5 0	1849
1850	211 0 0	- -	244 0 0	10 19 1	- -	10	9	- -	193 7 0	- -	- -	228 19 9	- -	3,948 15 9	4,435	6,202 0 0	1850
1851	228 11 8	- -	228 11 8	4 9 9	- -	10	12	1 7 0	192 18 0	- -	- -	225 6 8	- -	3,945 10 9	4,435	6,423 15 0	1851
1852	211 0 0	- -	216 1 0	6 8 6	- -	10	12	9 14 11	194 0 0	- -	- -	250 16 4	- -	3,980 6 1	4,435	6,645 10 0	1852
1853	158 5 0	- -	159 5 0	6 12 2	- -	10	12	- -	194 16 0	- -	- -	233 10 6	- -	4,054 11 7	4,435	6,867 5 0	1853
1854	236 8 4	- -	238 6 6	8 0 2	- -	10	12	29 18 1	204 6 7	- -	- -	267 9 2	- -	4,083 14 3	4,435	7,089 0 0	1854
1855	179 11 8	- -	208 1 8	4 0 6	- -	10	12	9 17 4	210 14 10	- -	- -	253 17 4	- -	4,129 9 11	4,435	7,310 15 0	1855
1856	233 9 2	- -	233 9 2	5 12 0	- -	10	15	1 1 4	215 1 4	- -	- -	251 10 2	- -	4,147 10 11	4,435	7,532 10 0	1856
1857	240 14 2	- -	240 14 2	9 11 3	- -	10	9	- -	215 7 6	- -	- -	249 2 8	- -	4,155 19 5	4,435	7,754 5 0	1857
1858	228 0 0	- -	228 0 0	9 12 3	- -	10	12	6 7 10	208 14 7	- -	- -	250 7 9	- -	4,178 7 2	4,435	7,976 5 0	1858
1859	226 0 0	- -	226 0 0	7 2 4	- -	10	12	- -	207 13 0	- -	- -	239 17 7	- -	4,192 4 9	4,435	8,198 5 0	1859
1860	247 0 0	- -	247 0 0	12 2 0	- -	10	9	- -	215 8 8	- -	- -	249 14 1	- -	4,194 18 10	4,435	8,420 5 0	1860
1861	262 0 0	- -	262 0 0	51 17 0	- -	10	15	11 10 8	8 6 2	- -	- -	115 11 9	- -	4,048 10 7	4,435	8,642 0 0	1861
1862	218 0 0	- -	218 0 0	12 0 8	- -	10	12	1 9 10	8 6 4	- -	- -	46 5 7	- -	3,876 16 2	4,435	8,863 15 0	1862
1863	306 16 8	- -	306 16 8	8 0 8	- -	10	6	- -	7 7 10	- -	- -	34 1 8	- -	3,604 1 2	4,435	9,085 10 0	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

The Local Act contains powers for making several other lines of road, but no portions, beyond the above, have been made. There are four toll-gates on the road referred to above as No. 1, viz., Tretire gate, from which Broad Oak gate is distant 3¼ miles; Norton gate, 2¾ miles from Broad Oak gate; and Cefn-y-craig gate, about 2 miles from Norton gate. On the road No. 2 there are two toll-gates, Broad Oak gate, from which Kentchurch gate is distant 6 miles. There are also two toll-gates on road No. 3, one on road No. 4, and one on road No. 5. All these gates clear the next one, either coming or going, but Norton gate does not clear Kentchurch gate, nor does Kentchurch gate clear Norton gate: there are no weighing machines. The full rates of toll allowed by the Act are levied, and the road has been repaired by the parishes.

The mortgage debt upon this road, 4,435*l*., appears to have been advanced at various periods from 1772 to 1823. The arrears of interest due upon this debt on the 31st of December 1863 amounted to 9,085*l*. 10*s*. There is also a large sum due to the Treasurers, incurred, many years ago, for making and improving the roads, on which the Trustees have allowed interest to be charged, the bondholders assenting to such course. The clerk has stated that the Treasurer has no security for his balance, but he holds also a portion of the mortgage deeds, and an agreement from some other mortgagees to surrender their mortgages in his favour, so that the balance due to him as Treasurer, may be the first claim on the revenue.

The debt due to the representatives of the late Treasurers, amounting to 3,799*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. is the only sum entered in the schedule to the Bill, it being considered that such parties are the only creditors of the Trust; the mortgage debt, however, has been retained in the accounts from year to year. The clerk has stated that "it may be necessary to "explain that the late Mr. Nathaniel Morgan and Mr. John Jones were bankers and "co-partners and Treasurers of the Trust; the assignees of Messrs. Morgan and Adams "(who are bankrupts) represent the late Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, and Dr. John Jones "represents the late Mr. John Jones, and to them conjointly are due the debts now "owing from the Trust; Mr. Adams is the surviving partner in the firm of Messrs. "Morgan and Adams."

The accounts show that the toll receipts, on an average, have not varied to any great extent, though in some years they appear to be rather low; the increase in 1863 is owing to the tolls being let at a slight advantage and to the instalments being paid in advance. The funds have been expended—in tradesmen's bills (including in 1861, a new toll house);—salaries (10*l*. to the clerk, 12*l*. to the surveyor);—law charges;—interest on the Treasurer's balance (up to 1860);—and incidentals. The following is a summary of the accounts for 25 years, viz., from 1839 to 1863:—

Receipts.				£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Revenue from tolls - - -				5,624	6	5	1839. Balance due - - -	3,753	0	7
Incidentals - - - -				69	9	2	Repair of road - - - -	—		
							Tradesmen's bills - - -	288	9	11
							Salaries—Treasurer - - -	—		
							Clerk - - -	260	0	0
							Surveyor - - -	339	0	0
							Law charges - - - -	126	8	5
Balance due - -	3,799	1	8				Interest on the Treasurer's balance, including property tax - -	4,353	15	3
Less amount in present Treasurer's hands - -	195	0	6	3,604	1	2	Improvements - - - -	—		
							Debts paid off - - - -	—		
							Incidentals - - - -	177	2	7
				£9,297	16	9		£9,297	16	9

An attempt was made, in 1861, to arrange the affairs of this Trust; but the clerk stated that the condition of the Trust had been, for many years, a source of anxiety to the Trustees, that owing to the falling off in the toll receipts their original anticipations had been frustrated, that they could not help their present position, and could only apply to Parliament at some future time to revise it.

In consequence of the Local Act having been excepted in the last Continuance Act, notices were inserted in the newspapers, that an application would be made to Parliament, in the next session, for a renewal of the Act; in consequence of this Sir George Grey received a statement from two of the Trustees, from which the following is extracted:—

"A notice having been given in the local newspapers of an intention to apply for a "renewal of the Act of Parliament regarding this Trust, the following statement of facts "will show the gross injustice such renewal would inflict on the inhabitants of the "several parishes through which the roads pass, as well as to the public at large:—

"It appears that some time in the latter half of the last century, or beginning of the "present, an Act of Parliament was passed authorizing the formation of certain roads "in the district in question, levying tolls, &c.; the whole sum subscribed for this pur- "pose appears to have been absorbed in the expenses of procuring the Act and the "erection of turnpike gates upon several bye-roads which, at the time, were impassable "for wheel carriages, but which it was proposed to widen and improve. Little or nothing "was, however, done, except the erection of gates, the roads or lanes remained in their "original state, and what little repairs were done were at the expense of the parishes. "In 1829 or 1830 it was considered desirable to open the road and shorten the distance "between the towns of Ross and Abergavenny, and after several meetings at the former "town, it was resolved by the promoters of the measure, to avail themselves of this old "Act of Parliament, which included the line in question, and, with the concurrence of "the Trustees, a subscription was entered into and money raised on the credit of the "tolls, and for which the parties were to have deed polls for the amounts subscribed. "No deed polls were, however, issued, but considerable sums were raised, and Messrs. "Jones and Morgan were appointed Treasurers; the road was contracted for, and made, "but it turned out that the cost very much exceeded the amount raised, and that "Messrs. Jones and Morgan, under a misapprehension of the individual liability of the "Trustees, had suffered the account to be overdrawn between two and three thousand "pounds. In consequence of this, at a meeting on the 17th October 1831, it was "agreed, by the subscribers and creditors then present, to give up the whole of their "claims upon the Trust, in order that the Treasurers should be reimbursed their advances. "This was afterwards agreed to by the whole of the creditors, both new and old, with "one exception of a young man who held old deeds poll, which Messrs. Jones and "Morgan purchased of him. In thus resigning their claims, and sinking their money "for the purpose aforesaid, it was never contemplated that the Treasurers were to make "a profit out of it. They were simply to be repaid their advances, with interest, and the "cost of obtaining a renewal of the Act, then about to expire. This was the clear under- "standing at the time, yet notwithstanding, these gentlemen and their representatives "have ever since collected the tolls and applied them to their own use, and have never "during the whole 33 years, and upwards, expended a single penny in the repair of the "roads, which have been kept in order by the parishes. The original debt to the bank "is stated to have been near three thousand pounds; what they paid Mr. Pritchard for "his debt, and for the renewal of the Act, is unknown, but assuming that in the aggre- "gate their claim amounted to 4,000*l*., the tolls being let at 300*l*. per annum, and after "deducting the salaries of the clerk and surveyor, and the repair of toll-houses, pro- "ducing about 270*l*. per annum net, it is evident, the Treasurers must have been overpaid "the whole, with five per cent. interest, some time ago, and therefore can have no claim "to a renewal of the Act. In fact they must have been paid off four or five years "ago."

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the present Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers, in lieu thereof, for a term of twenty-one years.

Clause 5 appoints new Trustees, but *fourteen* only are named in addition to the justices; and the usual clause allowing additional Trustees to be appointed is omitted.

Clause 11 continues the liability of the Trustees for monies, &c. owing, but omits the usual provision, "except so far as the same may be varied, reduced, or extinguished," by the new Act.

Clause 13 continues the present officers, *and their salaries;*—this addition has been shown in previous reports to be objectionable.

Clause 16 describes the Trust roads, omitting those portions which, though included in the present Act, were never made.

Clause 17 continues the present tolls until the 1st of July 1865, and Clause 19 specifies the new tolls which may be taken from and after that date;—these tolls are the same as those allowed by the existing Act, and at present taken.

Clause 20 allows one-half toll and no more for lime, for manure, and continues section 8 of the present Act.

Clause 22 allows horses, &c. for which toll has been paid, to *repass* toll free, "at any "time or times," but stated in the margin, "tolls to be paid only once a day;" the clause is not clear as to this.

Clause 23 permits *three* tolls to be taken on the road from Ross to Abergavenny, and *two* on the other roads.

It is proposed by Clause 26 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries, and the cost of *lighting*, repairing, and altering toll-gates, &c.;—but without limiting the amount.

3rd. In paying the wages of toll collectors, and the cost of erecting or removing toll-gates, and the expenses of indictments, or proceedings before justices of the peace.

4th. In paying interest, at *five pounds* per cent., on the amount entered in the schedule, which is the balance due to the late Treasurers, and on which interest has been paid for many years past.

5th. In paying the principal of such debt due to the late Treasurers.

Lastly. After such principal has been paid off, in maintaining, repairing, and improving the roads.

Under this clause the parishes would have to continue the repairs of the roads, but by the present Act, repairing the road, is placed before the payment of the interest or principal.

Clause 27 regulates the payment of the debt, in sums of 200*l.*;—but how would this clause apply, seeing that the sum mentioned in the schedule is treated as one debt?

There are no clauses in the Bill, to appoint any additional Trustees;—to extinguish, or otherwise deal with, the mortgage debt and arrears of interest;—to prevent the interest, if any be allowed, from accruing until after the costs of the Act are discharged;—or to apply the "Locomotive Act, 1861."

In this case it will have to be determined, whether sufficient cause is shown for the renewal of the Act, the mortgagees having given up their claims to principal and interest, and the Treasurers having received all the available funds for many years past. In the event of the Act being renewed, it may then become a question whether some portion of the revenue should not be applied to the relief of the locality in the repair of the road;—further questions will arise as to any interest to be allowed on the debt, and the amount to be allowed for management expenses;—and also the term to be granted.

No. 8.—BEACONSFIELD AND REDHILL ROAD.

The existing Local Act for this road, the 15th of Victoria, cap. 97, passed in 1852, repealed the previous Act of the 9th of George IV., and took powers to include half a mile of road previously belonging to the Wendover and Oak Lane Trust, from which such half mile was separated by a portion of the Beaconsfield Trust, and granted a new term of 12 years,—"and from thence to the end of the session of Parliament which shall then next follow," such term expiring with the present session.

This road is a portion of the Oxford road, and extends from the river Colne, which separates the counties of Middlesex and Buckinghamshire, to the town of Beaconsfield, and is eight miles in length; there are two tollgates, about four miles apart, which do not clear each other; the full rates of toll are not now levied, having been reduced one-third in 1856; and no weighing machines are in use on the road. *There has been no debt on this Trust since* 1837.

[*Read on to page* 38.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the BEACONSFIELD and REDHILL TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, 8 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.		£ s.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1852	678 0 0	- -	778 16 6	518 19 9	18 7 6	15 15	72 10	*288 17 6	- -	- -	- -	935 3 8	849 5 1	- -	- -	- -	1852
1853	1,039 16 0	- -	1,148 8 0	585 14 9	15 15 0	15 15	37 10	14 17 10	- -	- -	- -	†1,098 3 2	899 9 11	- -	- -	- -	1853
1854	701 9 6	- -	755 14 1	509 19 5	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	10 1 2	- -	- -	- -	586 17 7	1,068 6 5	- -	- -	- -	1854
1855	725 0 0	- -	766 8 0	412 19 8	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	11 7 6	- -	200 0	- -	699 13 0	1,135 1 5	- -	- -	- -	1855
1856	725 0 0	- -	751 15 6	513 12 10	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	17 19 6	- -	- -	- -	599 2 4	1,287 14 7	-	- -	- -	1856
1857	535 0 0	- -	611 3 9	517 5 4	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	13 1 4	- -	- -	- -	599 18 8	1,298 19 8	- -	- -	- -	1857
1858	507 0 0	- -	571 16 9	453 2 8	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	13 5 6	- -	- -	- -	549 11 5	1,321 5 0	- -	- -	- -	1858
1859	475 0 0	- -	543 4 3	478 13 4	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	12 13 2	- -	- -	- -	574 19 2	1,289 10 1	- -	- -	- -	1859
1860	504 0 0	- -	560 2 6	384 15 2	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	14 6 2	- -	- -	- -	475 9 8	1,374 2 11	- -	- -	- -	1860
1861	462 18 4	- -	526 9 4	558 9 2	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	55 3 0	- -	- -	- -	692 17 4	1,207 14 11	- -	- -	- -	1861
1862	553 1 8	- -	605 8 3	479 0 5	15 15 0	15 15	30 0	13 8 4	- -	- -	- -	571 0 4	1,242 2 10	- -	- -	- -	1862
1863	540 0 0	- -	601 15 6	619 17 3	4 0 0	27 10	30 0	36 3 2	- -	5 10	- -	738 2 11	1,105 15 5	- -	- -	- -	1863
1864	545 0 0	- -	604 0 11	412 2 5	- -	31 10	30 0	23 7 10	- -	- -	- -	601 10 3	1,108 6 1	- -	- -	- -	1864

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* For obtaining new Act.

† Including 391*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* paid to the Wendover and Oak Lane Trust.

The accounts show that in 1853 the toll receipts were largely increased, arising from the tollgate on the half mile of road next the river Colne, being transferred to this Trust, but it is stated that the Lessee lost considerably, which caused a decline in the following year; the tolls also fell off in the year 1857, owing to the rates being reduced one-third in 1856; in each year there has been large incidental receipts, arising from the sale of road sand and fines. The funds have been expended, in repairing the road;—salaries (61*l.* 10*s.* per annum);—law charges (of large amount in 1861, occasioned by opposing a Railway Bill);—improvements (in 1855 by laying down a main drain through the village of Beaconsfield);—and incidentals, under which head, in 1853, appears a sum of 391*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, the remaining portion of debt upon the Wendover and Oak Lane Trust, which, by the existing Act, the Trustees were required to pay, as the condition of having the half mile of road, referred to above, given up to them; a large balance has been retained in hand, amounting on the 31st of December 1862 to 1,242*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, of which sum 824*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* is now due from the estate of the late Treasurer, who died in 1863, involved, and his estate is now in Chancery. The following is a summary of the accounts for 13 years, from 1852, when the existing Act was obtained, to 1864:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
1852. Balance in hand - -	1,005	12	3	Repairs of Road - - - -	6,444	12	2
Revenue from Tolls - - -	7,991	5	6	Salaries, Treasurer - - -	179	17	6
Parish Aid - - - - -	—			Clerk - - - -	232	5	0
Incidentals (including Fines) -	833	17	10	Surveyor - - -	440	0	0
				Law Charges - - - -	524	12	0
				Interest of Debt - - -	—		
				Improvements- - - - -	205	10	0
				Debts paid off - - - -	—		
				Payment to Wendover and Oak Lane Trust - - - - -	391	8	1
				Incidentals - - - - -	304	4	9
				1864. Balance in hand - - -	1,108	6	1
	£9,830	15	7		£9,830	15	7

In April 1863 the Clerk to the Trustees inquired whether, as the term of the Local Act was about to expire, it would be necessary to apply to Parliament for a renewal; to which it was replied that the Local Act would be continued for a limited time, but that, in the meanwhile, the question should be considered by the Trustees, whether the further continuance of the Trust was desirable, and it was suggested that the opinion of the parishes should be obtained on the subject. Attention was at the same time called to the 18th section of the Local Act, and information was requested as to the rates of toll now collected. The section referred to is as follows: "Provided always, that when and "as often as the funds of the Trust will allow of the tolls by this Act granted being "reduced, the Trustees shall, and they are hereby required, to reduce such tolls in such "way and manner as shall cause the tolls that may be received, to be collected as equally "as the same can be arranged in respect of all horses, beasts, and carriages passing upon "the road;" and in answer to the inquiry, it was stated that the tolls had been reduced one-third in 1856. On its being suggested that the tolls should be further reduced, the Trustees passed a resolution, to the effect that it was inexpedient to reduce the tolls, as the receipts only met the expenditure, and the balance would be reduced by the expense of watering the road, which the Trustees had agreed upon doing. It was subsequently stated that the parishes, through which the road passed, were of opinion that the Trust should be continued, and that the Trustees had therefore resolved to apply to Parliament. To this it was replied, that it was not considered expedient that the expenses of Turnpike management, and the public inconvenience of toll-gates, should be allowed to continue, as regards small trusts, or where the traffic is merely local, and as it was doubtful whether Parliament would grant a renewal of the Act, steps would be taken for the abolition of the Trust at the earliest possible period. The Trustees have, however, proceeded with their bill, and the Clerk states, that he has ascertained that one-fourth only of the traffic is local, and urges the position of the Trust as being a portion of the London and Oxford main road, and joined by another portion under the Beaconsfield and Stokenchurch Trust. He also goes on to say:—"The London and Oxford road is one of the main "thoroughfares for carting heavy goods to London, such as hay and straw. Three-"fourths of the tolls collected on this Trust are paid by traffic out of Oxfordshire, "Berkshire, Hertfordshire, and the lower parts of Bucks. The Wendover and Oak

" Lane turnpike road, which is a part of one of the Old North roads, runs its traffic on " to this Trust up to London. This latter road, and the Stokenchurch road, are both in " debt, and it is thought that until the whole of these roads are discontinued together, it " will be a pity to discontinue this short Trust, which would have to be repaired by the " local parishes, whose traffic is only one-fourth of that using the road."

With reference to the Wendover and Oak Lane Trust, it may be stated that such Trust is out of debt, and the amount due on the Beaconsfield and Stokenchurch Trust, on the 31st December 1863, was 500*l.*, and that the terms of the Local Acts for these Trusts have now expired.

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof, for a term of twelve years.

Clause 4, in repealing the existing Act, refers to it as the " Fifteenth and Sixteenth " of Victoria, instead of the " Fifteenth."

Clause 7 continues the present officers, *and their salaries* ;—in several of the reports which were presented to Parliament last session, the addition of these words was pointed out as being objectionable.

Clause 9, appointing new Trustees, names only seventeen, in addition to the justices ;— the Clerk states that there are so few parties near the road, whose qualification is sufficient.

Clause 12 continues the tolls payable under the present Act, until the 31st of December 1865 ; and Clause 14 specifies the tolls which may be taken on and after the 1st of January 1866, distinguishing those to be levied between the town of Beaconsfield and Oak Lane, and between Oak Lane and the river Colne. These tolls are the same as those authorized by the existing Act, two-thirds of which are at present taken, but the list includes the following :—" For every threshing or other machine," 1*s.*, on the first portion of the road just mentioned, and 4*d.* on the second portion; for every carriage, &c. propelled by machinery, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; but threshing machines are exempt from toll by 3 George IV. cap. 126, sec. 32, and 14 & 15 of Victoria, cap. 38, sec. 4, and the toll on carriages propelled by machinery is regulated by The " Locomotive Act, 1861," as provided by Clause 15.

Clause 17 allows not more than two tolls on the same day for passing over the whole road, and continues Section 14 of the existing Act.

Clause 18 directs that the tolls granted shall be taken over and above the tolls on carriages with narrow wheels, and continues Section 15 of the existing Act.

Clauses 19 and 20, regulating the tolls on stage coaches and postchaises, include carriages propelled by machinery, but such tolls are regulated by the " Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 21, requiring that the tolls shall be reduced " when and as often as the funds of " the Trust will allow," continues Section 18 of the existing Act.

It is proposed by Clause 22 to apply the funds as under :—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries, repair, &c. of toll-houses, &c., not exceeding in any one year 100*l.* with certain exceptions ;—the sum allowed by the existing Act is 80*l.* per annum.

3rd. In maintaining, improving, *watering*, and keeping in repair the road.

The principal question to be decided in this case appears to be, whether sufficient cause can be shown for the continuance of the tolls on this road, for any further period.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

28th of Victoria, 1865.

SECOND REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State under the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

11654. [2.]

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

28th of VICTORIA, Session 1865.

THIRD REPORT.

WITH ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE

Circumstances of the under-mentioned TURNPIKE TRUSTS applying for LOCAL ACTS in the present Session of Parliament, made by direction of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, under the powers conferred upon him by the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. Cap. 80.:—

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(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

Whitehall, 20th March 1865.

3468

No. 9.—MOSES GATE DISTRICT AND RINGLEY BRANCH ROADS.

The existing Act for these roads, the 3rd of William IV. cap. 22., repealed the previous Act of the 1st and 2nd of George IV., and granted a new term, which expires with the present Session.

As separate accounts have been kept for the main road and the Ringley branch, it may be the more convenient course to refer to the circumstances of each road separately.

1.—Moses Gate Road.

The length of this road is stated at 2 miles 7 furlongs 22 yards, upon which there are two toll-gates, distant apart 1 mile 4 furlongs 88 yards, which do not clear each other. There is one weighing machine,—at Moses Gate. The full rates of toll are not levied, one-third having been taken off in January 1846. The road is repaired by the Trustees, and does not pass through any town.

The original amount of the debt has not been stated, but appears in 1833 to have been 20,190*l.*, which has been reduced, by omitting in 1840, 300*l.* unclaimed, and by various payments, including 500*l.* in 1864, to 1,100*l.*, which remains due in two sums, as mentioned in the schedule to the Bill; interest has been paid at 5*l.* per cent.

The accounts show that the toll receipts became reduced in 1847, owing to the reduction in the rate of toll which was made about that period; the incidental receipts include sums from gas and water companies, and for repair of bridges. The funds have been expended, in repairing the road;—salaries (increased to 71*l.* in 1846);—law charges (occasionally);—interest of debt;—improvements (in 1840, 1860, and 1862);—portions of the principal;—and incidentals. The following is a summary of the accounts of the Trust for the 25 years from 1839 to 1863 inclusive:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Received from Tolls - - -	45,598	4	6	1839. Balance overspent - - -	212	4	4
„ Incidental receipts (including fines)	849	4	2	Repairs of road - - - -	26,801	4	4
				Salaries, Treasurer - - - -	-	-	-
				Clerk - - - -	525	0	0
				Surveyor - - -	1,055	16	8
				Law charges - - - -	129	11	3
				Interest of debt - - - -	5,985	3	1
				Improvements - - - -	863	2	10
				Debts paid off - - - -	8,790	0	0
				Incidental payments - - -	1,523	15	8
				1863. Balance in hand - -	561	10	6
	£46,447	8	8		£46,447	8	8

2.—Ringley Branch.

The length of this branch road is 3 miles 5 furlongs, upon which there are two toll gates, distant apart 1 mile 7 furlongs 132 yards, which do not clear each other. There is one weighing machine. The full tolls are not levied, having been reduced to one-third in September 1847. The road is repaired by the Trustees, and does not pass through any town.

The debt on this road in 1833 was 1,060*l.*, which appears to have been increased, by 100*l.* borrowed in 1841, and by the addition of 200*l.*, the floating debt, in 1843; these sums have been reduced by various payments to 600*l.*, but the debts inserted in the schedule to the Bill amount to 650*l.*, the amount due to the Trustees of Ellis Fletcher having been increased by the addition of 50*l*, for unpaid interest, the bonds are supposed to be lost, and the estate is in Chancery, in 1859 the arrears of interest due to the estate, amounting to 190*l.*, were paid into court, and the sum now due has accrued since; the interest has been paid at the full rate of 5*l.* per cent.

The accounts show that the toll receipts fell off in 1847 and following year, owing to the reduction of the tolls to one-third; but in 1857 they were largely increased, which has been explained as arising, partly from disputes between the toll-takers, the two bars having

[*Read on to p. 44.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the MOSES GATE TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, about 3 Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance Overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d	
1839	2,985 16 7	- -	3,003 12 3	1,048 2 8	–	21	20 0 0	- -	672 18 2	- -	850	2,637 8 0	153 19 11	- -	9,840	- -	1839
1840	2,531 9 8	- -	2,558 14 4	1,753 1 4	–	21	20 0 0	- -	457 0 0	395 7 6	- -	2,682 14 1	30 0 2	- -	*9,540	- -	1840
1841	2,198 10 9	- -	2,248 11 2	825 15 9	–	21	20 0 0	- -	435 12 4	74 8 0	300	1,710 3 8	568 7 8	- -	9,240	- -	1841
1842	1,968 1 9	- -	1,968 1 9	616 15 10	–	21	20 0 0	35 11 0	470 9 3	- -	1,300	2,512 9 3	24 0 2	- -	7,940	- -	1842
1843	2,303 17 0	- -	2,351 12 9	744 18 5	–	21	20 0 0	- -	423 5 4	- -	1,200	2,543 8 6	- -	167 15 7	6,740	- -	1843
1844	2,404 0 10	- -	2,414 14 5	967 12 2	–	21	20 0 0	- -	377 8 5	- -	1,000	2,450 18 5	- -	203 19 7	5,740	- -	1844
1845	2,714 4 7	- -	2,715 17 8	1,004 10 9	–	21	40 0 0	- -	315 1 0	- -	1,000	2,399 0 7	112 17 6	- -	4,740	- -	1845
1846	2,380 13 2	- -	2,408 3 2	1,345 7 7	–	21	50 0 0	- -	223 2 11	- -	- -	1,717 12 6	803 8 2	- -	4,740	13 17 1	1846
1847	1,591 14 10	- -	1,617 14 10	1,227 12 6	–	21	50 0 0	31 12 5	262 0 1	- -	- -	1,664 9 10	756 13 2	- -	4,740	- -	1847
1848	1,340 11 1	- -	1,340 11 1	948 10 10	–	21	50 0 0	- -	242 11 9	- -	- -	1,327 10 11	769 13 4	- -	4,740	- -	1848
1849	1,419 19 3	- -	1,465 12 3	705 17 9	–	21	50 0 0	19 11 1	233 5 1	- -	640	1,744 10 10	490 14 9	- -	4,100	- -	1849
1850	1,411 5 0	- -	1,449 0 9	852 18 8	–	21	50 0 0	- -	211 3 2	- -	- -	1,201 3 11	738 11 7	- -	4,100	- -	1850
1851	1,339 8 4	- -	1,362 12 2	896 15 8	–	21	50 0 0	6 9 0	247 10 11	- -	800	2,131 11 7	- -	30 7 10	3,300	- -	1851
1852	1,691 18 4	- -	1,796 12 11	1,105 16 11	–	21	50 0 0	- -	163 8 1	- -	400	1,832 19 6	- -	66 14 5	2,900	- -	1852
1853	1,564 6 8	- -	1,578 12 8	1,065 0 6	–	21	50 0 0	- -	153 14 5	- -	- -	1,381 19 2	129 19 1	- -	2,900	- -	1853
1854	1,446 13 4	- -	1,518 4 1	948 3 9	–	21	50 0 0	- -	162 15 5	- -	500	1,715 14 10	- -	67 11 8	2,400	- -	1854
1855	1,529 5 5	- -	1,567 12 6	1,284 16 7	–	21	50 0 0	- -	112 11 3	- -	- -	1,502 6 8	- -	2 5 10	2,400	- -	1855
1856	1,485 17 11	- -	1,491 16 11	1,059 19 8	–	21	50 0 0	- -	143 9 2	- -	- -	1,323 11 3	165 19 10	- -	2,400	- -	1856
1857	1,523 16 8	- -	1,570 16 11	1,153 18 10	–	21	50 0 0	- -	117 6 3	- -	300	1,685 9 1	51 7 8	- -	2,100	- -	1857
1858	1,514 13 4	- -	1,584 16 4	978 19 3	–	21	50 0 0	5 15 8	132 13 9	- -	250	1,486 19 2	149 4 10	- -	1,850	- -	1858
1859	1,540 16 8	- -	1,598 1 7	815 2 0	–	21	50 0 0	4 14 4	84 15 4	- -	250	1,259 6 2	488 0 3	- -	1,600	12 10 0	1859
1860	1,692 10 0	- -	1,735 10 10	1,361 9 7	–	21	50 0 0	- -	99 16 10	243 7 4	- -	1,837 3 7	386 7 6	- -	1,600	- -	1860
1861	1,791 13 4	- -	1,819 16 7	1,928 0 1	–	21	45 16 8	25 17 9	76 18 10	- -	- -	2,141 18 6	64 5 7	- -	1,600	- -	1861
1862	1,700 16 8	- -	1,723 14 10	1,108 17 0	–	21	50 0 0	- -	76 17 6	150 0 0	- -	1,498 7 0	289 13 5	- -	1,600	- -	1862
1863	1,526 3 4	- -	1,556 13 11	1,053 0 3	–	21	50 0 0	- -	89 7 10	- -	- -	1,284 16 10	561 10 6	- -	1,600	- -	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

* Reduced 100*l.* omitted as unclaimed.

been taken by two separate persons, and partly by the Trustees requiring the whole amounts to be paid in full in the month of May, at which time the tolls were let; this explains also the apparent falling off in the tolls in the succeeding year. The funds have been expended, in repairing the road;—salaries (25*l.* per annum);—law charges (in 1858, for letters and attendances on the toll-takers, and searches for the bonds relating to the estate of the late Ellis Fletcher);—interest of debt;—improvements (in 1845);—portions of the principal;—and incidentals. A summary of the accounts of the Trust for 25 years, from 1839 to 1863, is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Received from Tolls - - -	11,751	7	6	1839. Balance overspent - -	66	6	6
Money borrowed in 1841 - -	100	0	0	Repairs of road - - - -	8,912	7	7
Incidental receipts (including fines) - - - -	347	6	1	Salaries, Treasurer - - -	20	0	0
				Clerk - - - -	115	0	0
				Surveyor - - - -	508	6	8
				Law charges - - - -	4	8	8
				Interest of debt - - -	1,148	3	3
				Improvements - - - -	82	0	0
				Debts paid off - - - -	760	0	0
				Incidental payments - - -	349	17	11
				1863. Balance in hand - -	232	3	0
	£12,198	13	7		£12,198	13	7

The chief object of the application appears to be to obtain powers to effect certain improvements in the road; the clerk has stated that the intended Bill will be a very beneficial one for the public, as the state of the road and bridge at Ringley have been great grievances for many years.

In the present application to Parliament it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers in lieu thereof for a term of twenty-one years.

In the preamble the mortgage debts are referred to as being 1,100*l.* and 650*l.*, instead of 1,100*l.* and 600*l.*

Clause 2 repeals the present Act, but the words, "third and fourth years," are inserted instead of, "third year."

Clause 3, in specifying what is included in the term "cart," or "waggon," mentions "threshing machines." Are not threshing machines exempt from toll? See 3 George IV. cap. 126. sec. 32., and 14 & 15 Victoria, cap. 38. sec. 4.

Clause 10, relating to tolls, books, &c., under previous Acts, to be delivered to the Trustees, and referring to 4 George IV. cap. 95. sec. 47., is not usually inserted in Turnpike Acts.

Clause 13 describes the Trust roads as in Section 2 of the present Act; but it is intended to vary the line of the said road.

Clause 20 allows *five* years for the compulsory purchase of lands, and Clause 24 allows *seven* years for the completion of the works.

Clause 22 describes the new works to be authorized; these consist of alterations in the levels, deviations, and widenings of the road in several places, together with a new bridge over the River Irwell, with approaches, and a portion of new road, whereby the Trust road will be shortened by 1 furlong 115½ yards. The new bridge, referred to as No. 5, is estimated to cost 10,000*l.*, and with the approaches thereto is intended to be in length 187 yards. The cost of the new road, referred to as No. 6, is estimated at 3,113*l.*, and will be in length 3 furlongs 63⅘ yards, and the portion to connect this new road with the present road, referred to as No. 11, in length 154 yards, is estimated to cost 416*l.* The Earl of Derby is willing to give those portions of his land over which the intended improvements run.

Clause 23 allows deviations to be made from the lines marked on the plan, with the consent of the owner of the land, but limits the deviations in the levels to not exceeding *five* feet.

By Clause 25 a portion of the present road is to cease as turnpike, and to be maintained by the parishes, when, and so soon, as the new bridge and road, described as

[*Read on to p.* 46.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the RINGLEY DISTRICT TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1839	433 11 7	- -	467 11 4	309 1 6	10	- -	25 0 0	- -	80 15 6	- -	- -	464 4 0	- -	62 19 2	1,060	- -	1839
1840	435 18 11	- -	435 18 11	316 15 6	10	- -	25 0 0	- -	38 8 0	- -	50 0	481 10 3	- -	108 10 6	1,010	- -	1840
1841	432 18 8	- -	*535 7 1	322 13 1	–	5	20 0 0	- -	23 0 0	- -	- -	403 2 4	23 14 3	- -	1,110	27 10 0	1841
1842	414 6 2	- -	415 11 0	316 7 1	–	5	20 0 0	- -	78 0 0	- -	- -	442 18 10	- -	3 13 7	1,110	15 0 0	1842
1843	552 6 0	- -	553 6 0	346 9 10	–	5	20 0 0	- -	54 8 3	- -	- -	433 16 6	115 15 11	- -	†1,310	50 0 0	1843
1844	553 12 0	- -	553 14 2	335 14 5	–	5	20 0 0	- -	44 6 3	- -	200 0	612 11 9	56 18 4	- -	1,110	71 3 9	1844
1845	579 11 3	- -	584 1 0	330 16 0	–	5	20 0 0	- -	73 2 11	82 0	- -	524 3 5	116 15 11	- -	1,110	63 10 10	1845
1846	523 11 0	- -	527 5 8	453 18 10	–	5	20 0 0	- -	39 6 3	- -	- -	527 10 11	116 10 8	- -	1,110	78 2 2	1846
1847	464 3 8	- -	479 16 11	473 1 5	–	5	20 0 0	- -	32 2 1	- -	100 0	641 2 1	- -	44 14 6	1,010	101 10 1	1847
1848	426 4 3	- -	477 16 3	440 0 9	–	5	20 0 0	- -	49 0 5	- -	- -	525 3 10	- -	92 2 1	1,010	102 19 8	1848
1849	447 14 8	- -	447 14 8	274 4 11	–	5	20 0 0	- -	29 12 1	- -	- -	340 5 7	15 7 0	- -	1,010	123 17 7	1849
1850	490 3 4	- -	498 14 10	373 0 5	–	5	20 0 0	- -	34 9 2	- -	- -	441 4 10	72 17 0	- -	1,010	139 18 5	1850
1851	422 5 0	- -	452 5 0	350 2 9	–	5	20 0 0	- -	34 9 3	- -	100 0	518 4 11	6 17 1	- -	910	155 19 2	1851
1852	496 11 8	- -	496 11 8	382 19 3	–	5	20 0 0	- -	19 18 0	- -	100 0	538 16 6	- -	35 7 9	810	181 11 2	1852
1853	460 13 4	- -	470 13 4	382 3 10	–	5	20 0 0	- -	32 0 8	- -	- -	453 16 4	- -	18 10 9	810	188 19 9	1853
1854	496 12 0	- -	523 2 0	350 12 8	–	5	20 0 0	- -	17 9 4	- -	- -	400 0 11	104 10 4	- -	810	212 0 4	1854
1855	429 13 4	- -	441 10 5	368 16 6	–	5	20 0 0	- -	72 11 0	- -	- -	475 5 3	70 15 6	- -	810	178 5 4	1855
1856	406 0 0	- -	417 3 1	371 11 2	–	5	20 0 0	- -	24 10 6	- -	50 0	478 12 11	9 5 8	- -	760	190 0 0	1856
1857	815 4 8	- -	829 12 9	358 3 8	–	5	20 0 0	- -	21 14 10	- -	50 0	461 17 2	377 1 3	- -	710	205 0 0	1857
1858	305 0 0	- -	346 9 9	443 6 1	–	5	20 0 0	4 8 8	40 1 3	- -	- -	523 4 9	200 6 3	- -	710	200 0 0	1858
1859	431 13 4	- -	445 2 9	230 14 10	–	5	20 0 0	- -	215 15 3	- -	- -	477 9 8	167 19 4	- -	710	- -	1859
1860	444 1 1	- -	461 16 8	391 12 2	–	5	20 0 0	- -	24 0 3	- -	- -	454 5 2	175 10 10	- -	710	10 0 0	1860
1861	435 6 7	- -	453 7 4	243 8 2	–	5	18 6 8	- -	24 10 11	- -	- -	306 4 11	322 13 3	- -	710	20 0 0	1861
1862	432 10 0	- -	446 7 8	300 0 11	–	5	20 0 0	- -	25 6 1	- -	110 0	471 16 3	297 4 8	- -	600	30 0 0	1862
1863	421 15 0	- -	437 13 4	446 11 10	–	5	20 0 0	- -	19 5 0	- -	- -	502 15 0	232 3 0	- -	600	40 0 0	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5*l.* per cent.
* Including 100*l.* borrowed.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.
† Increased 200*l.* Floating debt added.

Nos. 5 and 6, are opened for traffic; the length thus relinquished will be 5 furlongs 113$\frac{3}{10}$ yards; the existing bridge over the River Irwell is likewise to cease to be a hundred bridge.

Clause 26 substitutes the new bridge for the present bridge, and to be maintained accordingly.

Clause 27 allows the Trustees to borrow any sum not exceeding *fifteen thousand pounds.*

Clauses 28 and 29 make it lawful for the justices of the peace for the hundred of Salford, to contribute to the cost of the new bridge, any sum not exceeding *ten thousand pounds*, and to borrow such amount on security of their property or of the rates; and Clause 30 allows agreements to be made, with the said justices, as to the construction and use of the new bridge.

Clause 32 allows the present tolls to be taken until the 31st of December 1865, and Clause 33 specifies the tolls which may be taken on and after the 1st of January 1866; —these tolls are the same as those authorized by the present Act, but reduced tolls only are now levied.

Clause 35 allows *four* full tolls for passing over the whole of the roads, as in Section 9 of the present Act, and specifies parts of the road on which *one* toll only is to be payable.

Clause 41 restricts the Trustees from taking a second toll within *one mile*, and continues Section 10 of the present Act.

Clause 43, respecting toll-gates, &c., appears to be nearly a repetition of Clause 31, with the exception that in Clause 43 weighing machines are included.

It is proposed by Clause 44 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In payment of the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In defraying the expenses of management, including salaries of officers, repair of toll-houses, &c., and incidentals, not exceeding in any one year 250*l*., exclusive of payments to toll-collectors, and proceedings at law or in equity, or before justices.

3rd. In paying interest on the sums specified in the Schedule at *five pounds* per cent.—The full rate is here proposed to be continued.

4th. In paying interest at *five pounds* per cent. on the money proposed to be borrowed under Clause 27.

5th. In paying off the principal debt at present existing.

6th. In setting apart a sinking fund of 5*l*. per cent. on the amount which may be borrowed, to be applied annually in paying off the same.

Lastly. In maintaining, repairing, and improving the roads.

Provided always that the above sinking fund shall be in lieu of the sinking fund required by the 12th & 13th of Victoria, cap. 87. sec. 3.;—but the said Act gives priority to the sinking fund.

By this clause the repair of the road is postponed until after the interest, principal, and five per cent. of the money borrowed, have been paid, and differs from Section 15 of the present Act.

Clause 46 regulates the payment of the Trust debts,—in sums of 400*l*.

Clause 47 allows the Trustees to grant new mortgages of the tolls, "if they think fit "so to do."

Section 3 of the existing Act, restricting the Trustees from laying out any money in towns, is not continued by the present Bill.

There is no clause in the Bill to prevent the interest from accruing before the costs of obtaining the Act are discharged.

In this case the first question to be determined will be:—Whether the creation of a new Trust, for the purpose of executing the proposed works, shall be authorized now that borrowing powers have been conferred upon Highway Boards; see 27 & 28 Victoria, secs. 47 & 48. In the event of the proposed works being authorized, further questions will arise as to,—the period within which their completion shall be required;—the amount of money which may be borrowed, and the rate of interest to be allowed thereon;—the rate of interest to be paid on the old debt;—the sum to be appropriated to the repair of the road before payment of any portion of the principal;—and the term to be granted for the new Act.

No. 10—MANSFIELD AND WORKSOP ROAD.

The existing Act for this road of the 20th and 21st of Victoria, cap. 44., was passed in 1857 for twenty-one years, and therefore does not expire until the session of Parliament after 1st of November 1878, but the present application is made to obtain powers to construct a new portion of road, rendered desirable by a proposed railway between Mansfield and Worksop, also to abandon portions of the old road, and to stop up certain highways, such works, however, are not to be executed at the cost of the Trustees.

The length of road at present belonging to the Trust is 10 miles 4 furlongs, no portion of which is within any town, and on which there are two toll-gates, about eight miles apart, the one does not clear the other; the full rates of toll allowed by the local Act are levied; there are no weighing machines.

The debt at the time of the passing of the last Act was 5,283*l.* 10*s.*, but on the 31st of December 1863 had been reduced to 3,226*l.*; the clerk states that 483*l.* 10*s.* was paid off in 1864, thereby reducing the total to 2,742*l.* 10*s.*, but the sums entered in the schedule to the Bill amount to 3,032*l.* 10*s.*, being a difference of 290*l.*

The accounts show that the toll receipts were increased in 1860, which has been explained as arising from the great competition between two parties for them. The funds have been expended,—in repairing the road; —salaries (to clerk and surveyor);—law charges (in 1857, for obtaining new Act);—interest of debt;—portions of the principal; and incidentals. The following is a summary of the accounts for seven years, from 1857, when the Act was obtained, to 1863 inclusive.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
1857. Balance in hand - -	350	2	2	Repairs of road - - -	1,240	7	11
Revenue from Tolls - - -	5,243	10	3	Salaries, Treasurer - - -	—		
" Parish aid - -	—			Clerk - - - -	287	4	2
" Incidentals (including fines) -	1	14	3	Surveyor - - -	224	3	4
				Law charges - - - -	637	2	11
				Interest of debt - -	990	16	2
				Improvements - - - -	—		
				Debts paid off - - - -	1,955	19	11
				Incidentals - - - -	37	7	6
				1863. Balance in hand - -	222	4	9
	£5,595	6	8		£5,595	6	8

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to make other provisions instead thereof for a term of twenty-one years.

The preamble sets forth that "the new portion of road, and the abandonment of the "other portions of road, and the stopping up of the highway, would be of advantage "not only to the public, but also to owners of lands adjoining or near to the road, and "other persons, and some of them are willing, in the event of the abandonment and "stopping up being effected, to make the new portion of road at their own expense, "and to defray the expense of obtaining and passing this Act, and to contribute "towards the discharge of the scheduled mortgage debts."

Clause 2, the interpretation clause, includes "steam engines" under the general name of "cart," and contains a special interpretation of the term "flat wheel."

Clause 13 continues the present officers *and their salaries*;—this clause is found in the present Act, but the addition of these words has been found, since such Act was passed, to be inconvenient, and are objectionable.

Clause 16 describes the portion of new road proposed to be made, and empowers the Trustees at the time of its completion, within three years of the commencement of the Act, to accept such portion of road. The length of this new portion will be

5 miles and 110 yards, or, including a trifling deviation which it is desired should be made, 5 miles and 143 yards, and is estimated to cost 4,400*l*.

Clause 17 authorizes the Trustees to maintain such portion of new road as a part of their Trust.

Clause 18 describes the portions of the present road which are proposed to be converted into highways, after the new portion of road has been accepted by the Trustees, and are in length, 3 furlongs 88 yards in the township of Cuckney, and 6 furlongs 110 yards in the township of Norton; total length to be converted into highway, 1 mile 1 furlong 198 yards.

Clause 19 describes the portion of the present road which is proposed to be stopped up and discontinued as a thoroughfare, in length 3 miles 1 furlong 88 yards.

Clause 20 describes the portions of highways which are proposed to be stopped up and discontinued, the total length of such portions are 5 miles 3 furlongs 154 yards, and are wholly within the parish of Worksop.

Clause 21 provides that all toll-gates shall be removed from any portion of the road which may be abandoned.

Clause 22 continues the present tolls until the end of the current year, and Clause 23 specifies the " ordinary " tolls which may be taken on, and after, 1st January 1866. These tolls are the same as those authorized by the existing Act, and at present taken, but the list includes tolls of 8*d*. or 1*s*. per wheel on steam carriages, which are now regulated by the " Locomotive Act, 1861."

Clause 29 authorizes the Trustees to receive contributions of money for any of the purposes of the Act, and empowers them to pay the costs of obtaining the Act out of such monies.

Clause 30 restricts the Trustees from applying any of the funds of the Trust towards the cost of making the new portion of road, or of stopping up any portion of road or highway, or of removing any toll-gate, required to be removed in consequence of such new road.

Clause 32 provides for the appropriation of the Trust funds, " except as is by this " Act otherwise provided;"—but are there any exceptions? This clause is similar to section 24 of the present Act, but the costs of obtaining the new Act will be defrayed by private subscription.

Clauses 33, 34, and 35, referring to the mortgagees taking possession of the tolls, are usually combined in one.

Many of the clauses are transferred from the existing Act, but there is no clause to apply the " Locomotive Act, 1861."

The principal questions to be determined in this case are,—whether the proposed road shall be authorized to be made;—what portions of road shall be stopped up, or discontinued;—and what term shall be granted for the new Act.

No. 11.—BRIMINGTON AND CHESTERFIELD TO THE HIGH MOORS ROAD.

The existing Act for these roads of the 3rd of William IV. cap. 88., repealed the previous Acts of the 6th, 26th, and 51st of George III. and granted a new term, which would have expired with the present session, but has been continued by " The Annual " Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1864," to the 1st day of November 1865.

The length of road belonging to the Trust is 9 miles 6 furlongs and 131 yards, and may be thus stated:—

	Miles.	Furl.	Yards.
From Chesterfield to the High Moors - - -	6	1	70
From Four Lanes End to end of Trust at Brimington -	3	5	61
	9	6	131

[*Read on to p. 50.*]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the MANSFIELD & WORKSOP TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, $10\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£ s. d.	
1857	667 17 2	-	668 12 2	197 5 5	-	77 9 6	59 3 4	619 12 1	31 14 11	-	- -	996 15 3	21 19 1	-	5,283 10	- -	1857
1858	670 5 1	-	670 8 10	153 6 6	-	8 3 0	15 0 0	17 10 10	3 9 0	-	- -	201 10 10	490 17 1	-	5,283 10	150 0 0	1858
1859	704 11 4	-	704 16 4	162 11 6	-	45 18 8	30 0 0	- -	203 0 7	-	200 0 0	645 12 1	550 1 4	-	5,059 10	162 1 3	1859
1860	812 6 8	-	812 16 8	172 9 7	-	44 5 2	30 0 0	- -	204 0 10	-	200 0 0	656 10 5	706 7 7	-	4,838 11	160 8 8	1860
1861	781 10 0	-	781 10 6	179 3 5	-	35 16 4	30 0 0	- -	211 18 8	-	562 19 11	1,025 3 0	462 15 1	-	4,222 10	126 0 0	1861
1862	804 10 0	-	804 10 0	185 1 4	-	40 18 6	30 0 0	- -	173 12 11	-	500 0 0	933 1 3	334 3 10	-	3,721 0	111 12 0	1862
1863	802 10 0	-	802 10 0	190 10 2	-	34 13 0	30 0 0	- -	162 19 3	-	493 0 0	914 9 1	222 4 9	-	3,226 0	96 15 0	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 4*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

Previous to the passing of the last Act the Trust road extended into the town of Chesterfield, but that portion, 57 yards in length, has not been repaired by the Trustees since that time. It is proposed that those portions of the road which are situated within the township of Whittington, 6 furlongs 22 yards, and the village of Brimington, 6 furlongs 123 yards, should be excluded from the Trust, reducing the length of road 1 mile 4 furlongs 145 yards, and leaving under the care of the Trustees, 8 miles 1 furlong 206 yards. There are four toll-gates on the main road, and two on the branch, but two tolls only are taken for the whole length of road, which are payable at the first and third gates passed through. There is one weighing machine in use on the road: the full rates of toll authorized by the Act are levied. The road does not pass through any town, and was repaired previous to 1860, by the Trustees with assistance from the parishes, excepting Brimington, which township preferred to repair its own length in lieu of contributing; since 1859 the road has been entirely repaired by the Trustees.

The debt on this Trust, 2,087*l.* 10*s.*, was borrowed in the year 1771, and no part having been paid off, the whole remains due, in five sums, as mentioned in the schedule to the Bill: a large amount of unpaid interest has existed for many years, during the last thirty-one years thirty-five years' interest has been paid, but the arrears existing on the 31st of December 1863 amounted to 4,439*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The accounts show that the toll receipts have increased, especially in recent years, which is attributed to the increase of mining operations in the neighbourhood, and the establishment of large iron works and collieries close to the road; parish aid has been received up to 1859, of small amount in late years. The funds have been expended,—in repairing the road (without parish aid since 1859);—salary to the surveyor (30*l.* per annum);—law charges;—interest of debt;—and incidentals. The following is a summary of the accounts for 25 years, from 1839 to 1863:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
1839. Balance in hands of Treasurer	72	4	4	Repairs of road	9,119	6	6
Revenue from Tolls	11,427	3	1	Salaries—Treasurer	—		
Parish aid	2,083	6	0	Clerk	—		
Incidentals (including fines)	10	5	6	Surveyor	760	0	0
				Law charges	447	16	6
				Interest of debt	2,713	15	0
				Improvements	18	17	4
				Debts paid off	—		
				Incidentals	124	8	3
				1863. Balance in hand	408	15	4
	£13,592	18	11		£13,592	18	11

The Local Act for this Trust was excepted in the last Continuance Act, but no terms of arrangement have been proposed, the Clerk states that the executors of the creditor who held more than half the mortgage debt did not consider they would be justified in depreciating the value of their Trust estate, and declined to consent to any reduction of the interest. The case of this Trust is somewhat peculiar: the present Act appoints a number of gentlemen as Trustees, in addition to all Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Derby; the Act also contains the usual section authorizing the appointment of three additional Trustees, which power has been exercised, yet the Clerk states there are now only six persons capable of acting, the Trustees having been advised that this section limits their power of appointing additional Trustees to three "in the whole," during the whole duration of their Act;—but see 3rd George IV., cap. 126, sec. 66.

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain more effectual and other provisions in lieu thereof, for a term of twenty-one years.

The Bill is entitled "A Bill for continuing the Term of the Turnpike Roads, from," &c., instead of "A Bill for continuing the Term and Powers of an Act relating to the Turnpike Roads, from," &c.

Clause 1 continues the present Act until the 1st of January 1866;—this appears to defer for an unusual time, the commencement of the new Act.

Clause 3, the Interpretation Clause, under the term of "steam carriage," includes the carts or waggons propelled thereby;—but the "Locomotive Act, 1861," makes a distinction between the steam carriage and the waggon which may be propelled thereby.

[*Read on to p.* 52.]

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the BRIMINGTON AND CHESTERFIELD TO THE HIGH MOORS TURNPIKE TRUST.
Length of Road, about $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£ s. d.	
1839	317 13 4	144 10 0	462 3 4	229 0 4	-	-	30	15 11 10	104 7 6	18 17 4	-	401 5 4	133 2 4	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1839
1840	305 3 4	165 10 0	470 13 4	287 15 5	-	-	30	15 6 2	104 7 6	- -	-	441 5 7	162 10 1	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1840
1841	285 5	155 0 0	440 9 0	292 14 7	-	-	30	15 3 4	104 7 6	- -	-	446 8 5	156 10 8	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1841
1842	262 5 0	155 0 0	417 5 0	338 1 11	-	-	30	14 14 10	104 7 6	- -	-	490 14 0	83 1 8	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1842
1843	286 8 5	139 10 0	426 10 5	249 11 5	-	-	30	17 2 8	104 7 6	- -	-	403 4 6	106 7 7	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1843
1844	363 3 10	174 10 0	537 13 10	324 17 3	-	-	30	23 5 8	104 7 6	- -	-	486 2 8	157 18 9	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1844
1845	371 13 4	136 5 0	507 18 4	342 7 5	-	-	30	21 19 0	104 7 6	- -	-	513 6 2	152 10 11	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1845
1846	430 0 0	113 5 0	543 5 0	387 3 11	-	-	30	13 13 6	104 7 6	- -	-	537 7 5	158 8 6	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1846
1847	455 7 0	104 7 6	563 4 6	370 6 6	-	-	30	21 14 2	104 7 6	- -	-	533 1 5	188 11 7	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1847
1848	539 3 4	93 7 6	632 15 10	425 3 11	-	-	30	25 18 4	104 7 6	- -	-	592 5 3	229 2 2	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1848
1849	435 0 0	76 0 0	511 0 0	420 8 7	-	-	30	22 7 4	104 7 6	- -	-	582 5 5	157 16 9	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1849
1850	386 13 4	87 10 0	474 3 4	376 18 7	-	-	30	21 18 0	104 7 6	- -	-	540 11 1	91 9 0	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1850
1851	370 6 8	101 10 0	472 0 8	272 6 7	-	-	30	20 3 4	104 7 6	- -	-	432 9 5	131 0 3	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1851
1852	364 3 4	93 0 0	457 7 4	227 12 8	-	-	30	24 2 0	104 7 6	- -	-	393 9 5	194 18 2	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1852
1853	436 13 4	83 0 0	519 17 4	314 10 11	-	-	30	25 14 8	104 7 6	- -	-	480 16 3	233 19 3	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1853
1854	453 6 8	51 17 0	505 7 8	412 15 11	-	-	30	20 8 2	104 7 6	- -	-	576 16 6	162 10 5	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1854
1855	495 0 0	44 14 0	540 19 0	403 4 7	-	-	30	11 4 2	104 7 6	- -	-	550 13 8	152 15 9	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1855
1856	495 0 0	44 14 0	539 18 0	438 8 6	-	-	30	11 11 2	104 7 6	- -	-	586 14 7	105 19 2	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1856
1857	496 16 6	53 8 0	550 4 6	359 14 9	-	-	30	26 2 6	104 7 6	- -	-	526 5 1	129 18 7	-	2,087 10	4,543 10 0	1857
1858	601 7 4	48 14 6	650 5 10	422 0 5	-	-	30	19 8 10	208 15 0	- -	-	686 4 9	93 19 8	-	2,087 10	4,439 2 6	1858
1859	630 16 8	17 13 6	648 12 2	396 13 0	-	-	40	16 14 6	104 7 6	- -	-	563 8 9	179 3 1	-	2,087 10	4,439 2 6	1859
1860	660 0 0	- -	660 12 0	477 9 6	-	-	30	7 18 4	104 7 6	- -	-	621 11 6	218 3 7	-	2,087 10	4,439 2 6	1860
1861	660 0 0	- -	661 4 6	472 4 11	-	-	30	8 0 8	104 7 6	- -	-	616 10 7	262 17 6	-	2,087 10	4,439 2 6	1861
1862	605 8 4	- -	605 11 10	492 6 4	-	-	30	18 12 6	104 7 6	- -	-	650 10 11	217 18 5	-	2,087 10	4,439 2 6	1862
1863	720 8 4	- -	721 11 10	385 8 7	-	-	30	9 0 10	104 7 6	- -	-	530 14 11	408 15 4	-	2,087 10	4,439 2 6	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, *5l.* per cent.

Note.—The " Total Income " and " Total Expenditure " include Incidentals.

Clause 4 describes the Trust roads, omitting those portions situated in Brimington and Whittington; and Clause 5 excludes those portions from the Trust, which "shall become "and remain highway;" such portions are 1 mile 4 furlongs 145 yards in length.

Clause 7 continues the liability of the Trustees to all the debts and engagements to which the Trustees under the recited Acts "were liable at the repeal thereof;" but omits the usual provision,—except so far as may be altered, reduced, or extinguished by the new Act.

Clause 9 fixes the meeting of the Trustees for "the day of the commencement of this "Act," which, by Clause 1, is to be the 1st January 1866.

Clause 10 allows additional Trustees to be appointed at any meeting, "not exceeding "*five* at any such meeting."

Clause 11 specifies the new tolls which may be taken, without naming any day for the same to commence;—these tolls are in some cases higher than those authorized by the existing Act, the full rates of which are at present taken, and the table includes the following: "for every steam carriage the sum of one shilling for each and every wheel;" but this is arranged for by the "Locomotive Act, 1861," as also for the carts or waggons drawn by such steam engine; the latter part of this clause contains the unusual provision, that the tolls shall be "payable in respect of the greatest number of horses or "other beasts attached to any carriage, cart, or waggon, at any time during transit over "any portion of these roads," and does not agree with the commencement of the same Clause, which makes it lawful for toll to be demanded at the toll-gates.

Clause 12 allows two tolls to be taken upon the whole line of road, and not more than two tolls in one day at the same toll-gate, and continues part of section 7 of the present Act.

Clause 13 permits toll to be levied on stage carriages, &c., *each time* of passing through *each* of the gates;—if one gate clears another in the case of other vehicles, it is usual to allow stage carriages the same privilege.

Clause 15 provides that the tolls on steam carriages shall be paid each time of passing or repassing along the said road.

Clause 17 disallows the exemption from tolls on account of previous payment, if the carriage has been changed; and Clause 18 provides that one-half toll additional shall be paid on the return journey, unless the carriage returns empty.

It is proposed by Clause 20 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the expenses of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the salaries and expenses of management, not exceeding 70*l.* per annum, exclusive of costs of legal proceedings, salaries of toll collectors, and expenses of erecting toll-houses or gates.

3rd. In paying interest at 4*l.* per cent. on the sums specified in the schedule.

4th. In repairing and maintaining the roads, not exceeding in any year 500*l.*,—for about 8¼ miles of road.

5th. In discharging the principal debt.

Lastly. In further maintaining, repairing, and improving the roads.

According as this clause now stands, after paying the costs of the Act, the sums allowed would be: for management 70*l.*, for interest 83*l.* 10*s.*, for repairs of road 500*l.*, total 653*l.* 10*s.*, before any sum would be applicable to the payment of the debt;—the tolls, on an average for five years, (from 1859 to 1863) have produced about 655*l.* per annum.

Clause 22 restricts the mortgagees from taking possession of the tolls, if the interest shall be paid within *six* months after the same shall become due, "or until *twenty-eight days* after demand in writing."

Clause 23 regulates the mode of paying off the mortgage debt,—in sums of 200*l.*

Clause 24 fixes the 1st day of January 1866 for the commencement of the new Act;—but the term of the present Act is limited, by the 27th and 28th of Victoria, cap. 75, to the 1st day of November next.

Clause 26 provides that the tolls shall be reduced when, and so soon, as the principal debt has been discharged.

There are no clauses in the Bill,—to continue the present tolls for a limited time;—to extinguish the arrears of interest, amounting to 4,439*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*;—to prevent the new interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act have been defrayed;—to restrict the Trustees from collecting or expending money in towns, or within the limits of Improvement Acts;—or to apply the "Locomotive Act, 1861."

In this case the matters to be determined are:—whether the portions of road referred to shall become highways, and, if so, what alteration shall take place in consequence;—what rates of toll, and what number of payments shall be allowed;—what rate of interest shall be paid in future, after extinguishing the arrears;—whether such interest shall be allowed to accrue previously to the payment of the costs of the Act;—what portions of the Trust funds shall be appropriated to the expenses of management, the repair of the road, and the payment of the principal debt;—and what term shall be granted for the new Act.

No. 12.—HADDON AND BENTLEY ROAD.

The existing Local Act for this road, of the 3rd of William IV. cap. 76., repealed the previous Act of the 51st of George III., and granted a new term, which expires with the present Session.

The length of road belonging to the Trust is 13 miles 3 furlongs and 195¼ yards, of which 5 furlongs 22 yards is repaired by Harthill township, and 7 furlongs, in Haddon township, by His Grace the Duke of Rutland. There are five toll-gates, but two tolls only are payable; the full rates allowed by the Local Act are levied; there are no weighing machines.

The mortgage debt, amounting to 5,150*l.*, appears to have been incurred prior to the year 1813, but the interest, at 5*l.* per cent., commenced from January in that year; no part has been paid off, and the whole remains due in fifteen sums, as mentioned in the schedule; the funds have not been sufficient for the regular payment of the interest, and the arrears by the end of 1863 had accumulated to 9,398*l.* 5*s.*

The accounts show that the toll receipts have ranged between 200*l.* and 300*l.*, never exceeding the latter sum; parish aid has been received, of about 146*l.* per annum on an average of the seven years from 1857 to 1863, part of which is contributed voluntarily; in 1861 a sum of 53*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* appears as incidental receipts, and includes "35*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* "arrears of Brassington township composition," an amount which should have been entered as parish aid. The funds have been expended,—in repairing the road, with assistance from the parishes (the increased cost of late years arising from a greater quantity of materials having been used in order to improve the road);—salaries (treasurer, 5*l.* since 1849, which is paid in lieu of commission; clerk, 20*l.* and expenses; surveyor, 25*l.*);—interest of debt (occasionally);—improvements in 1856 (rebuilding a toll-house);—and incidentals, under which head are included expenses of meetings, composition orders, stamps, advertisements, &c. A summary of the accounts for the twenty-five years, from 1839 to 1863 inclusive, is as follows:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
1839. Balance in hand	125	3	0
Revenue from Tolls	5,991	19	6
" Parish aid	2,876	18	0
" Incidentals (including fines)	64	9	6
	£9,058	10	0

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Repairs of road	4,147	3	3
Salaries, Treasurer	72	7	0
Clerk	542	17	6
Surveyor	625	15	5
Law charges	26	6	0
Interest of debt	2,961	5	0
Improvements	48	12	6
Debts paid off	—		
Incidentals	475	12	7
1863. Balance in hand	158	10	9
	£9,058	10	0

No correspondence with the Home Office, relating to this Trust, took place until after a Bill for Parliament had been deposited, when Sir George Grey received an application from the Trustees for a provisional order to reduce the interest to 2*l.* per cent., and to extinguish the arrears, but inasmuch as the rate of interest proposed in the Bill is 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent., such application was declined; no subsequent proposal has been made, and as the present Act requires the road to be repaired previous to the payment of the principal, the Trustees have thought it best to proceed with their Bill.

In the present application it is proposed to repeal the existing Act, and to obtain further and more effectual powers instead thereof for a term of twenty-one years.

Clause 8 allows additional Trustees to be appointed, " not exceeding three in the whole, " at any one time."

Clause 11 specifies the tolls which may be taken, but without naming a day for the same to commence; these tolls are the same as those authorized by the existing Act, and at present levied, but the table appears to be framed on the principle of making a higher toll, in proportion, payable when two or more horses are drawing, than when one only is drawing.

Clauses 13, 14, and 17, relating to the number and frequency of tolls to be paid, and Clause 18 referring to exemptions, are continued from the present Act.

Clause 15 permits toll to be taken on every change of carriage, but the word *laden* is omitted.

Clause 16 provides for the weighing of one-horse carts, but there is no weighing machine on the road.

Clause 19 extinguishes all arrears of interest due on the commencement of the new Act.

It is proposed by Clause 20 to apply the funds of the Trust as under:—

1st. In paying the costs of obtaining the Act.

2nd. In paying the expenses of management, including salaries of officers, repairing, altering and lighting toll-gates, not exceeding 50*l.* a year, exclusive of salaries to toll-collectors, costs of removing or erecting toll-gates, and expenses of actions at law, &c.

3rd. *One-seventh part* of the residue towards maintaining and repairing the road.

4th. In paying interest at 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent.; but such interest not to be *paid* [may it accrue?] until the costs of obtaining the Act are first paid.

5th. In paying off the principal sums specified in the schedule.

6th. In further maintaining and repairing the road.

As this clause at present stands, the sums allowed, after payment of the costs of the Act, would be as follows:—management, 50*l.*; repairs of road, about 25*l.*; interest, 77*l.* 5*s.*; total, 152*l.* 5*s.*, leaving about 70*l.* towards payment of the debt, taking the average receipts from toll during the seven years, from 1857 to 1863, as a basis for this estimate.

Clause 22 allows no mortgagee to take possession of the tolls, if the interest is duly paid within *six* months, nor until *twenty-eight days* after the same has been demanded.

Clause 23 regulates the payment of the debt—in sums of 100*l.*, a small sum compared with the total debt.

There are no clauses in the Bill,—to continue the present tolls for a limited time;—to prevent the interest from accruing until after the costs of the Act are paid;—or to restrict the trustees from taking or expending any money in towns, or within the limits of improvement Acts.

In this case the principal questions to be determined are,—what rates of toll shall be authorized;—whether the interest shall be permitted to accrue prior to the payment of the costs of the Act;—whether the proposed appropriation of the funds will allow sufficient surplus for the prompt discharge of the principal debt;—whether so long a term as twenty-one years shall be granted;—and whether the circumstances of the debt are not such as to require that it should be dealt with in a more summary manner.

Abstract of the Annual Returns of the HADDON AND BENTLEY TURNPIKE TRUST. Length of Road, about $13\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Date.	Tolls.	Parish Aid.	Total Income.	Repairs of Road.	Salaries of Treasurer.	Salaries of Clerk.	Salaries of Surveyor.	Law Charges.	Interest.	Improvements.	Debts paid off.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	Balance overspent.	Bonded Debt.	Unpaid Interest.	Date.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	£ s.	
1839	201 10 0	- -	201 10 0	185 12 5	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	- -	- -	—	245 15 11	80 17 1	—	5,150	6,180 0	1839
1840	259 5 0	86 1 11	345 6 11	109 15 0	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	18 16 4	- -	- -	—	192 9 6	233 14 6	—	5,150	6,437 10	1840
1841	245 0 0	45 3 4	290 3 4	177 6 11	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	- -	- -	—	247 3 9	276 14 1	—	5,150	6,695 0	1841
1842	253 10 0	73 16 10	327 6 10	142 16 2	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	- -	- -	—	201 14 8	402 6 3	—	5,150	6,952 10	1842
1843	279 0 8	76 0 0	355 0 8	131 0 7	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	257 10 0	- -	—	454 7 5	302 19 6	—	5,150	6,952 0	1843
1844	288 15 5	128 10 0	418 9 5	134 12 0	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	257 10 0	- -	—	454 10 10	266 18 1	—	5,150	6,952 0	1844
1845	257 6 8	141 5 0	398 11 8	142 18 1	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	257 10 0	- -	—	488 15 1	176 14 8	—	5,150	6,952 0	1845
1846	239 11 8	94 5 0	333 16 8	141 1 10	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	- -	- -	—	207 6 10	303 4 6	—	5,150	7,209 10	1846
1847	246 2 0	112 3 0	358 5 0	167 12 3	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	257 10 0	- -	—	492 14 9	168 14 9	—	5,150	7,209 10	1847
1848	246 3 0	72 16 6	318 19 6	187 5 11	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	- -	- -	—	244 4 5	243 9 10	—	5,150	7,467 0	1848
1849	270 0 0	182 2 0	452 2 0	158 18 11	- -	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	257 10 0	- -	—	485 7 0	210 4 10	—	5,150	7,467 0	1849
1850	254 15 0	150 15 0	406 10 0	136 6 5	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	257 10 0	- -	—	465 18 4	150 16 6	—	5,150	7,467 0	1850
1851	297 13 2	59 0 0	356 13 2	148 2 2	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	- -	- -	—	215 14 5	291 15 3	—	5,150	7,724 10	1851
1852	204 4 9	173 8 0	377 12 9	131 9 1	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	257 10 0	- -	—	457 4 1	212 3 11	—	5,150	7,724 10	1852
1853	220 0 0	102 0 0	322 0 0	135 13 9	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	128 15 0	- -	—	329 6 6	204 17 5	—	5,150	7,853 5	1853
1854	206 13 4	131 5 0	337 18 4	148 0 5	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	128 15 0	- -	—	342 13 5	200 2 4	—	5,150	7,982 0	1854
1855	208 13 4	108 10 0	317 3 4	146 4 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	128 15 0	- -	—	341 15 3	175 10 5	—	5,150	8,110 15	1855
1856	246 0 0	119 10 0	365 10 0	159 15 10	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	- -	48 12 6	—	278 6 5	262 14 0	—	5,150	8,368 5	1856
1857	210 0 0	120 15 0	330 15 0	142 19 2	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	128 15 0	- -	—	349 12 8	243 16 4	—	5,150	8,497 0	1857
1858	211 16 9	148 5 11	360 2 8	187 18 8	5 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	- -	- -	- -	—	254 12 10	349 6 2	—	5,150	8,754 10	1858
1859	235 11 9	146 15 0	383 5 6	197 18 6	5 1 9	27 11 6	25 3 0	- -	- -	- -	—	266 7 3	466 4 5	—	5,150	9,012 0	1859
1860	200 0 0	113 3 11	314 13 11	214 16 11	5 8 2	26 12 6	25 0 0	- -	386 5 0	- -	—	679 5 1	101 13 3	—	5,150	8,883 5	1860
1861	251 11 8	168 7 3	473 7 5	292 19 10	5 17 4	27 5 0	25 4 5	7 9 8	- -	- -	—	373 16 10	201 3 10	—	5,150	9,140 15	1861
1862	239 0 4	148 13 0	393 18 7	220 14 3	5 7 5	31 8 6	25 4 0	- -	128 15 0	- -	—	422 13 5	172 9 0	—	5,150	9,269 10	1862
1863	219 15 0	174 6 4	394 4 4	205 4 2	5 12 4	30 0 0	25 4 0	- -	128 15 0	- -	—	408 2 7	158 10 9	—	5,150	9,398 5	1863

N.B.—Rate of Interest, 5*l.* per cent.

Note.—The "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure" include Incidentals.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

28*th of Victoria*, 1865.

THIRD REPORT,

Made by Direction of the Secretary of State under the Act 3 & 4 William IV. Cap. 80.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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THE FORTY-THIRD

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues:

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ACTS OF 10 GEORGE IV. (CAP. 50),
AND 2 WILLIAM IV. (CAP. 1);

BEING

THE FOURTEENTH REPORT

UNDER THE ACT OF THE 14 & 15 VICT. (CAP. 42).

Dated 29 June 1865.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *July* 1865.

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TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE FORTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

BY the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, we are required, as Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, within three months after the 31st of March in each year, to report to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament, what has been done in the management of the Crown property in our charge, within the year ending on that day.

As the management of a separate part of that property has been assigned to each of us by the Lords of the Treasury, under the powers vested in their Lordships by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, it is our duty to submit distinct reports of our proceedings, and the same course will be followed on the present occasion; but we think it desirable to make, as a preliminary report, some joint observations in regard to the nature and extent of the Crown Revenues which are under our charge.

Previously to the year 1832, the Department of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues was distinct from that of Works and Public Buildings, but by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 1, the two offices were for the first time united under the charge of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

This experimental union lasted for nearly 20 years, viz., until October 1851, when the offices were again divided under the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42. The purport and intention of the measure may be gathered from the following statement, which was made to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, then Prime Minister, in introducing a Bill for the same purpose, but differing in some of its details, in a previous Session.

" I now rise to move for leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for " the management of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown.

" I do not intend, especially in the absence of my noble friend the Member for " Bath (Lord Duncan), who was Chairman of the Committee on this subject, " but who is unable to attend the House, to enter at present on any long " explanation of details. I shall only state generally the reasons which have " induced Her Majesty's Government to think that the Department may be " better managed by means of the separation now proposed, than by the con- " tinuance of the present system. Till 1832, there were different offices for " the management of the Land Revenues of the Crown, the Woods and Forests, " and for the Department of the Surveyor General of the Works. It was " thought expedient to unite these offices under three Commissioners, but ex- " perience has shown that the combination of these offices has led to the " imposition of very large and undue charges on the Land Revenues of the " Crown for the purpose of Public Works, and that the First Commissioner of " Woods and Forests, being a person connected with a political party, is not so " well fitted for the management of the Department of the Woods and Forests " as a person would be who was totally unconnected with a political party. " What we propose, therefore, is to have in the first place three Commissioners, " two of them salaried, who shall have the management of the Land Revenues " of the Crown and the Woods and Forests, and that none of them shall be " capable of sitting in the House of Commons. With respect to the Office of " Works, however, we propose that it should be a political office, namely, that " there shall be a First Commissioner of Works, and that the office should be " capable of being held with a Seat in the House of Commons. It is believed " that an officer of that description, responsible, and holding a Seat in the " House of Commons, will be able to exercise a control over Public Works, " which have of late years occasioned very considerable expense, and which " certainly deserve being made a special subject of attention on the part of a " Minister of the Crown. By this proposed separation we get rid of what has " frequently happened, namely, that when large expenses have been incurred " for certain Public Works, the sums were raised by making them a charge on " the Land Revenues of the Crown; whereas, the object being the formation of " Public Parks, or the improvement of streets in the Metropolis, or in Dublin " or Edinburgh, the expense should rather have been thrown on the general " revenue of the country. And there was no saving to the country effected by " making such expense a charge on the Land Revenues of the Crown; " because, whether it came out of the Crown Lands or out of the general " revenue, it was the same thing in the end. But it was certainly calculated " to keep from the public view the large expenses incurred in those cases. " According to the statement I have now made, the land revenues will be in " future managed as a department of the revenue. The persons employed in " that office will only have to consider how best to manage the rents they " receive from that property which is leasehold, and also what is the best mode " of managing the Woods and Forests; and they will have nothing to do with " the consideration of any expenses, except such as any owner of property " would think it necessary to incur for the preservation and improvement of " his property. On the other hand, the Commissioner of Works, who will be " a political officer, will have to consider what sums it will be necessary to pro- " vide for public works, which it may be requisite either to begin or to carry " on; in what manner Hampton Court and the parks, which may be used for " public recreation, should be kept in order and ornamented, so as to be " suitable for their object; and any other expenses which the Government may

" think

"think it right from time to time to recommend, and the House of Commons "may think it right to adopt. He will be ready to explain the grounds on "which these expenses are proposed to be incurred; and his whole attention "will be directed to public works, and not to the landed estate of the Crown. "These are large public questions, and lead to debate in this House."

We proceed to notice an important consequence of the separation of the two offices in 1851, viz., that both the gross and the net income derived from the Crown property in our charge have considerably increased since that date, as will be seen by the following statements:—

The first of these statements shows the gross receipt, excluding the Royal Parks and Gardens transferred to the Commissioners of Works by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, in the year ended 31st March 1851, being the last complete financial year prior to the separation of the two Departments, as compared with that in the year ended 31st March 1865.

	£. s. d.
Gross receipt in the year ended 31st March 1851 - - - - - - -	341,025 9 6
Ditto - - ditto - - - 1865 - - - - - - -	441,620 3 9
Increase - - - £.	100,594 14 3

which is equal to 29 per cent. in 14 years.

This increase is still more satisfactory when it is taken into consideration that a large proportion of the revenues under our management consists of quit and fee-farm rents, and also of ground-rents, reserved under building leases, granted principally from 30 to 50 years ago, none of which are susceptible of present increase. In the year 1850, considerably more than one-third of the gross revenue was derived from rents, coming within one or other of those descriptions.

The second statement shows the expenditure in each of the two years before referred to, excluding the Royal Parks and Gardens, transferred to the Commissioners of Works, and also all items, that were paid out of the income of the Land Revenue in the year ended on the 31st of March 1851, for services that are now provided for out of monies voted by Parliament.

	Drainage, Planting, New Buildings, and other Works, for the Improvement and Preservation of the Property.	Other Items of Expenditure.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Expenditure in the year ended 31st March 1851 -	8,816 19 7	78,580 8 2	87,397 7 9
Ditto - - - Ditto - - - - 1865 -	38,807 4 10	83,241 7 8	122,048 12 6
INCREASE - - - - - £.	29,990 5 3	4,660 19 6	34,651 4 9

Upon a perusal of the preceding statement it will be seen,—

First, That the outlay incurred in the past year in drainage, planting, new buildings, and other improvements, exceeded that incurred for similar services in the year 1850–51 by the sum of £. 29,990 5. 3.

Secondly, That, irrespective of the last-mentioned sum, the increase of expenditure in the past year, over that incurred in 1850-51, is only £4,660. 19. 6., and consequently that, while the gross revenue has increased 29 per cent., the charge upon the income of the Land Revenue for the other expenses of the Department has not increased 6 per cent.

It may not be out of place for us here to observe, with reference to the above-mentioned outlay for drainage, planting, new buildings, and other works of improvement, amounting in the past year to £. 38,807 4. 10., that not only does it produce, so far as regards the larger proportion of it, an immediate return to the public in the increased rents that are paid by the occupiers of land, but that, by the terms of the arrangement which was entered into between the Sovereign and the public at the passing of the Civil List Act, the charges incurred for those and similar works upon the Crown estates must be defrayed out of the annual income of the Land Revenues, before the balance is paid to the Consolidated Fund.

By the same arrangement, the whole of the proceeds, arising from Mines and Minerals, and amounting in the past year to £. 32,081 16. 10., are dealt with as income.

The third statement shows the net receipt in each of the years above referred to.

	Years ended respectively					
	31st March 1851.			31st March 1865.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross Receipt	341,025	9	6	441,620	3	9
Expenditure	87,397	7	9	122,048	12	6
Balance, being the Net Receipt - - £.	253,628	1	9	319,571	11	3
Deduct—						
Net Receipt in the Year ended 31st March 1851				253,628	1	9
INCREASE - £.				65,943	9	6

which is equal to 25 per cent. in 14 years, although the outlay during the past year in planting, draining, new buildings, and other works of improvement in the Royal Forests and on the Crown's landed estates has amounted to £. 29,990 5. 3. more than was expended on the same services in 1850-51.

Having thus shown the great increase that has taken place in the gross as well as in the net receipt from the income of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown since the separation of the Department of Woods from that of Works and Public Buildings in 1851, we now proceed to submit a few observations respecting the particular sources from which that revenue is derived, and the expenditure incurred in the management of different parts of the property.

The whole of that property may conveniently be considered under the following three heads. We therefore annex a statement showing the receipt from, and

and the expenditure out of, income during the past year under those heads, and our observations will apply to each of those divisions in succession :—

GROSS RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Windsor Great Park and Woods:						
Receipts from sales of produce and of cattle, and also from grazing and other rents - - -				8,095	10	8
Royal Forests and Woodlands:						
Receipts from sales of produce, rents, &c. - - - - -				42,807	5	5
Landed Estates, *i. e.*, Manors, Mines, Farms, Houses, and other sources of revenue:						
Receipts from rents	334,725	7	6			
Ditto - manors	7,708	12	11			
Ditto - mines -	32,081	16	10			
Ditto - other sources - -	16,201	10	5	390,717	7	8
TOTAL Gross Receipt for Year ending 31st March 1865 - £.				441,620	3	9

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Windsor Great Park and Woods:						
A. New buildings and other similar works - - - - - -	932	12	10			
B. Maintenance and management -	17,990	–	8	18,922	13	6
2. Royal Forests and Woodlands:						
A. Drainage, planting, and other new works - - - - -	3,766	4	4			
B. Maintenance and management -	19,999	1	8	23,765	6	–
3. Landed Estates, *i. e.*, Manors, Mines, Farms, Houses, and other sources of revenue:						
A. Deductions under various Acts of Parliament, such as property-tax and ancient stipends, and other charges imposed upon the Land Revenue - - -	20,684	16	10			
B. Drainage, new buildings, and other works for the permanent improvement and preservation of the Crown estates - - -	34,108	7	8			
C. Donations to churches and other payments of an eleemosynary nature - - - - - -	2,553	13	11			
D. Miscellaneous charges - - -	3,943	14	–			
E. Surveys, valuations, and plans of Crown estates, and also of other property - - - - -	5,452	14	4			
F. Costs of agency, local management, and collection - - - -	12,617	6	3	79,360	13	–
TOTAL Expenditure for Year ending 31st March 1865 - - £.				122,048	12	6

1. Windsor Great Park and Woods.

This park and the pleasure grounds, and the greater part of the plantations surrounding it, together with Ascot racecourse and the woods at Bagshot, Virginia Water, &c., containing altogether about 11,000 acres, are not maintained for purposes of revenue, but as part of the domain attached to the residence of the Sovereign, and for the enjoyment and recreation of the public. It would be obviously unreasonable to consider the income arising from, and the expenditure upon, this property as a matter solely of profit and loss.

2. The Royal Forests and Woodlands.

The Royal Forests and Woodlands comprise large tracts of land which have not unfrequently been supposed to be the absolute property of the Crown. It has consequently been thought that a great extent of land belonging to the Crown is allowed to lie waste and uncultivated, but which might be let on lease, or otherwise turned to profit; and that the Royal Forests might yield an annual money return, more in proportion to their extent, than the sum that is annually derived from them.

The following particulars will explain the circumstances under which, and the dates when, the Royal Forests were planted, as well as the purposes for which they are maintained.

Between the termination of the American war, in 1783, and the commencement of the war of the French Revolution, the state of the supply of oak timber, suitable for naval purposes, attracted the attention of Government and of Parliament, and the Commissioners of Land Revenue Inquiry (1786-93) recorded the result of those inquiries in their 11th Report, dated the 6th February 1792.

In the whole of the Crown Forests there were not, at that period, 2,500 acres of land inclosed and planted, and apprehensions were entertained by the Government as to the possible failure of a supply for the Royal Navy. The emergency was considered to be a serious one. The consumption of oak timber had greatly increased in consequence of the demands for shipbuilding between 1794 and 1808; and, in order to provide for the defence of the realm, various Acts of Parliament were passed in the last-mentioned and subsequent years to authorise the inclosure and planting with timber, of parts of the wastes of New and Dean Forests, and further Acts were soon afterwards passed for the disafforestation of other Crown Forests, and for appropriating suitable parts of them for the growth of timber for naval purposes.

The object of those Acts is set forth in the recital inserted in several of them, of which the following is an example:—

" And whereas from the great and increasing difficulty of procuring a supply " of timber from foreign countries, and from the estates of private individuals in " the United Kingdom, it has become necessary to adopt measures for securing " a more adequate supply of timber in this Kingdom; and, if his Majesty was " empowered to inclose certain parts of the said forests, and such parts were " appropriated for the growth and preservation of wood and timber, the same " would be of great benefit and advantage to His Majesty and the publick in " general;" and, in the enacting part, there were express provisions, in the terms, or to the effect of the following extract, from one of those Acts, that the land allotted to the Crown should be kept "as nurseries for wood and timber " only, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever."

The extent to which these statutory directions, as well as the powers conferred upon the Crown by other enactments, enabling the Crown to purchase or inclose land for planting, have been acted upon, may be gathered from the following statement.

Excluding the land belonging to individuals, over which the Crown either possesses no rights whatever, or merely a bare forestal right, as in Epping Forest, the Royal Forests and Woodlands, exclusive of Windsor, extend to about 100,000 acres.

Of that quantity not more than one-fifth part, or about 20,000 acres, belong to the Crown absolutely free from the rights of the Commoners. The whole of these 20,000 acres (with the exception of some barren heath and boggy land adjoining and intermixed with the Crown plantations at Woolmer, which land is let to the War Department, and a few acres of moss in Delamere) are planted, occupied with lodges, or in course of cultivation.

Of the remaining four-fifths which are subject, when uninclosed, to rights of common by a numerous body of persons, a large proportion consists of poor and barren land, that is not only unsuited to the growth of timber, but is not worth

worth cultivation. Upon the other portions of the commonable land, there are in the open Forests about 7,500 acres of oak and beech, principally of indigenous growth, and about 28,000 acres of young and growing timber which has been planted in enclosures, under the provisions of some of the Acts before referred to, by which the Crown is entitled to enclose and plant certain limited quantities of the commonable land, and to keep them enclosed until the timber is beyond danger from cattle, &c., but the Crown has no power to let any part of this land for agricultural purposes, or to turn it to profit in any other manner than as a nursery for timber.

In recent years several of the Royal Forests have been disafforested under the authority of Parliament. In one case the Crown allotment has been sold, in others the Crown allotments, which admitted of more profitable occupation for farming purposes than for the growth of Navy timber, have been converted into farms. Exclusive of those Forests, the total quantity of land that has been enclosed and planted, and that is now under the growth of timber, in the Royal Forests and Woodlands, exclusive of Windsor, does not greatly exceed one-half of their area, as estimated above, or 50,000 out of 100,000 acres.

From the foregoing observations, it will be seen that the Crown only possesses in severalty one-fifth of the area of the Royal Forests and Woodlands; that the whole of the land so vested in the Crown, which is worth cultivation, is planted or occupied; and that the Crown has not the power to let any of the commonable lands (so as to interfere with the exercise of rights of common) which form the remaining four-fifths, or to turn them to profit in any manner, except to a limited extent, as directed by Parliament, as nurseries for timber.

The next point to be considered is, the supposition that the Forests, &c., are not properly managed, because they apparently yield but a small annual return.

On this point, we have to state that plantations of oak cannot be formed with a view to immediate revenue, and we have already shown that the plantations belonging to the Crown were made in obedience to the special directions of Parliament, with the ulterior object of furnishing a supply of timber for the Navy.

The primary question for consideration is, therefore, whether they were so formed, and are in such a condition as to ensure such a future supply; and a reply to this question is given in a report that was made in 1854, by three surveyors who inspected the Royal Forests and Woodlands by directions of the Lords of the Treasury, and who expressed their opinion of the young plantations, to the extent of 30,000 acres, that had been made, partly on the freehold and partly on the commonable lands in the principal Forests, between 1808 and 1854 in the following terms:—

" They (the young plantations) were originally planted with extreme care, " their situations judiciously chosen, the land well prepared, and the plants " properly protected with nurses. Viewing these plantations as a whole, we " feel quite justified in representing to your Lordships, that not only is their " state such as to merit approval, but having reference to their regularity, " growth, and prospective ultimate development, they are not surpassed by any " Forest property in the Kingdom."

* * * * * * *

"It must be borne in mind, that whereas not more than 15 per cent. of "accepted Navy timber is obtained from trees raised without care or system, "the present improved management will probably produce as high a per- "centage as 75."

It further appears from the report of those surveyors, that in their opinion the then value of those plantations, extending to about 30,000 acres, was about 1,800,000 *l.*, and that they increased in value at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Since that date, further land has been planted, and at the present time there are upwards of 40,000 acres of plantations that have been formed since 1808 in the Royal Forests and Woodlands.

The age of those plantations varies from one to less than 60 years, and as an oak requires upwards of 100 years to bring it to maturity, it follows, that none of the trees planted since 1808 have attained one-half of their full growth.

For many years after a piece of bare land is planted, the expense of management must, as a matter of course, be very considerable, while the revenue is absolutely nothing. After that, there is another stage, when, by the sale of the thinnings that are cleared away to make room for the ultimate crop that is left to grow to maturity, a plantation pays its expenses, and yields a small income. Finally, there is the time when the timber arrives at maturity, and it is only then that the full return can be obtained for the amount invested.

The Crown plantations are now, for the most part, in the second of these stages. The surplus income derived from them in the past year—chiefly from the thinnings, which are periodically cleared away, to leave room for the ultimate crop to arrive at maturity, and without reference to the portion of that amount expended in the same period in planting, and other works of a reproductive nature—was £. 22,908. 3. 9. But that sum, although it is sufficient to cover what may be considered to be the rent of the land occupied by the plantations, does not represent the whole of the profit derived from the Forests and Woodlands, inasmuch as the crop that remains on the ground increases in value to the extent of more than £. 60,000 a year, which sum is not received in money but is added to the value of the growing crop, and will be realised, with interest, when the timber has come to maturity.

3. Landed Estates, *i. e.* Manors, Mines, Farms, Houses, &c.

The gross revenue in the past year from this branch of the Crown's hereditary possessions was £. 390,717. 7. 8., and the Parliamentary and other deductions and charges imposed upon or payable out of that sum amounted, in the same period, to £. 79,360. 13., as detailed under the six headings, (A.) to (F.), at page 7.

As the gross amount of those deductions and charges is one of the points upon which observations are frequently made in connection with the accounts of this Department, the following remarks are submitted for the purpose of showing that, so far as regards more than one-fourth of those charges, the Commissioners of Woods have no control over them, and that the greater part of the residue is incurred for the permanent improvement of the property, although, as before stated, they are payable out of the income of the hereditary

possessions

possessions of the Crown, in pursuance of the arrangement made at the passing of the Civil List Act.

Over the items included under the first head (A.), with a few trifling exceptions in the cases of poor and other rates that are paid by grace and favour, neither the Crown nor the public has any control. They consist of annual payments, that have been imposed by various Acts of Parliament, by ancient grants, and by former owners of estates, now vested in the Crown, or are otherwise chargeable upon the property under our management, and the payment of them is therefore compulsory.

Some of those items, although classed in our accounts under the head of expenditure, have not only never been paid by, but have not been in the first instance received by, us or our officers. We allude to the property tax deducted by Crown lessees and tenants, upon payment of their rents, leaving in each case a balance, which is the net sum received by us in payment of the rent. The public accounts, however, are framed so as to show the gross receipt and expenditure, and we therefore appear, by the accounts of this Department, to have annually received and expended many thousand pounds that we not only have never received, but that we are by law virtually precluded from receiving, inasmuch as we are bound to allow the Crown tenants to deduct the amount on the payment of their rents.

The outlay under the second head (B.) is incurred for the general improvement of the Crown estates. It necessarily varies in different years, according to the requirements of the lessees and others dealing with the Crown, and to the extent of the property that annually falls out of lease, or becomes capable of improvement.

Twenty years ago farming was less practised as a science than it is now. The great benefit to be derived from deep drainage, especially of stiff clay soils, was not generally known. The necessity for having more accommodation for stock was not felt until the land became capable of increased produce. Suitable and sufficient cottage accommodation for labourers, at a convenient distance from the land which they cultivated, was not considered of importance by the farm tenant. As the owner of the soil, it was no less politic than right, on the part of the Crown, to find the capital to put the farm buildings and land in a condition for its most economical and profitable cultivation, and thus to enable the occupiers to devote their capital to the cultivation of the land. The consequence has been that, since 1851, much larger sums have been laid out in drainage, farm buildings, labourers' cottages, and other works necessary for the improved cultivation of the soil, than it was previously the practice of the Department to expend.

Much remains still to be done, but the result, in a pecuniary point of view, has been, so far, highly remunerative, while at the same time the duties of a landlord, as regards putting the soil in the fittest state for cultivation, and consulting the wants and comforts of the tenants and labourers concerned in its cultivation, have been more carefully attended to.

Particular instances have been cited in former reports to Parliament, of the profit derived from the outlay of money that has been made in the disafforestation of land at Hainault, Wychwood, and elsewhere; and similar proofs could be adduced of the largely increased rents obtained by drainage and

and works of improvement upon Crown estates that have fallen out of lease in the last few years; but a reference to isolated cases, as evidence of the advantage that has been derived by the investment of money in the improvement of the Crown estates, appears to be unnecessary, when it is taken into consideration that, although one-third of the rents received in 1850-51 were, as has been already stated, absolutely unsusceptible of increase during the period that has since elapsed, the receipt from the Crown's landed estates, comprising lands, manors, mines, farms, houses, &c., including the forests that have been disafforested, has increased in the 14 years, since the 31st of March 1851, to the extent of £. 100,000 a year.

The items (C.), (D.), and (E.) call for no remark, except that some of the surveys, valuations, &c., included under the last-named head, were made by directions of the Lords of the Treasury, of estates not belonging to the Crown, and that the cost of such surveys, &c., as well as that of many others included under the same head, are repaid to this Department, so that the actual cost to the public for such services on the Crown estates is only about two-thirds of the gross sum of £. 5,452. 14. 4 charged under (E).

As regards the item (F.), "Cost of Local Management and Collection," it should be stated that the Crown's landed estates and mines, from which rents and royalties are now receivable, are scattered throughout England, Scotland, and Wales; from Orkney in the north, to the Isle of Wight in the south, and from near Yarmouth in the east, to beyond Penzance in the west. A portion of the revenue is also collected from land, mines, and quit-rents in Ireland, and from various sources in the islands of Man and Alderney.

Efforts are being made, by selling outlying estates and unimprovable rents, to concentrate the Crown's landed estates, and by that means to facilitate inspection, and reduce the cost of collection and management; but such sales cannot be advantageously effected otherwise than by degrees, as circumstances admit.

Notwithstanding the wide district of country in which estates and mines have to be visited by local officers, and rents collected, the cost of local management and collection, including the salaries, or a proportion of the salaries, of those officers employed in the immediate collection of rents, and local management of estates that are paid, not out of the income of the land revenue, but out of funds voted by Parliament, only amounts to about 4 per cent. on the sum of £. 390,717. 7. 8, received from the Crown's landed estates, manors, &c., in 1864-65.

The only point now remaining for observation is that relating to the cost of the establishments in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which are maintained out of moneys voted by Parliament, at an outlay in the past year, including the legal expenses incurred in various suits, &c., and also the salaries referred to in the preceding paragraph, of £. 26,357. 3. 5.

The services of the officers of these establishments are not required solely for the ordinary management of the portions of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues that are regularly productive of revenue. A considerable portion of the time of the several officers is occupied, and the principal part of the legal expenses is incurred, in the protection of the rights of the Crown against the adverse claims of individuals to feu duties, teinds, rents, land, and minerals belonging

belonging to Her Majesty. Since the separation of the Departments of Woods and Works in 1851, the title of Her Majesty has been admitted, without litigation, or has been established by legal proceedings, to property either of the above description, or that had not previously produced any revenue to the public, to an amount which exceeds, by one-half, the cost of the whole of those establishments, and of the legal expenses incurred in the protection of the rights of the Crown since that date.

From the foregoing statement, the following facts may be gathered:—

1st. That the separation under the Act of 1851 of the joint Department of Woods and Works into two separate establishments, has proved, so far as this Department is concerned, to be beneficial to the Crown and to the public.

2nd. That the Royal Forests and Woodlands, now reserved for the growth of timber for the Navy, were so reserved by the directions contained in Acts of Parliament:—That the policy of those Acts was to secure the ultimate provision of a stock of oak timber for the supply of the Navy:—that the plantations consist almost entirely of young and growing oak trees on 40,000 acres of land, planted under the directions of various Acts of Parliament since the year 1808, the value of the plantations that exist in 1854 having been then estimated at £. 1,800,000, and increasing at the present time at the rate of more than £. 60,000 a year; but that inasmuch as oak timber does not attain maturity for more than 100 years from the time of planting, the plantations in question cannot be made to yield at the present time a large annual profit, except by the destruction of the inheritance, and the violation of the provisions and the policy of the Acts of Parliament under which the planting took place.

3rd. That notwithstanding the fact, that the greater part of the annual profit arising from those Forests and Woodlands is added to the value of the crop upon the ground, and is not received in money, the gross income from the Crown property under our charge has increased 29 per cent., or £. 100,000 a year, since the separation of the two Departments by the Act of 1851, while the charge upon that income for the ordinary and current expenses of the Department other than those of a reproductive nature, has not increased 6 per cent. within the same period.

4th. That the cost of agency, local management, and collection of the revenue arising from land, houses, manors, mines, quit-rents, &c., in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and in the Islands of Man and Alderney, only amounts to 4 per cent.

5th. That the value of the property that has been recovered for the Crown, or become productive of revenue to the public since 1851, exceeds by one half the cost of the several establishments in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and the amount of the legal expenses since that date.

CHARLES GORE (L. S.)
JAMES K. HOWARD (L. S.)

Office of Woods, &c.
29th June 1865.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament Assembled.

THE FOURTEENTH REPORT

Of the Commissioner in charge of the Land Revenue of the Crown in *England*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 31st March 1855.

Leases granted Appendix, No.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have now to report that, during the year ended on the 31st of March last, there have been granted 98 Leases of land or houses, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal Forests, and also of foreshores, ferries, and minerals. The rents reserved under these Leases amount altogether to £. 4,502. 2. 8.

The particulars of these leases are inserted in Appendix, No. 1, and the property demised may be divided into five classes; viz.—

1st. Farms or Land for agricultural purposes.
2d. Houses or other buildings.
3d. Land for building purposes.
4th. Mines, Minerals, and other substrata.
5th. Miscellaneous Property, and interests of uncertain value.

The total number of leases in the 1st class amounts to 12. The lands comprised in these leases, are situated in the Counties of Essex, Gloucester, Kent, Lincoln, Oxford, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts, and contain 957 A. 0 R. 11 P. The rents, reserved by the leases, amount to £. 1,749. 3. 4., subject, in several cases, to future increase, in consideration of buildings to be erected, or of drainage or other improvements to be carried into execution, at the cost of the Crown.

Of the 2d class, six leases have been granted of seven houses, and also other buildings in London, and one lease of a cottage at Eltham, in the county of Kent, at rents amounting altogether to £. 823.

Of the 3d class, 69 leases have been granted of sites for 83 houses, and of other buildings upon different parts of the Crown Estates, as follows:—

At Dover, sites for 30 houses,
At Eltham, Lee, &c., sites for 16 houses,
At Victoria Park, sites for 27 houses,

as well as sites for nine houses in different parts of London, and one at Hastings. In all these cases the several Lessees have built, or have covenanted to build, within a limited period, and at their own cost, substantial houses or other buildings upon the plots let to them respectively. The ground rents, reserved by leases in this class, amount altogether to £. 1,797. 19. 4.

Of the 4th class, seven leases have been granted of minerals, under reservation in each case of a royalty upon the minerals raised and sold. The minimum royalties and dead rents reserved being £. 46 a year.

Of the 5th class, three leases have been granted of foreshores, and one lease of two ferries. The rents reserved by these leases amount to £. 91 a year.

Sales.
App. No. 2 (A.) and App. No. 2 (B.)

Appendix, No. 2 (A.), and Appendix, No. 2 (B.), contain the particulars of 29 sales, by public auction and by private contract, of various detached premises that it was not advisable for the Crown to retain, or that were required for local or other improvements; also of different parcels of land, now or formerly below high-water mark.

The total sum received for the property specified in these Schedules, and carried to the credit of the Capital of the Land Revenue, is £. 29,199. 5. 7.

Enfranchisement of Copyholds.
App. No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3, contains the particulars of 28 copyhold or customary tenements, holden of 10 Manors belonging to the Crown, that have been enfranchised upon payment of sums amounting to £. 6,246. 18. 3½.

[F]ree Tenements [R]eleased from [Q]uit Rents, &c.
[A]ppendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4, contains the particulars of various free tenements holden of four Manors belonging to the Crown, that have been released from the payment of quit rents, reliefs, customs and services, upon payment of sums amounting altogether to £. 47. 2. 6.

Enfranchisement of Copyholds in [w]hich Her Majesty [h]as a Reversionary Interest.
[A]ppendix, No. 5.

BY the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, "The Copyhold Act, 1858," provision has been made for the enfranchisement, under the Copyhold Acts, of land holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in right of Her Crown, in remainder or reversion, expectant upon an estate of inheritance.

In conformity with the provisions of that Act, I have concurred in the execution of six deeds of enfranchisement of land holden of the Manors of Birling and Ryarsh, in the County of Kent, and Cuckfield and Rotherfield, in the County of Sussex, in the whole of which the Crown has a reversionary interest. The consideration money has in each case been paid to Trustees, and has been invested by them in the purchase of Government securities, the income from which, until the money shall be otherwise invested in pursuance of the terms

terms of the Act, will be payable to the person who is for the time being entitled to the rents and profits of the Manor in which each such enfranchisement has been effected.

Land Tax Redeemed. Appendix, No. 6.

Appendix, No. 6, contains an account of land tax redeemed, amounting to £. 82. 8. 9½., in extinction of which there has been paid in cash a total sum of £. 2,188. 13. 4¼.

Free Grant in Perpetuity. Appendix, No. 7.

Appendix, No. 7, contains the particulars of a free grant, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to make, of a part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, under the powers to that effect reserved to the Sovereign by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

The grant in question is about half an acre of land, being part of a building estate belonging to the Crown, situated in the Parish of New Windsor, for the site of a church to be called "All Saints."

Purchases. Appendix, No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8, contains the particulars of 13 purchases that have been made for the concentration and improvement of the Crown property, out of monies that had accumulated on the Capital Account of the Land Revenue from the sales of estates, or parts of estates, that did not form desirable properties for the Crown to retain, and of fee-farm and other unimprovable rents, as well as of portions of the foreshore and bed of the sea and of tidal rivers, and also from the enfranchisement of copyholds.

The total sum expended in the purchases, specified in the Appendix, amounts to £. 22,353. 4.

The most important of those purchases is the following:

FARM AT WESTON, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

THIS small farm, containing 124 A. 3 R. 37 P., is adjacent to the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate, and was acquired for the sum of £. 8,000. It has since been demised to the lessee of an adjoining farm, belonging to Her Majesty, at a rent which, after payment of some trifling charges to which the property is liable, yields a return of nearly 3½ per cent. upon the purchase-money.

CRANBOURNE STREET.

THE Thirty-first Report to Parliament contains a statement of the circumstances, under which the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings were empowered by the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 78, to pull down and remove some houses belonging to Her Majesty, as part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, and situated at Pimlico, and to appropriate the sites for widening the public streets, and for completing certain improvements in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace.

In that Report it was stated that, after the completion of those improvements, a valuation was to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the difference in the value of the property before and after their completion, and that the valuation in question would be submitted to Her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament, by which means they would be enabled to deal with the question as to the right of the Land Revenue to receive an equivalent for the portion of the property that might be surrendered by the Crown for the widening and improvement of the public thoroughfares.

Upon the final completion of the improvements, sanctioned by the Act before referred to, and by a subsequent Amendment Act, a valuation was made, with the following result:—

	£.	s.	d.
The value of the Crown property at Pimlico, in charge of this Department at the commencement of the Improvements, was taken to be the Sum of - - - - - - - - - - -	78,260	-	-
The value of the portions of that Property that were respectively sold by the Crown, were added to Buckingham Palace, or that were available for Revenue purposes, and became in my charge at the completion of the Improvements, was ascertained to be - -	64,281	16	4
Leaving a Deficiency of - - - £.	13,978	3	8

For the purpose of making good this deficiency to the Land Revenue, a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons in 1864, in which, after reciting the particulars of the above-mentioned valuation, it was proposed that certain property in Cranbourne-street, which was then vested in the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, and the particulars of which are detailed in Appendix, No. 9 (A.), should be vested in Her Majesty as part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, and that, as the value of that property exceeded by the sum of £. 38,667. 14. 4., the above-mentioned deficiency, the said sum of £. 38,667. 14. 4., should be paid out of the capital of the Land Revenues to the Consolidated Fund.

The Bill in question passed through both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on the 29th of July last, and the premises in Cranbourne-street, more particularly specified in Appendix, No. 9 (A.), upon the payment to the Consolidated Fund of the above-mentioned sum of £. 38,667 14. 4. became vested in Her Majesty as part of the hereditary Land Revenues of the Crown.

In all cases of lease, sale, enfranchisement, exchange, or purchase, of which the particulars are detailed in this Report, and in the Appendices, the surveys and estimates of the land and hereditaments included in such transactions were made by competent surveyors, who have in each case certified by a report, verified by a declaration pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, the fair worth or value, in their judgment, of the lands and hereditaments surveyed, except in cases where, from the nature of the property, the value could not be known by a survey or inspection, or where from other causes specified in the 72d section of 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, a preliminary survey and estimate have been dispensed with.

IN consequence of the opinion expressed in a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, there have been inserted in each Annual Report, since the year 1850, five additional Schedules; viz.—

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of property acquired for Her Majesty, by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2d. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3d. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenues, under Leases, or agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures, if any, in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcations shall have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken for the recovery of the Monies.

I have now inserted these Schedules in the Appendix to the present Report. Appendix, No. 9. (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.), (E.)

THE APPENDIX A. A. contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and received within the year ended 31st March 1865, and the application of all such Monies, including payment into the Exchequer of £. 310,000 as surplus Income arising from those possessions, as well as the appropriation of the Capital Monies arising from the sale of portions of the possessions of the Crown during the same period. Appendix, (A. A.)

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st of March 1864, has been audited by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, and the monthly Accounts for the succeeding year have been rendered to those Commissioners for the period up to, and including the month of January last.

CHARLES GORE. (L.S.)

Office of Woods, &c.,
29th June 1865.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, N° 1.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS, in
oth days inclusive: showing, The Dates of the Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees;
he same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other
he Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved

Note.—In the instances distinguished by an asterisk (*), the former Leases comprised other premises beyond those

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1864:	CAMBRIDGE:			
Dec. 14	All Coprolites within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing about 10 Acres, parcel of Burwell Hall Farm, situated at Burwell - -	William Colchester -	- - 3 years from 10th October 1864	Uncertain -
	CORNWALL:			
August 3	All Mines, Veins, and Beds of Metal and Metallic Ore, and other Minerals, within or under the bed or soil of the Sea, below and from low water mark, adjoining the Sett, called Cape Cornwall Sett, in the Parish of St. Just - - -	- - Thomas Carthew, Henry Louis Phillips, and John Ward - -	- - 20½ years from 16th January 1864, determinable by the Lessees at the expiration of any year of the term upon giving six months' notice.	- - ditto -
	DEVON:			
Sept. 17	The Mines and Minerals, except Gold and Silver, within or under the foreshore and bed of the Sea in the Bristol Channel, adjoining two Pieces of Land, part of the Leister Estate, in the Parish of Combmartin - - - - -	Caroline Mary Sargent	- - 1 year from 10th October 1864	- - ditto -
	ESSEX:			
Oct. 17	Several Pieces of Land, with four Cottages thereon, containing together about 160 A. 0 R. 24 P., situated in the Parishes of Dagenham and Romford, and forming part of the Crown's Hainault Estate -	Samuel Yull - -	- - 12 years from 10th October 1864	310 13 4 for the first year, and 365 13 4 during the remainder of the term - -

England belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, The Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted:—and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

contained in the New Leases, and consequently a proportionate part only of the former Value, Rent, and Fine is shown.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
A Royalty of 5 *s.* per ton upon all Coprolites raised -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
- - A Royalty of 1-48th part of the value of the Tin, Tin Ore, and Tin Stuff, and of 1-40th part of the value of all other Minerals raised and sold, such Royalty not to be less than 10 – – per annum - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - ditto.		
- - A Royalty of 1-40th part of the value of the Minerals raised, such Royalty not to be less than 5 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - ditto.		
310 13 4 for the first year, and 365 13 4 during the remainder of the term, and 5 per Cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings and in the underdrainage of the land - -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. With the exception of the four Cottages and about two Acres of Land, the premises included in this lease consist of Land recently purchased by, and of Allotments awarded to, the Crown.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
1864:	GLOUCESTER:			
June 8	Several Messuages, with the Outbuildings and Land, containing together about 186 A. 1 R. 8 P., called Oatfield Farm, Upper Hagloe Farm, and Hagloe House, situated at Hagloe, in the Parish of Aure, and a Fishery and Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 22 P., with the Cottage thereon, also situated at Hagloe - - - -	Alfred Goold - -	- - 13 years from 5th April 1863 -	409 – –
	HANTS: Isle of Wight:			
Nov. 3	A Piece of Land lying below high-water mark at Yarmouth - -	John Long - -	- - 14 years from 10th October 1864, determinable by the Crown at the end of any year of the term upon giving six months' notice, in the event of the land being required for the construction of Docks or any other commercial purposes - - -	1 – –
	KENT:			
" 4	Permission to lay down a line of Telegraphic Cable on part of the shore and bed of the Sea below high-water mark, at and from Dumpton Gap, in the Parish of St. Peter's, and so far seaward as British territory extends - -	- The Submarine Telegraph Company - -	- - 26½ years from 5th July 1864 -	5 – –
	Eltham Estate:			
Sept. 19	A Cottage, Garden, and Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R., situated at Eltham - - - - - -	- Colonel Edward Fitzherbert Grant - -	- - 21 years from 5th January 1864	30 – –
Nov. 18	A Piece of Land, containing about 3 A. 2 R., situated in the Parish of Eltham - - - - - -	Abraham Hammond -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1864	17 10 –
1865:				
Mar. 10	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 9 A. 0 R. 5 P., situated on the East side of Burnt Ash Lane, in the Parish of Lee - -	Benjamin Maller -	- - 20¾ years from 5th April 1864 -	60 – –

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
409 – – and 5 per Cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the underdrainage of the Land -	- -	1,500 – –	- - - -	- - The several Messuages and Land firstly described were last held under Leases extending to Lady-day 1876, at yearly rents amounting together to 421 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.*, but possession was resumed in consequence of the bankruptcy of the Lessee. The Fishery and Piece of Land lastly described were held upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of 9 *l.*		
1 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
5 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - - ditto.		
30 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - The surrender of the lease by which these Premises and 1 A. 2 R. 11 P. of adjacent Land were held at a yearly rent of 20 *l.* for a term extending to 10th October 1880 - -	*13 – –	*13 – –	—
17 10 –	- -	- -	- - - -	*13 4 9	*13 4 9	—
60 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Land formed part of Lee Green Farm, which was last let upon a yearly tenancy. The proportion of the rent under that letting, which was applicable to this Land, amounted to 25 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Kent—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
	Building Ground.			
	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (South Side):			- - These Plots of Ground form part of the Crown's Eltham Estate, agreed to be let to William Harding, and by him assigned to Thomas Miller Whittaker for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 335 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the property, but the proportion of the estimated value of the Estate, applicable to each Plot, cannot be stated
1864: July 1	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, called Sidney Villa - - - - - -	Thomas Miller Whittaker	- - 95½ years from 5th July 1864 -	
" 27	Ditto - ditto called Brunswick House - - - - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto - called Beaumont House - - - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (North Side):			- - The preceding observation in this column is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of 28 A. 1 R. 26 P. of the Estate agreed to be let to George Bird Gates and William Thomas Gates, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 425 *l.* per annum, subject to an increase in the event of certain contingencies -
Oct. 18	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 3, Alexandra Villas (now called Eltham Lodge), with the Coach-house, Stable, and Outbuildings - -	Henry English - -	- - 95¾ years from 5th April 1864 -	
Nov. 24	Ditto - ditto, being No. 5, ditto -	- - George Bird Gates, and William Thomas Gates - - -	- - 96 years from 5th January 1864	
Dec. 31	Ditto - ditto, being No. 19, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - 95¼ years from 10th October 1864	

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
12 – –	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -			
8 10 –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Premises agreed to be demised to Mr. Harding, comprised a House and Paddock, held at a rent of 110*l.*, and about 8 acres of adjoining land held at a rent equivalent to about 3*l.* per acre.		
8 10 –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
15 – –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	84 – – (for the whole of the land agreed to be let to Messrs. Gates, at an ultimate rent of 425*l.*)	84 – – and 5 19 6 for interest on outlay by the Crown.	—
- - A Peppercorn during the first half year, and 18 – – during the remainder of the term	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
16 – –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.		PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
		KENT—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			
		Building Ground—continued.			
1864:		CROWN TERRACE, &c., LEE GREEN:			
Aug.	15	A Piece of Ground, situated on the east side of Burnt Ash Lane, in the Parish of Lee, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 10, Crown Terrace - - - -	Henry Bond - -	- - 95½ years from 5th April 1864 -	- - The observation made in this Column in the case of the Plots of Land let to Mr. Whittaker, is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of 4 A. 0 R. 24 P. of the Estate agreed to be let to John Pound, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 150 *l.* per annum
Sept.	20	Ditto - ditto - called Fairfield House - - - - -	- - William Henry Fitz-Er-Burchell - -	- - 95¼ years from 5th July 1864 -	
Nov.	30	Ditto - ditto - being No. 2, Crown Villas - - - -	John Pound - -	- - 95 years from 10th October 1864	
1865:					
Jan.	2	Ditto - ditto - No. 1, ditto -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
"	9	Ditto - ditto - No. 6, ditto -	Nehemiah Nevard -	- ditto - -	
"	23	Ditto - ditto - No. 3, ditto -	John Pound - -	- ditto - -	
		ELTHAM:			
Nov.	17	A Piece of Ground, situated on the south side of the High Street, and at the west side of a new road in Eltham, called Albion Road, together with a Messuage, Shop, and Outbuildings thereon, and two Pieces of Land, containing together about 3 R. 23 P., situated one on each side of the said new road -	Abraham Hammond -	- - 96 years from 5th January 1864	- - The same observation is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of 4 A. 1 R. 18 P. of the Estate agreed to be let to George Gates, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 90 *l.* per annum
Mar.	17	Ditto - situated on the north side of Wellington Road, and at the corner of Albion Road, together with a Messuage thereon, called Albion House - - - -	- ditto - - -	- - 95 years from 5th January 1865	
"	"	Ditto - situated on the east side of Albion Road, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Albion Villas - - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
"	20	Ditto - with a Messuage thereon, called No. 1, Percy Villas - - -	- - Augustus Frederick Timothy - - -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1864 -	- - The same observation is equally applicable to this Plot, which forms part of 4 A. 2 R. 26 P., agreed to be let to Mr. Timothy for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 90 *l.* per annum

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
6 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	*12 9 – for the 4 A. 0 R. 24 P. of Land agreed to be let to John Pound, at an ultimate rent of 150 *l.*	*12 9 –	—
9 9 –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
9 9 –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
7 7 –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
10 – –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
9 9 –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first three quarters of a year, and 10 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Premises agreed to be demised to Mr. Gates, comprised some worn-out houses and gardens, with 3 A. 2 R. of land, held at rents amounting together to 77 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*		
2 – –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
4 – –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first year, and 25 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - This Land was last let, with other Premises, upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of 38 *l*, the proportion of which sum, applicable to this Land, was 22 *l.*		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	KENT—*continued.* MAISON DIEU ESTATE: *Building Ground:* ALBERT TERRACE:			
1864: July 25	A Piece of Ground, situated in Charlton Back Road, in the Parish of Charlton, near Dover, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 11, Albert Terrace - -	Henry William Gasson	- - 96 years from 5th April 1864 -	- - -
	CAMBRIDGE VILLAS:			
April 28	A Piece of Ground, situated in the same Road, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Cambridge Villas - - - -	William Bull - -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1861 -	- - -
	CLYDE VILLAS:			- - These Plots of Ground are portions of a total area of 21 A. 0 R. 25 P. parcel of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, agreed to be let to Charles Benjamin Gorely, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 550*l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the Estate applicable to each Plot cannot be stated - -
" "	A Piece of Ground, situated in the same Road, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, Clyde Villas - - - - -	George Denne - -	- ditto - -	
July 20	Ditto - ditto, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 3 and 4, ditto -	James Cullin - -	- - 96 years from 5th April 1864 -	
1865: Jan. 14	Ditto - ditto, Nos. 5 and 6, ditto -	Philip Stiff - -	- - 95½ years from 10th October 1864	
	DE BURG VILLAS:			
" 12	A Piece of Ground, situated in the same Road, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, De Burg Villas - - - -	William Prescott -	- ditto - -	
	DOUR STREET:			
1864: April 9	A Piece of Ground situated in the same Parish, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 21, in Dour Street - - - - -	James Davey - -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1861 -	
" 18	Ditto - ditto, No. 29, in ditto -	Sarah Norris - -	- ditto - -	- - -
June 10	Ditto - ditto, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 23 and 24, in ditto - - - - - -	Benjamin Mumford -	- ditto - -	- - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
3 – –	- -	200 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first three years, and 5 2 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	350 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in each case in the erection of the Messuage or Messuages demised - -	- - A small part, containing 1 A. 1 R. 10 P. of the Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. *Vide* 42d Report to Parliament (1864), page 77. The residue is part of 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 194 *l.*, the proportion of which rent, applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon, so agreed to be demised, is 75 *l.*		
- - A Peppercorn during the first three years, and 4 8 – during the remainder of the term -	- -					
4 7 – for No. 3, and 4 6 – for No. 4 - -	- -					
4 15 – for each messuage	- -					
5 10 –	- -					
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2½ years, and 1 18 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	120 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn during the first 2½ years, and 1 14 – during the remainder of the term -	- -					
- - A Peppercorn during the first three years, and 1 18 – for each messuage during the remainder of the term -	- -					

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	KENT—Maison Dieu Estate—*cont*[d].			
	Building Ground—continued.			
1864:	Dour Street—*continued.*			
July 28	A Piece of Ground, situated in the same Parish, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 28, in Dour Street - - - -	William Popkiss -	- - 96 years from 5th April 1864 -	- -
Aug. 1	Ditto - ditto, No. 7, in ditto -	William Friend Longley	- ditto - -	- - -
1865:				
Jan. 11	Ditto - ditto, No. 57, in ditto -	John Forster - -	- - 95½ years from 10th October 1864	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 58, in ditto -	Francis Penn - -	- ditto - -	- - -
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 59, in ditto -	James William Harris	- ditto - -	- - These Plots of Ground are portions of a total area of 21 A. 0 R. 25 P. parcel of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, agreed to be let to Charles Benjamin Gorely, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 550*l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the Estate applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 60, in ditto -	Alfred Saville - -	- ditto - -	
March 25	Ditto - ditto, No. 44, in ditto -	George Nicols Chidwick	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 45, in ditto -	William Dawes - -	- ditto - -	
	NORTH BROOK VILLAS:			
1864:				
Aug. 8	A Piece of Ground, situated in Maison Dieu Road, in the same Parish, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, North Brook Villas -	William Nethersole -	- - 96 years from 5th April 1864 -	
	PALMERSTON VILLAS:			
1865:				
Feb. 17	A Piece of Ground, situated in the same Road, together with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1 and 2, Palmerston Villas - - -	John Spain - -	- ditto - -	
	PARK PLACE:			
1864:				
Aug. 23	A Piece of Ground, situated in a Road called Lady Well, in the same Parish, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1 in Park Place, and known as the Park Inn Public House - - - - -	Morris Bowles Thompson	- ditto - -	- - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
1 18 –	- -					
2 10 –	- -	120 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -				
2 – –	- -					
2 – –	- -					
2 – –	- -					
2 – –	- -					
2 4 –	- -					
2 4 –	- -					
4 15 –	-	350 – – at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in each case in the erection of the Messuage or Messuages demised - -	- - A small part, containing 1 A. 1 R. 10 P. of the Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. *Vide* 42d Report to Parliament (1864), page 77. The residue is part of 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 194 *l.*, the proportion of which rent, applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon, so agreed to be demised, is 75 *l.*		
4 – – for each Messuage	- -					
4 18 –	- -	500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -				

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	KENT—Maison Dieu Estate—contd.			
	Building Ground—continued.			
1864:	PARK PLACE:			
Aug. 27	A Piece of Ground, situated in a Road called Lady Well, in the same Parish, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2 in Park Place	William Carpenter -	- - 96 years from 5th April 1864 -	- - -
Oct. 20	Ditto - ditto, No. 3, in ditto -	John Petley - -	- ditto - -	- - These Plots of Ground are portions of a total area of 21 A. 0 R. 25 P. parcel of the Crown's Maison Dieu Estate, agreed to be let to Charles Benjamin Gorely, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 550*l*. per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected upon the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the Estate applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.
" "	Ditto ditto, No. 8, in ditto -	Denne Adams - -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 9, in ditto -	George Brooker -	- ditto - -	
	PENSHURST VILLAS:			
July 21	A Piece of Ground, situated in the Charlton Road, in the same Parish, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, Penshurst Villa -	Charles Hadlow -	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 1, ditto - -	William Crundall -	- ditto - -	- - -
	LANCASTER:			
May 20	All Veins and Beds of Copper, Lead, and other Ores, Metals and Minerals within, under or upon a Parcel of Land situated in the Manor of Muchland - - - - -	- - Stephen Jackson, James Kellett Hodgson, and John Satterthwaite	- - 1 year from 5th April 1864 -	Uncertain -
July 11	All Slate, Copper, and other Minerals within, under, or upon a Piece or Parcel of Land, being part of Torver High Common, in the Manor of Torver, at or near Ulverston -	- - Thomas Field and John Lane - -	- - 1 year from 10th October 1863	- ditto - -

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
3 - -	- -					
3 - -	- -	300 - - at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in each case in the erection of the Messuage - - -	- - A small part, containing 1 A. 1 R. 10 P., of the Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. *Vide* 42d Report to Parliament (1864), page 77. The residue is part of 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 194 *l.*, the proportion of which rent, applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon, so agreed to be demised, is 75 *l.*		
3 - -	- -					
3 5 -	- -					
4 - -	- -					
4 - -	- -	350 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
5 - - and a Royalty of 1-15th part in value of all Cobalt, Copper, and Lead Ore, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton on all Iron Stone or Iron Ore raised and sold -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
5 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of the Mineral substances raised and sold -	- -	- -	- - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1864:	LINCOLN:			
June 15	A Farm and Lands, containing about 124 A. 3 R. 37 P., with the Cottage and Buildings thereon, situated at Weston Hills, in the Parish of Weston - - - - -	Henry Clark - -	- - 12½ years from 5th April 1864 -	290 – –
	MIDDLESEX:			
	BREWER STREET and KING'S ARMS YARD:			
May 2	A Messuage, No. 32, Brewer-street, and a Coach-house and Stable in King's Arms Yard, at the rear of the Messuage, in the Parish of St. James, Westminster - -	William Miller - -	- - 30 years from 10th October 1861	86 – ..
1865:	BURY STREET:			
March 27	A Building, consisting of two Rooms, used respectively as an Auction Room and a Store Room, situated at the rear of No. 5, Bury Street, and used in connection with a Messuage, No. 8, King Street - -	- George Henry Christie and Edward Manson	- - 19¾ years from 10th October 1859	42 – –
1864:	CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE:			
April 26	A Piece of Ground on the North side of Carlton House Terrace, with a Messuage thereon, No. 19, Carlton House Terrace - -	Joseph Harvey Trollope	- - 99 years from 5th April 1863 -	- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of a larger parcel, agreed to be let to Messrs. Trollope for Building purposes, at an annual rent of 325 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*, after the first year of the term. The whole rent has been properly secured by the Buildings which have been erected on the Property; but as the arrangement of the back premises and stabling has been altered since the original valuation was made, the proportion of the estimated annual value of the Property, applicable to the Plots now demised, cannot be stated - -
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 20, ditto, together with the Loft over, and the Vaults under, a Coach-house and Stables at the rear of the Messuage - - - - - -	Robert Leonard Trollope	- ditto - -	
" "	Ditto - ditto - No. 21, ditto, together with a Vault under a Coach-house at the rear of the Messuage - - - - - -	George Francis Trollope	- ditto - -	

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
290 – – and 5 per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings - -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -	- - Not before in lease, being the Property purchased from Stephen Grundy. *Vide* Appendix, No. 8, page 68.		
86 – –	- -	1,500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Stable and Coach-house - - -	- - These Premises were last held, with three other Houses in Brewer-street, and some Stabling in King's Arms Yard, under a Lease for a term of 40 years and 46 days from the 25th August 1821, upon payment of a fine of 2,258 *l.*, and at rents amounting in the aggregate to 263 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*		
42 – –	- -	600 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in altering and repairing the Premises - - -	- - These Premises were last held, with No. 5, Bury-street, under a Lease for a term of 24½ years from the 5th April 1835, upon payment of a fine of 352 *l.*, and at a rent of 57 *l.*		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 60 19 6 during the remainder of the term -	- -	4,500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage -	- - As these Premises stand partly upon or over the site of Carlton Ride, and partly upon or over that of some Stabling in the rear of Carlton House Terrace, the particulars usually inserted in these columns cannot be stated. The circumstances under which the property was let for building are set forth in the 41st Report to Parliament (1863), page 12.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 70 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 75 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	GLASSHOUSE STREET:			
1865: March 7	A Piece of Ground on the South Side of Glasshouse Street, with a Messuage known as Nos. 15 and 17, Glasshouse Street - - -	- - John Pennethorne and Anne Pennethorne	- - 80 years from 5th July 1864 -	95 - -
	HOLLEN STREET:			
1864: Oct. 10	Two Messuages, Nos. 16 and 17, Hollen Street - - - -	David Jones - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1862 -	50 - - for No. 16. 55 - - for No. 17.
Nov. 8	Ditto - Nos. 12 and 13, ditto	John Kirkman - -	- ditto - -	35 - - for No. 12. 40 - - for No. 13.
	PARK CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK:			
" 18	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, No. 1, Park Crescent -	- - The Metropolitan Railway Company -	- - 58 years from 10th October 1861	- - - *Vide* last Column
" "	Ditto - ditto, No. 2, ditto -	- - ditto - -	- ditto - -	- - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
95 - -	- -	3,000 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The surrender of a former Lease, and the expenditure incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - The two Houses formerly standing upon this piece of Ground were last held under a Lease for a term of 99 years, from the 5th April 1821, at a rent of 84 *l.*, and a further rent of 5 *l.* in lieu of Land tax.		
50 - - for No. 16. 55 - - for No. 17.	- -	750 - - at the least for No. 16, and 800 - - at the least for No. 17, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises - -	97 - -	84 - -	200 - -
35 - - for No. 12. 40 - - for No. 13.	- -	700 - - at the least for No. 12, and 800 - - at the least for No. 13, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - -	- - The House, No. 12, Hollen Street, was last held with No. 9, Wardour Street, under a Lease for a term of 40 years and 38 days, from the 26th February 1822, upon payment of a fine of 343 *l.*, and at the rent of 60 *l.* The House, No. 13, Hollen Street, was last held under a Lease for a term of 39 years and 227 days, from the 25th February 1822, at the rent of 29 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*		
37 9 3 37 9 3	- - - -	2,000 - - at the least for each Messuage, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The surrender of a Lease under which the Premises were formerly held, and the expenditure incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Messuages -	- - These two Houses stand upon the sites of two Houses which have been pulled down, and which were held under Building Leases lately surrendered for the respective terms of 99 years, commencing on the 10th October 1820, and expiring by effluxion of time at the same period as the present Leases, viz., on the 10th October 1919, at rents amounting in the aggregate to 74 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, being the total of the rents reserved by the present Leases. The former Houses were pulled down in consequence of a part of the Metropolitan Railway being constructed under them.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.		PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
					£. s. d.
		MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
1864:		QUEEN'S ROAD, KENSINGTON:			
April	15	A Messuage, with the Yard, Garden, and Outbuildings adjoining, on the South West Side of the Queen's Road - - - - - -	Sarah Shaw - -	- - 80 years from 5th July 1863 -	130 - - until the carcass of a new Messuage, to be built upon the Premises, is completed, and 100 - - during the remainder of the term - -
		REGENT STREET:			
May	25	A Messuage, No. 169, Regent Street, called "The White Horse Tavern"	William Blanchard -	- - 80 years from 10th October 1863	200 - -
		RUSSELL MEWS:			
"	13	Coachhouses, Stables, and Outbuildings, with the Lofts and Lodging-rooms over the same, situated on the North East Side of Russell Mews - - - - -	- - The Right Honourable John Robert Viscount Sydney -	- - 63¼ years from 5th April 1863, determinable by the Lessee on the 5th January 1882, upon giving six months' notice -	45 10 - for the first 18¾ years, a Peppercorn for the next year, and 26 13 4 during the remainder of the term - -
		SAINT JAMES' STREET:			
Nov.	1	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, known as the Thatched House Chambers, on the South West Side of Saint James' Street -	William Woodgate -	- - 79 years from 5th April 1863 -	703 - -

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn for the first three months, 130 – – until the carcass of a new Messuage, to be built upon the Premises, is completed, and 100 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	1,000 – – at the least for the existing Messuage, and such sum for the new Messuage, and all other Buildings to be erected upon the Premises, as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value thereof respectively -	- - The expenditure incurred in the repair of the existing Messuage, and to be incurred by the Lessee in pulling down the existing Messuage and building a new Messuage, with Offices thereto, within the first eight years of the term - -	- - These Premises (part of the site of the Royal Kitchen Garden, &c. at Kensington, transferred to the management of the Commissioners of Woods by the Act 5 Vict. c. 1) were last held by Miss Willis, now deceased, rent free by grace and favour of the Crown.		
200 – –	- -	3,000 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The surrender of the former Lease, and the expenditure incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - The House that formerly stood upon the site of this Messuage was last held under Lease for a term of 25¾ years from 10th October 1862, at a rent of 250 *l.*, and upon payment of a fine of 650 *l.*		
45 10 – for the first 18¾ years, a Peppercorn for the next year, and 26 13 4 during the remainder of the term -	- -	600 – – at the least for the existing Buildings, and for the new Buildings covenanted to be erected upon the site of the existing Buildings, together with such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any other Buildings that may be added -	- - The surrender of a former Lease of these and other Buildings, and the expenditure to be incurred by the Lessee, in the event of his not determining the tenancy on the 5th January 1882, in pulling down the existing Buildings, and in erecting upon their sites, previously to the 5th January 1883, new Buildings of a like nature, at an expenditure of not less than 850 *l.* -	- - These Buildings, together with some adjoining Buildings of a like nature, were last held under a Lease for a term of 94½ years, from the 5th January 1832, determinable by the Lessee at the end of the first 50 years of the term, at the rents of 68 *l.* 5 *s.* for the first 50 years of the term, a Peppercorn for the following year, and 40 *l.* during the remainder of the term; and, in the event of the tenancy not being determined as above, the Lessee was to pull down the Buildings and erect new ones, at a cost of 1,300 *l.*		
703 – –	- -	18,000 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The surrender of two Leases of portions of these Premises, one granted for a term that would not have expired by efflux of time until the 10th of October 1882, the other until the 5th of April 1885, and the expenditure incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - The particulars usually inserted in these Columns cannot be given, as the Houses that stood on the site of these Premises were last held under four distinct Leases, in two of which Leases other Premises were also included.		

Appendix, No. 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
1864:	ST. JAMES' STREET AND PAINTERS' COURT.			
June 24	A Messuage, No. 28, St. James' Street, known as Boodle's Club House, and a Building in Painters' Court (except part of the Basement attached to and held with No. 4, Little Ryder Street), at the rear of and attached to the Club House - - - - -	William Gainer - -	- - 43 years from 10th October 1861	484 – –
	VICTORIA PARK.			- - These Pieces of Ground are portions of a Plot agreed to be let to George Holgate, for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 45 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the Property applicable to each Plot cannot be stated - -
	ALBANY TERRACE:			
April 7	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 3 and 4, Albany Terrace, Old Ford Road -	- - Henry Pakeman Garner and James Henry Pitcher - -	- - 92¾ years from 5th April 1861 -	
	APPROACH ROAD:			
" 18	A Piece of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 29, Approach Road - -	- - Samuel Robert Peckham Cackett -	- - 90¾ years from 5th April 1863 -	- - -
May 18	Ditto - No. 27 - ditto -	Joseph Needham -	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1862 -	- - The preceding observation in this column is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of a piece of ground agreed to be let to Joseph Lucas for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 180 *l.* per annum
June 4	Ditto - No. 26 - ditto -	George Sexton - -	- ditto - -	
August 15	Ditto - No. 31 - ditto -	James Dormer - -	- - 89¾ years from 5th April 1864 -	
Sept. 20	Ditto - No. 34 - ditto -	John Blackshaw -	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1862 -	- - -

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued*.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
484 – –	- -	7,500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The surrender of a Lease of Nos. 27 and 28, St. James' Street, so far as regards No. 28; and also of a Lease of the premises in Painters' Court, both of which Leases would not have expired by effluxion of time until the 10th of October 1874, and the expenditure incurred by the Lessee in altering and improving the premises - -	- - No. 28, St. James' Street, was last held, with No. 27, St. James' Street, under a lease for a term of 51 years, from the 10th October 1823, at the rent of 147 *l.* 3 *s.*, and upon payment of a fine of 580 *l.*; and the Building in Painters' Court was last held under a lease for a term of 42 years from the 10th October 1832, at the rent of 40 *l.*, and upon payment of a fine of 357 *l.*		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 3 15 – for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	170 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Messuages -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first two years, and 1 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	320 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and 1 – – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and – 10 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and – 10 – during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1864:	APPROACH ROAD AND ROBINSON ROAD:			
Sept. 20	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being No. 30, Approach Road, and No. 15, Robinson Road, and a Piece of Ground, with the Buildings thereon, used as Workshops, at the rear of the said two Messuages - -	John North - -	- - 91¾ years from 5th April 1862 -	- - The preceding observation in this column is equally applicable to these Plots, which form part of a piece of Ground agreed to be let to Joseph Lucas for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 180 *l.* per annum - -
1865:	APPROACH ROAD, BISHOP'S ROAD, AND GORE TERRACE:			
Feb. 24	A Piece of Ground on the North side of the Approach Road, and of the corner of the Bishop's Road and the Approach Road, with a Messuage thereon, known as the Gore Arms Tavern, and A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Gore Terrace - - - - - -	Robert Entwistle -	- - 89¾ years from 5th April 1864 -	- - The observation in this column in the case of the Plot of Land let to George Holgate, is equally applicable to these pieces of Ground, which are portions of two Plots agreed to be let to Robert and Charles Entwistle and to James Raby for Building purposes, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 72 *l.* 10 *s.* and 20 *l.* per annum respectively - -
1864:	GORE TERRACE:			
August 8	Three Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Gore Terrace, and A Piece of Ground situated at the back of the last-named Messuage -	- - ditto - - -	- - 90¾ years from 5th April 1863, as to Nos. 5 and 6, and 90 years from 5th January 1864, as to the residue of the premises -	

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, 10 - - for the next eighteen years, and 1 - - during the remainder of the term -	- -	320 - - at the least for the Message, No. 30, Approach Road, 150 - - at the least for the Message, No. 15, Robinson Road, 100 - - at the least for the Workshops, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages and Buildings - -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 25 - - during the remainder of the term for the Gore Arms Tavern; and 5 10 - during the whole term for No. 1, Gore Terrace -	- -	1,500 - - at the least for the Tavern, and 300 - - at the least for No. 1, Gore Terrace, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages -			
5 5 - for each of Nos. 5 and 6; 2 15 - for the first Quarter of a Year, and 9 10 - during the remainder of the term for No. 7; and 10 10 - for the piece of ground at the rear, with workshops to be erected thereon	- -	300 - - at the least for each of the Messuages, Nos. 5 and 6, 400 - - at the least for the Message, No. 7, and 400 - - at the least for the Workshops to be erected on the Ground at the rear, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages, and to be incurred by him in the erection of Workshops on the ground at the rear -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1865:	QUEEN'S TERRACE:			
March 8	Four Pieces of Ground on the South side of the Old Ford Road, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Queen's Terrace	Daniel King - -	- - 89 years from 5th January 1865	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the Plot of Land let to George Holgate is equally applicable to these pieces of Ground, which form portions of a Plot agreed to be let to Daniel King, at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 120 *l.* per annum.
1864:	RISEHOLME TERRACE:			
April 14	Two Pieces of Ground on the West side of Wick Lane, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 3 and 4, Riseholme Terrace - - -	George Ellson - -	- - 90¼ years from 10th October 1863	- - These Pieces of Ground form portions of a Plot agreed to be let to George Ellson, at progressive yearly rents amounting ultimately to 18 *l.* per annum. The whole rent has been properly secured by the Leases which have been granted, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the property, applicable to each Plot, cannot be stated -
1865:				
March 21	Ditto - ditto - Nos. 5 and 6, ditto - - - - - -	Thomas Gurney Harris	- - 89¼ years from 10th October 1864	
1864:	ROBINSON ROAD:			
April 11	Two Pieces of Ground in Bonner's Fields, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 27 and 28, Robinson Road - - - - -	Samuel Charles Cakebread - - -	- - 93 years from 5th January 1861	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the Plot of Land let to George Holgate is equally applicable to these pieces of Ground, which form portions of a Plot agreed to be let to Richard Edward Borton for Building purposes at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 107 *l.* per annum.

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
2 10 – for each House for the first year, and 5 – – for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	450 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuages -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground formed a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, 1 10 – for each House for the second year, and 3 – – for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	220 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 3 – – for each House during the remainder of the term -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first three years, and 4 – – for each house during the remainder of the term -	- -	210 – – at the least for each House, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- ditto - - -			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
	Victoria Park—*continued.*			
1864:	SAUNDERS TERRACE:			
Dec. 2	A Piece of Ground on the North side of the Old Ford Road, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Saunders Terrace - - -	Henry Carvalho -	- - 90½ years from 5th July 1863 -	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the Plot of Land let to George Holgate is equally applicable to these pieces of Ground, which are portions of a Plot agreed to be let to John Saunders for Building purposes at progressive yearly rents, amounting ultimately to 28*l*. per annum -
" "	Ditto - No. 2 - ditto -	Joseph Mendes - -	- ditto - -	
" 31	Ditto - No. 3 - ditto -	John Saunders - -	- ditto - -	
	MIDDLESEX AND SURREY:			
1865:	ISLEWORTH FERRIES:			
Feb. 20	Two Passages or Ferries over the River Thames, called respectively the Railhead Ferry and the Isleworth Church Ferry, together with the use of the Wooden Steps near the Railway Bridge - - -	Samuel Styles - -	- - 7 years from 10th October 1864	83 – –
1864:	OXFORD:			
May 23	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 29 A. 3 R. 14 P., situated in the Parish of Whichwood	Robert Morris - -	- - 25 years from 10th October 1863	52 10 –
	SURREY:			
April 25	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 2 R. 35 P., situated in Brewhouse Lane, in the Parish of Windlesham - - - -	Thomas Andrews -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	3 – –
" 26	A Farm House, with the Barns, Stables, Outbuildings, Yard, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 77 A. 0 R. 28 P., called Winterhouse Farm, in the Parish of Esher - - - -	James Alder - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863, determinable by either party at the end of the first 7 or 14 years - -	101 10 –

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OF TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES: RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	ON NEW LEASES: FINES paid for the same.	ON NEW LEASES: INSURANCES against Fire.	ON NEW LEASES: Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 5 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	200 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added - -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Messuages - -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of Monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- ditto - -	- -	- ditto -				
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, 4 - - for the second year, and 5 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- ditto -				
83 - -	- -	- - -	- - - -	- - One of these Ferries was last held by the same Lessee under a Lease, and the other upon a yearly tenancy, at rents amounting together to the same sum as that reserved by the new Lease.		
52 10 -	- -	- - -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being the Land purchased from David Phipps and Charles Cattell. *Vide* 42d Report to Parliament (1864), page 77.		
3 - -	- -	- - -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. This Land is a portion of the premises acquired in exchange from James Hodges, in the year 1863. *Vide* 42d Report to Parliament (1864), page 75.		
101 10 - and 5*l.* per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of any Buildings, and in the under - drainage of the Land -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings	- - - -	101 14 8	101 10 -	—

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1864:	SURREY—*continued.*			
May 19	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 8 A. 3 R. 7 P., with the Messuage and Buildings thereon, situated at Bagshot, in the Parish of Windlesham - - - -	James Hodges - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1868	20 - -
Dec. 20	A Piece of Meadow Land, containing about 2 A. 2 R., situated at Sudbrooke, on the North Side of Ham Common, in the Parish of Kingston - - - - -	- - Captain Lauchlan Bellingham Mackinnon	- - 21 years from 5th April 1865 -	15 - -
	SUSSEX:			
April 15	A Piece of Ground on the East Side of Claremont Street, in Hastings, with a Messuage thereon, known as Norfolk House - - - -	Robert Mace - -	- - 93 years from 5th July 1855 -	- - The Portion of the Crown Building Estate at Hastings, of which this Ground forms a part, is held at a Rent of 168*l.* 6*s.* The whole of this Rent has been properly secured by the Buildings erected upon the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value of the Estate, applicable to each Plot, cannot be stated.
June 3	A Piece of Land, containing in length about 71 chains and 20 links, situated below high-water mark, in front of the Manor of Heene, near Worthing - - - - -	- - William Westbrook Richardson - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1864, determinable by the Crown at any time upon giving six months' notice	Uncertain -
Nov. 3	A Farm House, with the Buildings, and several Pieces of Land, containing together about 352 A. 0 R. 10 P., called New House Farm, situated in the Parish of Poynings	- - Thomas Champion Gardner - - -	- - 13 years from 10th October 1864	405 - -

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
20 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. A part of this Land, consisting of about 5 A. 3 R. 7 P., with the Buildings thereon, was formerly let with other land, containing altogether about 22 acres, upon an annual tenancy, at a Rent of 16 *l.*; the remainder, consisting of about 3 acres, was occupied as a Fir and Larch Plantation.		
15 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	*15 – –	*15 – –	—
4 19 –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - The expenditure incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Messuage - -	- - Not before in Lease. The particular circumstances under which this Property, consisting of Derelict Land, came into the possession of the Crown are stated in the 27th Report to Parliament, dated 27th June 1860.		
2 – – and a Royalty of one-half of all monies received by the Lessee for the sale of the Sand, Stone, Shingle, and other materials, which shall be taken off the Land - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
405 – – and 5 per cent. on any amount which may be expended by the Crown in the under-drainage of the land.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings -	- - - -	- - The House, Buildings, and 349 A. 1 R. 25 P. of Land were last held upon a Lease extending to Michaelmas 1877, at a Rent of 466 *l.* 10 *s.*, but the Lessee having died in poverty, and his Representatives not being in a position to carry on the Farm, it was found necessary to accept a Surrender of the Lease, and the Rent agreed to be paid by Mr. Gardner being the value of the Premises, according to an estimate made by a competent surveyor, was the highest amount which could be obtained from a responsible tenant. The residue of the Land, containing 2 A. 2 R. 25 P., was last let upon a yearly tenancy at a Rent of 5 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1865:	WILTS:			£. s. d.
Feb. 2	A Piece of Land, containing about 21 perches, situated at Bishop's Cannings - - - - -	James Sloper - -	- - 16 years from 10th October 1864	- 10 -
1864:	YORK:			
Nov. 19	All Lead Ore and other Minerals, and Mineral substances within or under a tract of Land, containing about 1,300 acres, being parts of Askrigg Common and Newbiggin Pasture, in the Parish of Askrigg	- - Joshua Byers and Joshua Stagg Byers -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1864	Uncertain -
„ 30	All Lead Ore and other Minerals, and Mineral substances within or under a tract of Land, containing about 1,450 acres, being part of Askrigg Common and Askrigg Pasture, in the Parish of Askrigg	- ditto - - -	- - 1 year from 10th October 1864	- ditto - -

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
- 10 -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not ascertainable.	
- - A Royalty of 1 - 12th part n value of the Minerals raised and sold, such Royalty to be not ess than 10 - - for each of the first seven years, and 20 - - during the remainder of the term - . - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Minerals were last demised at a Royalty of 15 *s.* for every fother of Lead, and 1-10th part in value of all other Minerals, Stone, and Lime raised. The Royalty amounted upon an average during the Lease to 6 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of the Mineral substances raised - -	- -	- -	- - - -			

Appendix, No 2 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Public Auction, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1864:	LINCOLN:						
May - 19	A Messuage, used as a Public House, called "The Queen's Arms," with the Cart-shed, Smith's Shop, Stables, Piggery, Outbuildings, Yard, and Garden, containing about 28 Perches, situated in the Town of Market Deeping - - - - - - -	Francis Brown - -	- -	410 - -	These Premises had for several years previously to the Sale been let upon a yearly Tenancy, at a Rent of £. 15.		
	MIDDLESEX:						
Oct. - 28	Five Pieces of Land, containing together about 23 A. 0 R. 6 P., situated near Chase Bridge, on the South side of the High Road from Whitton to Twickenham - - - - - - - -	Henry Scott Turner, *et al.* - - - -	- -	3,546 - -	60 - -	60 - -	—

Contract, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1864:	CHESTER:			£. s. d.			
May - 14	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 1 R. 16 P., being a portion of the Foreshore of the River Mersey, at Runcorn	- - The Trustees of the Will of the late Francis Duke of Bridgewater	- -	28 – –	- - Never in Lease.		
June - 27	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 3 A. 2 R. 35 P., being part of a Creek of the River Mersey, called "Tranmere Pool," at Birkenhead	- - The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Liverpool	- - *Vide* Observation in the last column	900 – –	- - At the time of this Sale, part of a Foot-bridge, that had been demised at a Rent of £.10 a year, for a term of which about nine years were unexpired, stood upon a portion of the Land.		
Nov. - 22	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, being part of the Foreshore of the River Mersey, at Weston	- - The Trustees of the River Weaver Navigation	- -	210 – –	- - Never in Lease.		
	DEVON:						
Oct. - 4	Two Pieces of Land below high-water mark, containing together about 20 Perches, being a portion of the Foreshore of the River Teign, at Bishopsteignton	- - The South Devon Railway Company	- -	10 – –	- - Never in Lease.		
" - 15	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 26 Perches, being a portion of the Foreshore and Bed of the River Torridge, at Bideford	- - Margaret Caroline Clevland, Widow	- -	140 – –			
1865:							
Jan. - 17	Such part of several Pieces of Land or Foreshore of the Rivers Taw and Yeo at Pilton as now is, or was formerly, below high-water mark	- - The Trustees of the Will of the Right Honourable John Baron Rolle, deceased	- -	220 – –			
" - 19	Five Pieces of Land below high-water mark, containing together about 1 A. 0 R. 30 P., being portions of the Foreshore and Bed of the River Torridge, at Bideford	- - The Feoffees of the Long Bridge, at Bideford	- -	105 – –			

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.			
1865:	DURHAM:						
Feb. - 22	Several Pieces of Land, formerly below high-water mark of the River Tees, but now reclaimed, situated in the Parish of Billingham, and containing together about 79 A. 2 R. 4 P. - - - - -	- - The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England - - -	- - *Vide* Observations in the last column -	- - *Vide* Observations in the last column -	- - This Land has been reclaimed by the Tees Conservancy Commissioners, under the powers of the Tees Conservancy Acts (21 & 22 Vict. c. 141, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 144, Local), and was sold for the sum of £.18,100. In accordance with the provisions in the former Act, the net Purchase Money, amounting, after deduction of an allowance to a Lessee, and of various other charges, to £.17,253. 8*s.*, was paid by the Purchasers, as follows, viz.:— £. s. ½ or 8,626 14 to the Tees Conservancy Commissioners. ¼ or 4,313 7 to the Crown. ¼ or 4,313 7 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as Frontagers. £.17,253 8 A part of the Land purchased was last held, with other Property, under a Lease granted by the Bishop of Durham, on the 29th January 1850, for a term of 21 years from the 16th May 1849, at a rent of 10*s.*, in respect of the part in question.		
1864:	KENT:						
Oct. - 24	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 1 R. 5 P., situated at Mottingham, in the Parish of Eltham, on the North-east of the High Road from Eltham to Chislehurst - - - - -	- - Frederick Augustus Shroter - - -	- -	130 - -	- - A portion of this Land was previously held upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of £.2, and the residue was unoccupied.		
	LANCASTER:						
May - 9	A Piece of Land below low-water mark, containing about 2 R. 22 P., being part of the Bed of the Sea at Southport - - - -	- - The Southport Pier Company (Limited) -	- -	10 - -	- -	Never in Lease.	

	LINCOLN:						
June - 24	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 2 R. 16 P., being part of the Foreshore of the River Humber, at Cleethorpe, in the Parish of Great Grimsby - - - - - - -	- - The Right Honourable Charles Maude Worsley Anderson Pelham Earl of Yarborough - - -	- -	200 - -	- -	Never in Lease.	
Sept. - 13	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 Perch, situated at Stow, in the Parish of Treckingham, on the South side of the Road leading from Horbling to Stow - - - - - - - - -	Arthur Heathcote -	- -	2 - -	- -	Not ascertainable.	
1865: Jan. - 17	A Piece of Land, containing about 50 A. 1 R. 5 P., lately below high-water mark, but now embanked and reclaimed, situated in the Parish of Wyberton - - - - - - - - -	Samuel Henry Jebb -	- -	50 - -	- -	Never in Lease.	
" - 31	Two Pieces of Land below high-water mark, containing together about 3 A. 3 R. 37 P., being parts of the Foreshore of the River Humber at New Holland, in the Parish of Barrow-upon-Humber -	- - The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company	- -	400 - -			
	MIDDLESEX:						
1864: June - 2	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 26 P., situated on Hampton Common, in the Parish of Hampton - - - - - -	William Wells -	- - 10 years and 217 days	525 - -	4 - -	4 - -	—
	and,						
	A Piece of adjoining Land, containing about 2 Roods, situated in the Parish of Teddington - - - - - - - -		- -		- - Never in Lease, being the Land purchased from the Surveyor of the Highways of the Parish of Teddington. *Vide* 41st Report to Parliament (1863), page 80.		
Dec. - 15	Two Pieces of Ground, at the North end of Great Portland Street, together with the Building or Station erected upon one of the said Pieces of Ground, and a right of way, passage, and user for the purposes of the Metropolitan Railway, under Nos. 1 and 2, Park Crescent, and the Roadway in front of No. 1, Park Crescent - -	- - The Metropolitan Railway Company -	- -	4,200 - -	- - One of the two Pieces of Land formed part of the Ground last held, with Nos. 1 and 2, Park Crescent, under two Leases, for the respective terms of 99 years from the 10th October 1820, at the aggregate rent of 74 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* These Leases were surrendered before this Sale was completed. The other Piece of Ground, upon which the Station is built, was formerly an inclosed Plantation which was not in Lease.		
	SOMERSET:						
Dec. - 31	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, being part of the Foreshore of the Bristol Channel at Clevedon - - - - - -	Conrad William Finzel	- -	40 - -	- -	Never in Lease.	
1865: Feb. - 2	The Crown's Interest in three Pieces of Land below high-water mark, being parts of the Foreshore of the Bristol Channel at Clevedon -	- - Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart. - -	- -	350 - -			

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1864:	SUSSEX:			£. s. d.			
Aug. - 16	A Piece of Land below low-water mark, being part of the Bed of the Sea, situated opposite Waterloo Square, at South Bersted, being portion of the Site of a Pier, and extending seaward in a southerly direction from low-water mark, to a distance of about 5 Chains	- - The Bognor Promenade Pier Company (Limited) - - -	- -	21 – –	- - Never in Lease.		
	WILTS:						
Dec. - 1	A Cottage and Garden, containing about 12 Perches, situated at Bishops Cannings - - - - - - - - -	Simon Sloper - -	- -	55 – –	- - This Cottage and Garden (with other Premises) were held under a beneficial Lease for Lives, granted by the former Owner of the Bishops Cannings Estate, at a yearly rent of 5 *s.* It fell into hand, much out of repair, upon the death of the last life on 27th January 1864, and at the time of the Sale was let on a weekly tenancy at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.		
	YORK:						
April - 12	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 3 A. 2 R. 22 P., being a portion of the Foreshore of the River Tees, situated near to Newport, in the Parish of Middlesborough - -	- - Theodore Fox, Jeremiah Head, and Joseph Dodds - - -	- -	181 17 7	- - Never in Lease.		
June - 30	Two Pieces of Land below high-water mark, containing together about 4 A. 1 R. 29 P., being portions of the Foreshore of the Sea at Bridlington - - - - - - - - - -	- - The Local Government Board for the District of Bridlington -	- -	5 – –			
Aug. - 16	Two Pieces of Land below high-water mark, containing together about 1 Perch, being portions of the Foreshore of the River Ouse, at Goole - - - - - - - - - - -	- - The Trustees of the Aire and Calder Navigation - - -	- -	50 – –			
1865: Jan. - 11	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 25 Acres, being part of the Foreshore of the River Ouse, adjacent to Land in Sand Hall, in the Township of Skelton - - - - - -	- - Edmund Denison, Robert Scholfield, and Edward Scholfield -	- -	100 – –			
1864: Nov. - 25	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 2 Roods being part of the Foreshore of the River Humber, at Hessle - -	Thomas Thompson -	- -	10 – –			
1865: Mar. - 20	A Piece of Land below high-water mark, containing about 3 Roods, being part of the Foreshore of the River Humber, at Hessle - -	Martin Samuelson -	- -	21 – –			
,, - 25	Two Pieces of Land below high-water mark, containing about 1 R. 30 P., with a Jetty thereon, being part of the Foreshore of the River Humber, at Hessle - - - - - - - - -	- - William Hutchinson Hearfield - - -	- -	26 – –			

Appendix, N° 3.

A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors belonging to The Crown, which have been Enfranchised between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing the Dates of the respective Enfranchisements; The Names of the Enfranchisees; The Copyhold or Customary Premises Enfranchised; The Quit-rents issuing thereout; and the Consideration Money paid for the Enfranchisements.

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS. £. s. d.	Consideration Money. £. s. d.
		CHESTER:		
		Manor of Macclesfield:		
1864: Oct. - 11	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2,420 square yards, situated in the Township of Kettleshulme, in the Parish of Prestbury - - - -	- -	1 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]		
		ESSEX:		
		Manor of Battleshall:		
1865: Feb. - 8	James Surridge - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, called Brook House, with the Outbuildings, and Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 4 A. 1 R. 34 P., situated in the Parish of Stapleford Abbotts - - - - - -	- 4 6	75 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
		HERTS:		
		Manor of Hitchin Portman and Foreign:		
1864: April - 25	James Hack Tuke -	- - The Interest of the Crown, in such Parts as are Copyhold, of several Pieces of Land, containing together about 13 A. 0 R. 12 P., situated in the Parish of Hitchin, and in a Piece of Freehold Land adjoining, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 14 P. - - - - -	- 5 9	230 - -
1865: Jan. - 18	The Great Northern Railway Company -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 45 A. 3 R. 26 P., situated in the same Parish - - - -	1 2 11½	215 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]		
		LANCASTER:		
		Manor of Torver:		
Feb. - 4	The Furness Railway Company - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 11 A. 2 R. 34 P., situated in the Township of Torver, in the Parish of Ulverstone - - - - - - -	- 6 9½	64 12 9½
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]		

Appendix, N° 3—Schedule of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS. £. s. d.	Consideration Money. £. s. d.
		LINCOLN:		
		MANOR OF EAST AND WEST DEEPING:		
1864: Dec. - 24	Peter Kellam and Matthew Kellam - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 A. 2 R. 18 P., situated in the Parish of Deeping Saint James - -	– – 9	40 – –
„ - 31	William Henry Cooper	- - The Interest of the Crown in Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 12 A. 0 R. 25 P., situated in the Church Field of Deeping Saint James, and in certain Tenements and Gardens there - - - - - - - - -	1 2 6	260 15 6
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
		MIDDLESEX:		
		HONOR AND MANOR OF HAMPTON COURT:		
April - 15	George James Howard -	- - The Interest of the Crown in various Messuages, Buildings, Gardens, and Land, containing together about 28 A. 1 R. 28 P., situated at and near to Hampton - - - - -	– 15 6	1,600 – –
June - 7	George Augustus Mason	- - The Interest of the Crown in certain Messuages, Cottages, and Land, containing together about 14 A. 2 R. 30 P., situated at Hampton -	– 1 11	340 – –
„ - „	William Austin - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Houses, Buildings, and Land, containing together about 2 A. 1 R. 7 P., situated adjoining the Road from Feltham to Hampton - - - - -	– 5 1	155 – –
1865: Mar. - 10	Ditto - - -	- - The Release of a Covenant in the above Deed, with respect to the Erection of Buildings within a certain limit - - - -	- - -	10 – –
1864: June - 10	Francis Jackson Kent -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 27 P., situated at Hampton - - - - - - -	– – 1½	50 – –
Oct. - 20	Thomas Barnett and Henry William Birch	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 31 P., situated in the Parish of Hampton - - - -	– – 4	7 10 –
Dec. - 2	George William Mercer Henderson - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, Outbuildings, and Land, containing about 22 Perches, and in a Piece of adjoining Waste, containing about 2 perches, situated on the North side of the Road from Teddington to Hampton Wick - - - - - -	– – 6	200 – –

Appendix, N° 3—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		MIDDLESEX—*continued.*		
1865:		Honor and Manor of Hampton Court—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jan. - 28	William Bird - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in the Copyhold portions, containing in the whole about 110 A. 0 R. 16 P., of a Farm, called Tangley Park Farm, situated at Hampton - - -	– 16 6	500 – –
Feb. - 4	Elizabeth Smith - -	- - The interest of the Crown in two Messuages, Buildings, Yard, and Gardens, situated in High-street, Hampton Wick - - -	– 2 8	130 – –
,, - 14	Henry Munster - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in three Pieces of Land, containing together about 4 A. 2 R. 34 P., and now forming one Ayte or Island in the River Thames, immediately adjacent to Hampton Court Lock - - - - - -	– 2 2	100 – –
,, - ,,	William Walton -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Messuages, Buildings, and Land, containing in the whole about 1 A. 1 R. 14 P., situated in the Village of Hampton - - - -	– 6 6	460 – –
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject in most cases to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
		NORFOLK:		
1864:		MANOR OF EAST DEREHAM:		
June - 27	William Warner -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 0 R. 3 P., situated in East Dereham - - - - - -	– 1 3	30 7 6
Dec. - 1	William Martin - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 28 Perches, with 10 Cottages and other Buildings erected thereon, and in an adjoining Piece of Land, containing about 5 Perches, with a Cottage thereon, also situated in East Dereham - - - -	– – 6	153 2 6
1865:				
Jan. - 10	James Nicholson -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 17 P., with four Cottages or Tenements thereon, also situated in East Dereham - - - - - -	– – 4	53 – –
Feb. - 7	William Warner -	- - The interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 19 perches, with two Messuages thereon, also a Right of Way over a certain Private Road adjoining the said Land, all situated in East Dereham - - - -	– – 4	130 10 –
,, - 17	George Halcott Cooper *et al.* - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in two Pieces of Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 30 P., with a Cottage and Buildings thereon, situated in East Dereham - - - - - -	– – 8	30 – –
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		

Appendix, N° 3—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of Conveyances.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		SURREY:		
1864:		MANOR OF EGHAM:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sept. - 10	The Rev. Joseph Pratt and Hugh Shield, (Mortgagees of Henry Mills) - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Cottage, Garden, and Orchard, containing about 3 Roods, situated at Englefield Green, in the Parish of Egham - - - - - - -	- -	260 - -
" - 30	William Gardener -	- - The Interest of the Crown in two Messuages (now forming one House and Shop) with the Gardens, containing together about 33 Perches, situated in Egham Street, in the same Parish -	- - 1½	132 - -
Nov. - 3	Henry Andrews - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage and Garden, containing about 1 R. 17 P., in the Road leading from Egham Street, towards Milton Place and Chertsey - - - -	- - 3	65 - -
Dec. - 24	The Staines, Wokingham, and Woking Railway Company -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 6 A. 3 R. 10 P., situated in the Parish of Egham - - -	- 6 1	250 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
		MANOR OF RICHMOND, otherwise WEST SHEENE:		
April - 7	Charles Frederic Philips	- - The Interest of the Crown in the Copyhold part, containing about 1 R. 20 P. of a Messuage or Mansion House, Kitchen Garden, Sheds, and Pleasure Grounds, situated on Richmond Hill - - - - - - - - -	- 1 2	540 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, according to the tenure of Borough English, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]		
		SUSSEX:		
		MANOR OF POYNINGS:		
1865:				
Mar. - 2	George Stephen Cave Cuttress - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Tenement called Fullers, consisting of five Cottages, Wheeler's Shop, Public-House, Yard, Garden, and Orchard, containing in the whole about 1 Acre (save and except the site of a Dissenting Chapel not included in the Conveyance) and situated at Poynings - - - - -	- 3 -	125 - -
		[In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary].		

Appendix, N° 4.

A SCHEDULE of Free TENEMENTS holden of Crown Manors that have been released from the Payment of Quit Rents, and from all Reliefs, Customs, and Services, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 42.

DATES OF CONVEYANCES.		NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	PREMISES.	Quit Rents. £.	s.	d.	Consideration Money. £.	s.	d.
			BEDFORD:						
			MANOR OF NEWNHAM:						
1864:									
April -	29	John Elger - -	- - A Close of Meadow or Pasture, lately called "Boarden Barn Close," situated in the Parish of St. Paul, in the Town of Bedford - - - - - - -	–	14	–	21	–	–
September -	21	Ditto - - -	- - A Messuage, called the "Dragon," or "Green Dragon," and other Premises at Bedford - - - - - - -	– –	4 –	8 9	8	2	6
October -	20	Joseph Ames - -	- - A Messuage in Well Street, in the Parish of St. Paul, in the Town of Bedford - -	–	1	6	2	5	–
" -	22	Florence Anne Maria Elliott - -	- - A Messuage, Cottage, or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of St. Cuthbert, in the same Town - - -	–	1	–	1	10	–
			BERKS:						
			MANOR OF CLEWER BROCAS:						
1863:									
December -	31	Edmund Benson Foster	- - Clewer Lodge and other Premises situated at Clewer - - - - - -	– –	3 –	3 10	6	2	6
			KENT:						
			MANOR OF ELTHAM:						
1864:									
December -	10	Edward Frederick Christian Ritter -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing about 30 acres, in Mottingham - - - -	–	2	6	3	15	–
1865:									
March -	3	Richard Theobalds -	- - Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in Pope Street, Eltham - - - - - -	–	–	8	1	–	–
			WILTS:						
			MANOR OF BISHOPS CANNINGS:						
1864:									
December -	5	Simon Sloper - -	- - Certain Land situated within the Manor and Parish of Bishops Cannings - -	–	2	3	3	7	6

Appendix, N° 5.

A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in Right of the Crown, in Remainder or Reversion, expectant upon an Estate of Inheritance, which have been enfranchised by virtue of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	Name of Person in whom the Manor is now vested, subject to a Reversion to the Crown.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	TRUSTEES. For the Crown.	TRUSTEES. For the Person in whom the Manor is Vested.	AMOUNT of Consideration Money.	Amount of Stock Purchased.
			KENT:				
			MANOR OF BIRLING:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1864: December 31	The Right Honourable William Earl of Abergavenny - - -	- - Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart. -	- - Two Acres of Moor Land and one Acre of Upland - - [The Crown's Interest in this Manor is limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail granted by the Crown, and confirmed by an Act of Philip and Mary, to the Heirs Male of Sir Edward Neville, and which is now vested in the Earl of Abergavenny.]	- - The Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester - - -	Ralph Merrick Leeke	23 17 6	26 13 2
			MANOR OF RYARSH:				
" - "	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- - Divers Messuages, Buildings, Lands, Hereditaments, and Premises situated in Ryarsh - - [The Crown's Interest in this Manor is the same as in the Manor of Birling before specified.]	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - -	167 17 6	187 11 5
			SUSSEX:				
			MANOR OF CUCKFIELD:				
October - 12	- Ditto - - -	James Waller - -	- - Messuage and Lands formerly called "Garrett's," but late "Cripps's" or part of "Cripps's," containing about 20 A. 2 R. 7 P., situated in Cuckfield - - [The Crown's Interest in this Manor is limited to one Moiety, but is otherwise the same as that in the Manor of Birling, before specified.]	- Ditto - - -	- Ditto - -	70 15 5 as the Crown's Moiety of the consideration money of 141 l. 10 s. 10 d. - -	80 13 –

				MANOR OF ROTHERFIELD:				
" - 10	Ditto	William Burrows	- - A Messuage with the Barn, Buildings, and four Pieces of Land, called "Dodshill," in Rotherfield; and another Piece of Land, containing about 20 Perches, being part of the Waste, and situated at Green Lane in Rotherfield	Ditto	Ditto	42 12 8	46 10 8
December 17	Ditto	George Allcorn	- - A Messuage, Cottage, Garden, and two Pieces of Assert Land of Crowborough, containing together about two Acres, near Maynard's Gate, in Rotherfield; and one small Piece of Land, part of the Waste of the Manor at Maynard's Gate, in Rotherfield	Ditto	Ditto	105 12 5	116 4 6
" - "	Ditto	John Henry Sharp	- - A House, Buildings, Yards, Gardens, and Lands, called "Marting's Farm," containing about 50 A. 3 R. 3 P.; a House and Garden and Piece of Land, containing together about 4 A. 0 R. 34 P., being part of a Tenement called "Cranes;" and a Piece of Garden Ground, containing about four Perches, all situated in Rotherfield	Ditto	Ditto	294 12 6	329 12 10
			[The Crown's Interest in this Manor is the same as in the Manor of Birling before specified.]				

Appendix, N° 6.

AN ACCOUNT of Land Tax charged on Estates belonging to the Crown, Redeemed, and of the Consideration Money paid for the same, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

LAND TAX REDEEMED.	PROPERTY CHARGED THEREWITH.	STOCK Transferred for the same.		CASH Paid for the same.
		Consols.	Reduced.	
£. s. d.				£. s. d.
	LINCOLN:			
17 16 6	Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 507 A. 1 R. 9 P., with the Buildings thereon situated at Gedney Marsh - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	472 9 7¼
	MIDDLESEX:			
3 16 6	Two Messuages, being Nos. 15 and 17 Glasshouse Street, late 29 and 30 Marylebone Street - - - -	- - -	- - -	104 17 3
	WILTS:			
60 15 9½	Various Messuages, Farms, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, containing together about 1,427 A. 3 R. 9 P., situated in the Parish of Bromham, near Devizes - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,611 6 6

Appendix, N° 7.

A SCHEDULE of Free Grants in Perpetuity, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive, of Parts of the Possessions of the Crown.

DATES OF GRANTS.	GRANTEES.	PREMISES.
		BERKS.
1864: November - - 19	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England - - - - -	A piece of Land, containing about 2 roods, in the Parish of New Windsor, as and for the Site of a Church to be called "All Saints Church, New Windsor."

Appendix, N° 8.

A SCHEDULE of PURCHASES made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY. £. s. d.
1864:		BERKS:	
March - 24	The Most Honourable the Marquis of Downshire, and the Rector and Parish Officers of the Parish of Easthampstead - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 35 A. 0 R. 15 P., on Easthampstead Heath, in the Parish of Easthampstead, being a portion of the Allotment known as the Poor Allotment, and situated adjoining to the Crown Woods at Swinley - - - - -	1,250 - -
June - 8	The Dean and Canons of Windsor - - -	- - A Coachhouse, Stables, and Chaisehouse, and Loose Box, with the Yard thereto adjoining, situated on the North-east side of St. Alban's Street, in the Town of Windsor - - - - - - -	500 - -
July - 12	Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, Bart. - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 127 A. 1 R. 25 P., situated at or near Bagshot, and adjoining the Crown's Bagshot Estate - - - - - - -	1,910 - -
" - 22	Eliza Charlotte Smith, Charles John Smith, and Arthur George Smith -	- - Three Pieces of Meadow Land, containing together about 4 A. 3 R., with a Cottage and Building on part of the said Land, situated in the Sheet Street Road, adjoining the Crown's Building Estate, in the Parish of New Windsor - - - - - -	2,200 - -
		ESSEX:	
May - 23	The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales - - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 5 A. 3 R. 5 P., situated in the Parish of Barking, adjoining to the Crown's Hainault Estate - - - - -	300 - -
		KENT:	
" - 14	The Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and the Trustees of Barrows' Charity - - -	- - Five Pieces of Land, containing together about 55 A. 0 R. 15 P., and the Leasehold Interest in Four adjoining Pieces of Land, containing together about 98 A. 3 R. 37 P., situated in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, adjoining to a portion of the Crown's Neat's Court Farm Estate - - - -	3,200 - -
Aug. - 4	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England -	- - The Freehold Interest in the last-mentioned Four Pieces of Land, containing together about 98 A. 3 R. 37 P. - - - - - - - - -	1,702 - -

Appendix, N° 8.—Schedule of Purchases, &c., between 1st April 1864 and 31st March 1865—*continued.*

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY. £. s. d.
		LINCOLN:	
1864: April - 16	Stephen Grundy - -	- - A Farm and Lands, containing about 124 A. 3 R. 37 P., with the Cottage and Buildings thereon, situated at Weston Hills, in the Parish of Weston, adjacent to a portion of the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate, and also the Tenths or Tithes arising from the greater portion of those Premises - -	8,000 – –
„ - 23	John William Collins -	- - Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 12 A. 1 R. 30 P., and the Copyhold Interest in Four Pieces of Land in the Parish of Gedney, lying intermixed with the Crown Estate there, viz.:— Within the Manor of Gedney Burlion 12 A. 2 R. 0 P. Within the Manor of Gedney Pawlett 13 A. 1 R. 21 P. 25 A. 3 R. 21 P.	2,000 – –
Sept. - 7	Robert Edward Butcher -	- - The Freehold Interest in the above-mentioned 12 A. 2 R. of Copyhold Land, holden of the Manor of Burlyon Gedney, otherwise Gedney Burlion -	75 – –
1865: Jan. - 17	John Bellamy - - -	- - The Freehold Interest in the above-mentioned 13 A. 1 R. 21 P., of Copyhold Land, holden of the Manor of Gedney Pawlett - - - - -	100 – –
1864: Oct. - 3	Maurice Johnson and Charles Foster Bonner -	- - The Freehold Interest in Two Pieces of Copyhold Land, containing together about 9 A. 2 R. 39 P., situated in Moulton Fen, adjoining to a portion of the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate, and holden of the Manor of Spalding with its Members - -	31 4 –
1865: March - 7	Richard Thompson - -	- - Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 21 A. 0 R. 10 P., situated in the Parish of Gedney, adjoining to the Crown Estate - - - -	1,085 – –

Appendix, No 9 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS put in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by PURCHASE, LEASE, EXCHANGE, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		BERKS:		
34 – –	From June 24, 1864	- - A Piece of Land and a Cottage and Garden in Sheet Street Road, containing 4 A. 2 R. 22 P., and adjoining the Crown Property there	By Purchase from Eliza C. Smith and others	*Vide* page 67.
		ESSEX:		
30 – – for the first year, 85 – – afterwards (Apportioned Rent.)	From October 10, 1864	- - Land, containing about 41 A. 2 R. 31 P., situated adjoining the Crown's Hainault Estate	- - 35 A. 3 R. 26 P. of this Land allotted to the Crown under the Barking Commons Inclosure, and 5 A. 3 R. 5 P. purchased from the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales	*Vide* page 67.
18 – – for the first year, 36 – – afterwards.	- - Ditto	- - Land, containing about 15 A. 2 R. 9 P., situated adjoining the same Estate	- - Allotted to the Crown under the Dagenham Commons Inclosure.	
80 – –	- - Ditto	- - Land, containing about 128 A. 1 R. 26 P., situated in the Parish of Stapleford Abbotts, adjoining to the Crown Estate there	- - Allotted to the Crown under the Stapleford Abbotts Commons Inclosure.	
		KENT:		
165 – – for the first year, 185 – – afterwards.	From September 29, 1863	- - Nine Pieces of Land, containing together about 154 A. 0 R. 12 P., situated in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy, adjoining a portion of the Crown's Neats Court Farm Estate	- - By Purchase from the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and Trustees of Barrow's Charity, and from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England	*Vide* page 67.
		LINCOLN:		
290 – –	From April 5, 1864	- - A Farm and Lands, containing about 124 A. 3 R. 37 P., with the Cottage and Buildings thereon, situated at Weston Hills, in the Parish of Weston, adjacent to a portion of the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate	By Purchase from Stephen Grundy	*Vide* page 68.
80 – –	- - Ditto	- - Six Pieces of Land, containing together about 38 A. 1 R. 11 P., lying intermixed with the Crown Estate in the Parish of Gedney	- - By Purchase from John William Collins and others	*Vide* page 68.
43 – – (Apportioned Rent.)	From April 5, 1865	- - Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 21 A. 0 R. 10 P., situated in the Parish of Gedney, adjoining to the Crown Estate	By Purchase from Richard Thompson	*Vide* page 68.

Appendix; N° 9 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the Rents put in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, &c.—*cont^d*.

Annual Rent. £.	s.	d.	When, and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
				MIDDLESEX:		
80	–	–	From June 24, 1864	A Messuage, No. 79, on the West side of Saint Martin's Lane	Transferred from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c., under the Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 111.	
75	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 78 ditto		
75	–	–	Ditto	A Messuage, No. 77, on the West side of Saint Martin's Lane and No. 26, on the South side of Cranbourne Street		
75	–	–	Ditto	A Messuage, No. 27, on the South side of Cranbourne Street, (being the second House West from Saint Martin's Lane)		
75	–	–	Ditto	A Messuage, No. 28 (being the third ditto)		
31	10	–	From March 25, 1864	Ditto „ 29		
35	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 30		
32	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 31		
35	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 32		
34	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 33		
35	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 34		
100	–	–	From June 24, 1864	A Messuage, No. 35, on the South side of Cranbourne Street, and No. 12 in Saint Martin's Court		
113	–	–	From March 25, 1864	A Messuage, No. 36, and No. 13, St. Martin's Court		
102	5	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 37, and No. 14 ditto		
63	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 39		
22	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 40		
37	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 41		
32	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 42		
38	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 43		
38	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 44		
27	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 45		
55	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 47, and No. 4, in Bear Street		
54	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 48		
56	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 16, on the North side of Cranbourne Street		
40	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 17 ditto		
24	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 18 ditto		
25	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 19 ditto		
54	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 20 ditto		
54	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 21 ditto		
60	15	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 25 ditto		
32	5	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 5, in Upper Saint Martin's Lane		
20	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 4 ditto		
20	–	–	Ditto	Ditto „ 3 ditto		

Appendix, N° 9 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of Property Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.				
		KENT:		
9 10 –	From April 5, 1864 -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 2 A. 0 R. 3 P., part of the Crown's Eltham Estate - - - -	- - Agreed to be sold to the South Eastern Railway Company.	
18 10 –	From October 10, 1864 -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 8 A. 2 R. 33 P., part of the Crown's Eltham Estate - - - -	- - ditto.	
2 – –	Ditto - - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 rood, at Mottingham, part of the Crown's Eltham Estate - - - -	- - Sold, with 5 perches of adjoining Land, to Frederick Augustus Schroter - -	*Vide* page 56.
		LINCOLN:		
4 – –	From April 5, 1864 -	- - Land, containing 1 A. 2 R. 18 P., part of the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate - - - - - - -	- - Agreed to be sold to the Great Northern Railway Company.	
15 – –	From October 10, 1863 -	- - The Queen's Arms Public House and Buildings, Yard and Garden, containing about 28 perches, situated at Market Deeping - - - - - - - - - -	Sold to Francis Brown - -	*Vide* page 54.
		MIDDLESEX:		
4 – –	Ditto - - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 26 P., situated on Hampton Common, in the Parish of Hampton - -	- - Sold, with another Piece of Land, to William Wells -	*Vide* page 57.
60 – –	From October 10, 1864 -	- - Five Pieces of Land, containing together about 23 A. 0 R. 6 P., situated near Chase Bridge, on the South Side of the High Road from Whitton to Twickenham - - - - -	- - Sold to Henry Scott Turner and others - - -	*Vide* page 54.
40 – –	From April 5, 1864 -	- - A Plot of Ground, with the Buildings thereon, at Bethnal Green, near the principal entrance to Victoria Park, being the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest - -	- - Agreed to be sold to the Trustees of the Hospital.	
		WILTS:		
– 1 6 per week.	From November 17, 1864	- - A Cottage and Garden, containing about 12 perches, situated at Bishop's Cannings - - - - - - - -	Sold to Simon Sloper - -	*Vide* page 58.

Appendix, N° 9 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE, under LEASES, or AGREEMENTS for LEASES, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1864, and Unpaid on 31st March 1865.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		BERKS:					
–	The Hon. G. Fitzwilliam	- - For license to use a Gateway in Windsor Great Park - - -	– 5 –	2	– 10 –		
		CORNWALL:					
–	The Owners of the Kenidjack Estate - -	- - The Minerals under the Bed of the Sea in front of the Kenidjack Estate - - - - -	1 – –	3½	3 10 –		
		DEVON:					
–	W. M. Mansell - -	Gold Mines, called the "Poltimore Mines," at North Molton	5 – – and a Royalty of $\frac{1}{12}$th of the Ore raised -	12	60 – –	- - - - - -	- - License not completed; the Works abandoned.
		GLOUCESTER:					
–	The Forest of Dean Central Railway Company	- - Land and Foreshore, part of the Hagloe Estate, in the Parish of Aure - - - - - -	180 – –	2	360 – –	- - - - - -	- - The arrear has been received since 31st March 1865.
–	James Teague - -	- - Hagloe House, the Oatfield Farm, and Upper Hagloe Farm, with the Woods and various Pieces of Land, part of the same Estate -	421 15 3	- - Part of half year to 5th April 1863 -	14 3 3½	- - - - - -	- - In consequence of the Bankruptcy of the Lessee the Lease was determined, and the Premises have been relet to another person from 5th April 1863. The accounts of the Bankrupt have not yet been wound up.
		MIDDLESEX:					
43	Robert Cox - - -	492, South side of Oxford Street -	40 – –	1½	60 – –		
44	Ditto - - - -	493 - - ditto - - -	70 – –	2	140 – –	- - - - - -	- - A half-year's rent has been received since the 31st March 1865.
45	Ditto - - - -	494 - - ditto - - -	51 10 –	1½	77 5 –		
414[u]	George Collier - -	- - A Messuage, No. 66, in Wardour Street - - - - -	50 – –	- Half year to 5th April 1863 -	25 – –		
414[w]	Charles Guillet - -	- - A Messuage, No. 4, in Hollen Street - - - - -	33 – –	- - Part of half year's rent to 5th April 1862	12 10 –		

Appendix, Nº 9 (D.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any Rents in Charge with the several Receivers; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
BERKS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Several Parcels of Building Land, containing about 13 Acres, and Houses thereon at Windsor - -	340 – –	140 – –	330 – – in previous years -	- - The Tenant of this Land took it in 1855 for Building purposes, at a Rent increasing to 340 *l.* a year; a portion of the Land has been covered, but the Tenant has incurred serious losses, and part of the Rent has been remitted in order to sustain him in the Undertaking, and to prevent its abandonment - - -	- - The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	
A House, No. 1, Saint Alban's Street, Windsor -	25 – –	6 5 –	none -	- - The Tenant died in straitened circumstances about Christmas 1864, and the Rent for the Quarter to that date was remitted upon possession of the Premises being given by the Representatives - -		

Appendix, Nº 9 (E.)—A SCHEDULE of all DEFALCATIONS which shall have taken place in respect of MONIES DUE and OWING to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such Defalcations shall have taken place, and the means, if any, available; and the measures, if any, taken for the Recovery of the Money, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

NAME of DEFAULTERS.	Amount of Defalcations. £. s. d.	Circumstances under which the Defalcations took Place.	Measures taken.	Property Recovered.
		BERKS:		
Thomas May - - - -	– 10 –	- - The Tenant, who occupied a Cottage at Lachester Gate, Windsor Great Park, at 2 s. 6 s. per week, died after a long illness, and left a widow and children in poverty.		
John Agar - - - -	– 6 –	- - These sums were due for Poles, Faggots, and the like description of Produce sold from Windsor Parks and Woods; and the Purchasers, who were generally dealers of small capital, have either become bankrupt or have fallen into poverty.		
J. Sumner - - - - -	6 8 6			
J. Lawrence - - - - -	2 6 –			
J. Searle - - - - -	– 18 –			
C. Moir - - - - -	2 4 –			
T. Shorter - - - - -	– 3 –			
J. Wells - - - - -	– 14 9			
C. West - - - - -	– 9 –			
J. Hawthorne - - - -	3 4 –			

Appendix, No 10.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Audit respecting the Surrender of the Balance on the Votes for Salaries, &c. of the Office of Woods, &c.

My Lords, Office of Woods, &c., 3 December 1864.

WE transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 14th ultimo, from the Commissioners of Audit, requesting that the Accounts rendered by us of the monies voted by Parliament for the salaries and expenses of this office, and of the Department of Land Revenue Records, may be prepared in the form there referred to, and we have to request your Lordships' directions upon the subject.

With regard to the surrender of the balances upon the Vote for 1862-3, we have to state that, as our estimates for the year 1863-4 were framed upon the assumption that the balances remaining upon the Vote of the preceding year would be applicable to the service of 1863-4, we presume that, in accordance with the principle laid down in your Minute of the 15th of March 1864, upon the accounts of the Commissioners of Works, it is not your Lordships' intention that the new arrangement for the surrender of any such balances should take effect prior to the 31st of March 1864.

The balances that were in existence at that date will no doubt be reported to your Lordships by the Commissioners of Audit on or before the 31st of January next in their next Annual Report upon the Abstract Accounts of this Department for the year ended on the 31st of March last, and your Lordships will probably issue to us the necessary directions upon that Report.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*
James K. Howard.

The Right Hon.
the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

(Enclosure).

Audit Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
14 November 1864.

Gentlemen,

THE Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts having had before them your Parliamentary Abstract Account for the year ended 31st March 1864, observe that the Balances of the Votes for "Salaries, &c. of Office of Woods" and "Landed Estates Record Office in London," remaining unexpended on 31st March 1863, have been brought forward and added to the Vote for the year ended 31st March 1864.

The Votes for the Service of the Department of Woods and Forests being now taken to provide for the expenditure coming in course of payment during each financial year, the Commissioners consider it would be desirable that in future the Parliamentary Accounts of your Department should be framed on the plan usually followed with regard to the Appropriation Accounts of Votes so taken in other Departments.

In those Departments each Vote is regarded as the subject of a separate account; no balances are brought forward, and, while the charge side of the account consists exclusively of sums granted by Parliament for the expenditure of the year, the discharge side is confined to the sums finally disbursed within the year. Parliament is, however, at the same time informed as to the manner in which the unexpended balances on previous accounts have been adjusted. This information is always given by the Commissioners of Audit in their Report on the Account; and I may add that the War Office and Admiralty are in the habit of affixing to each Vote Account a memorandum referring to the Treasury authority under which the amount of any unexpended balance on the previous account has been surrendered to the Exchequer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay,*
Secretary.

The Commissioners of Woods,
&c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 11 January 1865.

WITH reference to your Report of the 3d ultimo, transmitting copy of a communication from the Commissioners of Audit upon the subject of the accounts of your Department, and requesting instructions thereon, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that it appears to my Lords that the new arrangement regarding the surrender of the balances of the grants of Parliament to your Department should take effect from the 31st March 1863, as in the case of the Office of Works.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Commissioners of Woods,
&c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 29 March 1865.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the sum of 951 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*, savings on the Votes for your Department for 1862–3 and 1863–4, as reported by the Commissioners of Audit, will be surrendered out of the Vote for 1864–5.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

The Commissioners of Woods,
&c. &c. &c.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses
in Parliament assembled.

THE FOURTEENTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the WOODS, ROYAL FORESTS, CROWN and other ALLOTMENTS; of the LAND REVENUE of the CROWN in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, and in the Isles of *Man* and *Alderney*; and of the FEE FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS of the CROWN in *England* and *Wales*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 31st of March 1855.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty, and to the Houses of Parliament, the proceedings in the several matters and duties so assigned to me during the year ended 31st March last.

NEW FOREST.

THE APPENDIX, No. 1, contains the particulars of five conveyances of the Crown's interest over certain pieces of Waste Land in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton. Appendix, No. 1.

ISLAND OF ALDERNEY.

THE APPENDIX, No. 2, contains the particulars of a conveyance to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War of certain land adjoining Longy Bay, together with the Buildings thereon, called Longy Lines, and of a further piece of Land, called Longy Farm, with the Buildings thereon. Appendix, No. 2.

THE APPENDIX, No. 3, contains the particulars of six Leases and Licenses granted to certain persons in the Royal Forests and Woodlands. Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 4. THE APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of an Exchange of certain Land in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, the property of Her Majesty, for other Land there, the property of a private individual.

ALICE HOLT WOODS.

THE APPENDIX of Leases, before referred to, contains the particulars of a Lease granted to Sir Wentworth Dilke, Bart., of the House called Holt Lodge, with the Garden and Paddocks adjoining, which, up to the year 1863, were occupied by Mr. Higinbothom, the late Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt, Woolmer, Bere, and Parkhurst, all situated in the County of Hants.

On the death of Mr. Higinbothom, the office of Deputy Surveyor of these woods was consolidated with the Deputy Surveyorship of the New Forest, also in the County of Hants, held by Mr. Cumberbatch. By this reduction of Establishment, and by a further small reduction of subordinate offices, an immediate saving of above £.400 per annum was effected; and the official house and land occupied by the late Deputy Surveyor being now let to an improving tenant, at a rental of £.120, the saving is increased to £.520; in addition to which the Lessee has put the premises into repair, and has expended a large sum upon improvements.

CHOPWELL WOODS.

IN the Report of the Commissioners of Woods to Parliament for the year ended 31st March 1852, Mr. Kennedy submitted a statement of his views in regard to the future management of the Chopwell Woods; and the Appendix to that Report (No. 13 A--13 K) contains copies of several Minutes and other Papers by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Clutton as to the course which should be taken for their improvement.

The Plantations, containing about 896 acres, were appropriated for the growth of Naval timber about the year 1820, and were then planted with a crop of Oak, Ash, Elm, and Beech, intermixed with Larch and Scotch Fir.

In 1852, about 779 acres being found to be in an unprofitable state, Mr. Kennedy, under the advice of Mr. James Brown, proposed that the existing crop on those 779 acres should be cleared off and disposed of, and that the Lands should be replanted with Larch, in the manner detailed in Mr. Brown's Reports.

Mr. Brown's estimate of probable result of the proposed operations, as given at page 210 of the Report, shows an anticipated net income of £.1,081. 18. 11. for the year 1864-5. That result has not, however, been obtained; but on the contrary, the income of these Woods still falls far below the necessary expenditure, as will appear from the following extracts from the Accounts of this Department laid before Parliament.

CHOPWELL WOODS.

—	Receipts. Account, 1863–4. £. s. d.	Receipts. Account, 1864–5. £. s. d.	Receipts. Estimate, 1865–6. £. s. d.
Sales of Produce	70 4 –	- Nil -	- Nil.
Rents, &c. - -	38 17 6	32 17 6	36 10 10
£.	109 1 6	32 17 6	36 10 10

—	Expenditure. Account, 1863–4. £. s. d.	Expenditure. Account, 1864–5. £. s. d.	Expenditure. Estimate, 1865–6. £. s. d.
New Works, &c. -	35 4 3	- Nil. -	- Nil.
Salaries - - -	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Labour, Maintenance, &c.	308 10 11	316 5 –	294 4 –
Preparation of Produce	11 17 –	—	—
Contingent Expenses -	39 14 5	30 – 10	30 4 –
£.	495 6 7	446 5 10	424 8 –

The works of clearing, draining, and planting were not completed till 1858–59, whereas Mr. Brown calculated that they would be finished in 1855; the period for realising his estimated returns must therefore to that extent be postponed.

The works were carried out strictly in accordance with Mr. Brown's advice, and were executed under the supervision of Mr. Thomson, an able, intelligent, and active Forester, who had been appointed Superintendent of Chopwell Woods by Mr. Kennedy, on the recommendation of Mr. Brown.

I annex a copy of Mr. Thomson's Report, in reply to the three following points, upon which he was instructed to supplement Mr. Brown's estimate:—

1st. As to its having been thoroughly carried out as regards clearing, draining, and planting; and whether these operations had been successfully performed.

2d. Showing why his anticipations of revenue had not yet been realised.

3d. Stating when, and to what extent, the improved state of things anticipated by Mr. Brown is likely to be realised.

From the unsatisfactory results which have followed the system of management adopted in 1852, it is to be regretted that the advice at that time tendered to Mr. Kennedy by Mr. Clutton, to sell the property, reserving the Minerals to the Crown, was not acted upon.

Such a course could not prudently be taken now, as, looking to the unthriving state of the young trees, and to the outlay that has been incurred in draining and replanting, it is hardly probable that a sale could be advantageously effected.

The only alternative, therefore, appears to be to continue the system of management advocated by Mr. Brown, and await the result of his prospective Valuation, as given in 1852, and which is as follows:—

Prospective Valuation of 779 Acres of Land proposed to be Planted with Larch, at Four Feet apart.

TO BE PLANTED IN 1854.

			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Number of Trees planted - -	2,103,300			
In 1864 thin out 500 per acre -	389,500	at 1 *d.*	1,622 18 4	
Deduct Expenses - -	- -	- -	540 19 5	1,081 18 11
	1,713,800			
In 1869 thin out 500 per acre -	389,500	at 2½ *d.*	4,057 5 10	
Deduct Expenses - -	- -	- -	811 11 2	3,245 14 8
	1,324,300			
In 1874 thin out 600 per acre -	467,400	at 6 *d.*	11,685 – –	
Deduct Expenses - -	- -	- -	2,921 5 –	8,763 15 –
	856,900			
In 1879 thin out 300 per acre -	233,700	at 9 *d.*	8,763 15 –	
Deduct Expenses - -	- -	- -	1,460 12 6	7,303 2 6
	623,200			
In 1884 thin out 200 per acre -	155,800	at 2 *s.* 3 *d.*	17,527 10 –	
Deduct Expenses - -	- -	- -	2,190 18 9	15,336 11 3
	467,400			
In 1889 thin out 150 per acre -	116,850	at 3 *s.* 9 *d.*	21,914 7 6	
Deduct Expenses - -	- -	- -	2,739 6 –	19,175 1 6
	350,550			
In 1894 thin out 100 per acre -	77,900	at 7 *s.* 6 *d.*	29,212 10 –	
Deduct Expenses - -	- -	- -	3,651 11 3	23,360 18 9
Crop left standing - - -	272,650	at 12 *s.*	- - -	163,590 – –
			£.	241,857 2 7

Sir, Chopwell Woods, 9th February 1865.

I have to acknowledge the receipt, on the 6th instant, of a series of observations on my estimate of the probable income and expenditure of the Chopwell Woods for the year 1865–6, all of which I have carefully perused, and, in order to refresh my memory, have again read over Mr. Brown's Reports on the system of management, which he suggested for the improvement of this portion of the Crown property. Towards the close of these observations, I am instructed to supplement Mr. Brown's Estimate by reporting,—1st. As to its having been thoroughly carried out as regards clearing, draining, and planting, and whether these operations have been successfully performed; 2d. Showing why his anticipations of revenue have not yet been realised; and, 3d. Stating when, and to what extent, the improved state of things anticipated by Mr. Brown is likely to be realised.

With regard to the first heading, I have to state that all the services therein included were performed in exactly the manner laid down in Mr. Brown's Reports. Not only had I the advantage of being in possession of copies of Mr. Brown's Reports, by which I was instructed to be guided, but Mr. Brown paid two or three visits to the Chopwell Woods

Woods during the first year's operations, and he was quite satisfied that his suggestions were being carried out to the letter. The whole of the land operated upon was cleared by contract, every description of refuse being consumed on the spot; the drains were laid on at the average distances recommended by Mr. Brown; and the whole of the planting was executed in the most careful manner. It is true that a great number of casualties occurred amongst the trees planted the first year, arising from the late period of the season when the work was done, and from the excessively dry weather which prevailed during the whole of that spring, but the vacancies thus created were made good during the second year following. To show that these operations were successfully performed, I beg leave to state that the young trees grew most healthily for the first four or five years after being planted; no marks of disease became apparent till then, while all the drains are acting most satisfactorily up to the present hour.

2d. The reason why Mr. Brown's anticipations of revenue have not yet been realised is, partly on account of the epidemic which has so long and so disastrously prevailed in the locality, to which I have frequently adverted in previous communications, and which is alluded to in your Minute. In consequence of this disease, the trees have become stunted in growth, making little progress, either vertically or laterally; and they are now assuming a blackened sickly hue, which holds out but a poor prospect of ultimate successful development. This is the case not only in the Chopwell Woods, but in the neighbourhood generally; and the larch is now but very sparingly planted in the locality, while some proprietors are having that description of tree cut down in the earlier stages of its growth, and allowing its space to be otherwise occupied.

I have said that the failure is partly on account of the disease which has attacked the trees, and no doubt this is primarily the case. At the same time I feel it to be my duty to state my opinion, that Mr. Brown's Estimate of Revenue was excessive; that even had no casualties occurred, the number of trees recommended to be taken out during the earlier stages of thinning was too great; and that the assumed value of those thinnings was beyond the prices which could be actually realised for such descriptions of produce. It is no doubt correct that, in some highly favourable districts of country, the larch would grow so healthily as to warrant the expectation of such prices being obtained; but, situated at the altitude of the Chopwell Woods, where the climate is cold, it does not often occur that results so favourable are produced.

3d. As to the time and to what extent the improved state of things anticipated by Mr. Brown is likely to be realised, I regret my inability to report so satisfactorily as I could wish. For the reasons stated in the two immediately preceding paragraphs, and having respect to the responsibility which, under such circumstances, the expression of a decided opinion would involve, I would not desire to hold out expectations that might not eventually be realised, or encourage a hope, the tendency of which might be to mislead, as well as adversely to reflect on my own professional knowledge. If the trees speedily regain their health, and afterwards go on prosperously and vigourously, thinning may commence in the course of a few years; if, on the other hand, they remain in their present state of unhealthiness, or if the attacks of disease become more virulent in their nature and frequency, it is impossible to say when such operations may be begun.

The Minute sent down to me is returned herewith.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Thomson.*

EPPING FOREST.

NO Sales of the remaining Crown Forestal rights over the Lands in this Forest have been made during the year ended 31st March 1865; but the state of the Forest has been under the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons on Open Spaces in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis.

DEAN FOREST.

ppendix, No. 5. THE APPENDIX, No. 5, contains the particulars of 19 Conveyances made to certain persons pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, of the Crown's interest in and over several pieces or parcels of Land, part of the waste of Dean Forest, in the county of Gloucester, not suited for the growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the property of the Crown.

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ppendix, No. 6. THE APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of an exchange of Waste Land in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, the property of Her Majesty, for other Land there the property of a private individual.

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ppendix, No. 7. THE APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of eight Leases, Licenses, or Agreements to use certain Premises in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester.

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ppendix, No. 8. THE APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of five Leases of Waste Lands granted to the registered owners of Gales within the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, for the better working of such Gales, under the authority of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

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ppendix, No. 9. THE APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of 22 Leases of Stone Quarries situate in, and being part of the open waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

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ppendix, No. 10. THE APPENDIX, No. 10, contains the particulars of a License to dig and get Clay and Sand from a piece or parcel of Land, part of the open Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

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ppendix, No. 11. THE APPENDIX, No. 11, contains the particulars of two Gales of Coal in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, granted under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

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ppendix, No. 12. THE APPENDIX, No. 12, contains the particulars of 32 Agreements with certain persons to hold Mines in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, originally granted to them under the powers of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

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ppendix, No. 13. THE APPENDIX, No. 13, contains the particulars of two Agreements with certain persons to continue to hold Quarries in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, originally granted under the powers of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

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ppendix, No. 14. THE APPENDIX, No. 14, is a copy of the Notice issued by the Gaveller to determine the Rents and Royalties of certain Collieries in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, held under grants, and which became subject to revision at Midsummer 1864, under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

THE Appendix, No. 15, contains the particulars of four Leases of Crown Properties in Scotland: viz., one to Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie of the Crown's interest in a portion of the Beauly Firth, *ex adverso* of his Estate of Redcastle. The object of this Lease was to enable Colonel Baillie to plant the Foreshore with mussel scalps, and to preserve the same from depredation. Two other Leases of Foreshore, viz., one to the Commanding Officer of the 7th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteers, and the other to the Commanding Officer of the Cardross Corps of Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers. The object of these Leases was to enable the respective Rifle Corps to erect Butts, and to exercise their rifle practice on the Foreshores at Pathhead and Cardross; and one Lease to James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, of the Crown's tenth of all Mines and Minerals within the Lands and Barony of Alva, and others in the County of Stirling. Appendix, No. 15.

THE Appendix, No. 16, contains the particulars of five Sales of Crown Properties; four of Shore Ground, viz., one to Archibald Watt and others of a space of the Foreshore of the River Tay; one to Mrs. Helen Flowerdew or Lawson of another portion of the Foreshore of the same River; one to the Montrose and Bervie Railway Company of Foreshores in the Parishes of Benholme and Bervie, in the County of Kincardine; and one to the Trustees of the late John Marquis of Breadalbane of a space of Foreshore *ex adverso* of the Town of Oban, in the County of Argyll; and also of a Sale to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company of Crown Property in and near West Princes Street Gardens, in the City of Edinburgh. Appendix, No. 16.

The purchase-monies for these Properties amounted to £. 1,587. 2. 10.

THE Appendix, No. 17, contains the particulars of a Sale of a portion of Her Majesty's Land Revenue derived from Teinds of Lands in the Parish of Dunblane, in the County of Perth. Appendix, No. 17

The purchase-money for this Property, at the rate of 12 years' purchase of the average of the surplus Teinds paid for the five years preceding the sale, amounted to £. 394. 16. 2.

THE Appendix, No. 18, contains the particulars of two Licenses to use portions of the Foreshore of Scotland, one to the Magistrates and Town Council of St. Andrew's to make certain Drains or Sewers within the Burgh of St. Andrew's, such Drains to be discharged below high-water mark; and the other to the Glasgow, Cantyre and General Telegraph Company (Limited) to use certain portions of the Foreshores in the Counties of Argyll, Bute and Dumbarton, for the purpose of laying down a submarine cable. Appendix, No. 18.

THE Appendix, No. 19, contains the particulars of 18 Leases of Salmon Fishings in Scotland, granted during the past year. The annual rents reserved by these Leases amount to £. 273. 7. 6. Appendix, No. 19.

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srs. Duncan & chison's De- ation.

e 22d Report he Commis- ers of Woods,

IN the 22d Report of the Commissioners of Woods, &c. (No. 554, Session 1850), it is stated that in 1848 intimation was received from Messrs. Duncan & Hutchison, Receivers of the Crown Revenues of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, notifying their having suspended payment, and become bankrupts; that from the investigation made into their accounts through the Crown's Solicitors in Scotland, it appeared that at the date of their bankruptcy they had in their hands, arising out of their collection of the Crown's Feu Duties and Teinds within their district, the sum of £. 4,690. 17.; that on these particulars being ascertained, a Writ of Extent was issued by the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, at the instance of the Crown, under which the whole property of the Receivers of every description was seized into the hands of the Crown, and the necessary steps were taken for making available the bond for £. 1,000, granted by themselves and their sureties at the time of their appointment, and which amount was paid over by the sureties in part liquidation of the balance due by the Receivers; that during the year ended the 31st March 1849, such parts of their Property seized under the Writ of Extent as were immediately saleable were disposed of, and the sum of £. 630 was realised and credited in further liquidation of the debt; that during the year ended the 31st March 1850, further portions of their assets were sold, and the additional sum of £. 600 had been in a similar way applied towards reduction of the outstanding balance, the amount of which at that date had been consequently reduced to £. 2,460. 17. 0.

Since the year 1850, further sums were recovered under the Writ of Extent from the Bankrupt Estate, which reduced the balance to £. 2,212. 12. 10.

In 1854 it was intimated to the bankrupts' creditors that a sum of £. 626. 2. 1. had been transmitted from America by a debtor to the late firm of Andrew and John Morison Duncan, who were debtors to the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Duncan & Hutchison. Claims for the whole or part of this sum were made on behalf of the creditors of both estates, and the Union Bank of Scotland, in whose hands it was deposited; and an action was raised in 1861, before the Court of Session, in order to have the fund *in medio* legally appropriated. The proceedings in this action resulted in the one-half of this fund being secured for the Crown.

These proceedings were not concluded until the 31st of March 1864, at which date the sum in the Union Bank of Scotland, with accrued interest thereon, amounted to - - - - - - - £. 719 17 11

	£.	s.	d.
From which the expenses of the process had to be deducted - - - - - - -	56	1	11
Leaving to be divided - - -	£. 663	16	-

The one-half whereof, £. 331. 18., being secured for the Crown was, at that date, 31st March 1864, paid into the Royal Bank of Scotland, to the credit of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the balance due to the Crown by Messrs. Duncan & Hutchison was thereby reduced to the sum of £. 1,880. 14. 10.

Mr. Horne, the Crown's Law Agent in Scotland, in reporting to me the result of the legal proceedings in the case, stated that there was no prospect of the recovery of any further sum towards the liquidation of this balance, and that

that no advantage would accrue from retaining the same in charge. The circumstances of this case were therefore brought under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury; and their Lordships, by their Warrant dated the 30th of May 1864, authorised the discharge of the balance of £. 1,880. 14. 10. from the Accounts of this Department.

IRELAND.

THE APPENDIX, No. 20, contains the particulars of 17 Leases or Licenses which have been granted during the past year; of these, two, terminable on short notice, have been granted to enable the Licensees to raise Sand, &c., on a part of the shore of Belfast Lough, selected for the purpose with the concurrence of the Board of Trade; ten, comprising other parts of the shore of that Lough, have been granted to owners or others having interest in the frontage properties, to enable them to protect their Estates from injury by persons taking sand, shingle, or other materials from the shore, and these Leases empower the Lessees to take sand, &c., within certain limits, as suggested by the officers of the Board of Trade; three have been granted to facilitate the erection of Piers or other works of local utility; and the remaining two Leases are of parcels of the Crown Lands of Kinsale, County Cork, one being a farming Lease to the occupier of the Lands, and the other a Lease to the Lords of the Admiralty of a Site for a Coast Guard Station. Appendix, No. 20.

THE APPENDIX, No. 21, contains the particulars of 14 Conveyances of Foreshore Land which have been granted during the past year. These Sales have been effected by private contract, and the total purchase-money received amounts to £. 851. 8. Part of the Properties comprised in these conveyances have been already embanked from the sea or tidal water, and the arrangements for the Sales were made with the present possessors of the Lands. In cases where the Properties have not been embanked, the arrangements for the Sales were made with the frontage proprietors, and the works for embankment are to be subject to the previous approval of the Board of Trade. Appendix, No. 21.

THE APPENDIX, No. 22, contains a Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown which have been sold during the past year. Appendix, No. 22.

The rents sold amount to the annual sum of £. 224. 8. 6¾.

The purchase-money received for them amounts to £. 6,452. –. 6.

THE APPENDIX, No. 23, contains an Account showing the Charge and Discharge, and State of Collection of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Ireland, for the year ended 31st March last. Appendix, No. 23.

THE APPENDIX, No. 24, contains a General Abstract of Quit, &c., and Leasehold Rents for the same period. Appendix, No. 24.

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, No. 25. THE Appendix, No. 25, contains the particulars of seven Leases of Property, forming part of the Land Revenues of the Crown in the Isle of Man; of these Leases, two are of parcels of Mountain Pasture Land, forming part of that purchased on behalf of the Crown from the Isle of Man Disafforesting Commissioners, the rents reserved in the two Leases amounting to £. 316 per annum, in addition to which the Lessees are to pay a per-centage on all monies which may be expended by the Crown in fencing and draining the Land, and in erecting buildings upon it.

One Lease is of a piece of the Beach at Douglas, which is to form the site of a public Esplanade for the use of the inhabitants and visitors, the rent reserved being £. 1 per annum.

Two other Leases are of small pieces of Beach or Foreshore Land, let at rents amounting to 6 *s.* per annum.

The two remaining Leases are of Stone, one of which has been granted for the purpose of affording a supply of Stone for the Harbour Works in progress at Port Erin. The rents and minimum royalties reserved in these two Leases amount to the sum of £. 22 per annum.

Appendix, No. 26. THE Appendix, No. 26, contains the particulars of three sales by private contract, of about 75 A. 0 R. 1 P. of Land, forming part of the Land purchased on behalf of the Crown from the Isle of Man Disafforesting Commissioners. The sums realised by these sales amounting to £. 277. 15., are in excess of the prices paid on the purchase of the Premises.

The Land sold consists of several small Lots which, having regard to their situation, it was not thought desirable for the Crown to retain.

FEE FARM RENTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appendix, No. 27. THE Appendix, No. 27, contains the particulars of the Sales of Fee Farm and other Unimprovable Rents of the Crown, payable as issuing out of Lands and Tenements in England and Wales.

The Rents sold amount altogether to £. 21. 4. 8., reduced by allowances of Land Tax to £. 21. 3. 9. per annum. The purchase-monies amount to the sum of £. 635. 12. 6.

WALES.

WALES.

THE APPENDIX, No. 28, contains the particulars of 23 Leases which have been granted of premises in Wales. Appendix, No. 28.

One is a Lease of the Mines Royal (Gold and Silver) within two Farms, belonging to the Lessee.

Seven are Leases of Mines and Quarries. The amount of the Royalties reserved in these Leases will depend upon the success of the workings and the produce of the Mines and Quarries, but the Lessees have covenanted to pay rents and royalties amounting to not less than £. 227 during the first year, increasing to a minimum amount of £. 857 per annum.

Two Leases are of the sporting over about 13,328 A. 3 R. 32 P. of Land, now or formerly uninclosed Waste Land belonging to Her Majesty, the rents reserved amounting to the sum of £. 23 per annum.

The remaining 13 Leases are of Land and Foreshore, let at rents amounting to the sum of £. 47. 12. per annum, irrespective of the royalties which are in some cases reserved upon the stone and other substances which may be taken from or shipped off the Foreshore demised. Several of these Leases are of Foreshore, let to the proprietors of the adjoining Land, for the purpose of affording them facilities for the protection of their frontage. In such cases only nominal rents are reserved to the Crown, the Lessees being prohibited from embanking or reclaiming the Foreshore without the previous consent of the Commissioners of Woods, &c.

THE APPENDIX, No. 29, contains the particulars of 83 Sales by private contract of the Crown's interest in and over uninclosed Waste Land, Encroachments thereupon, and Foreshore Land, containing altogether 10,835 A. 0 R. 29 P. The sums realised by these sales amount to £. 9,346. 6. 3. Appendix, No. 29.

Irrespective of the small acknowledgments received for some of the encroachments, no revenue was derived from the properties previously to their sale.

In this Appendix will be found the particulars of a sale to R. J. Ll. Price, Esq., of the Crown's interest in about 10,281 A. 1 R. 4 P. of Waste Land, and in about 211 A. 1 R. 34 P. of encroachments upon Waste Land in the County of Merioneth.

The total quantity of Land conveyed to Mr. Price is 10,492 A. 2 R. 38 P., and the purchase-money amounted to £. 5,710.

The Conveyance, which is in the usual form, is subject to such rights of common and of way as are exerciseable over the lands, and contains a reservation to the Crown of all Mines, Minerals, Stone, and Substrata, with full power to enter and work them.

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ppendix, No. 30. THE APPENDIX, No. 30, contains the particulars of a grant made, with the consent of Her Majesty signified in writing under the Royal Sign Manual, and of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, signified by warrant under their hands, in pursuance of the fifth section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 56, which provides for the settlement of disputed claims. This grant was made under the following circumstances:

On the 6th of October 1843 a Conveyance was made to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle of certain Waste Lands in the Lordships of Croythin and Mevennith, County Cardigan, subject to a reservation to the Crown of the Mines and Minerals.

In September 1859 Mr. William Chambers, the successor in title to the Duke of Newcastle, made application to the Inclosure Commissioners for the inclosure of the Waste Lands in question, some of which abut upon the County of Montgomery. This application was entertained by the Commissioners, and proceedings were taken for carrying into effect the proposed inclosure.

In the course of these proceedings, however, a question arose as to the boundary of some of the Lands in the Lordship of Croythin; about 400 acres being claimed by Sir Watkin Wynn, Bart., as within his Manor of Clâs in Arwstley, in the Parish of Llangurig, in the County of Montgomery, and it became necessary, therefore, for the Assistant Inclosure Commissioner acting in the Inclosure, to hold a meeting to determine the question, when it was found that the disputed boundary extended to adjoining Waste Lands, the soil and freehold of which were still claimed by the Crown. The question before the Assistant Inclosure Commissioner was, strictly speaking, confined to the land sold to the Duke of Newcastle; but it was deemed expedient that the Commissioner's inquiry and decision, in order that they might be complete and final, should extend to all the land in question, the more so, as the disputed boundary was a County, as well as a Manor and Parish boundary.

The Solicitor to this Department was accordingly instructed to attend the meeting in order to give evidence of the Crown's right to the Land in dispute. The meeting was held on the 13th of August, and by adjournment on the 30th of November 1861, when the case was fully gone into, and much conflicting evidence offered on both sides.

After considering the evidence, the Assistant Commissioner gave his decision in favour of the line of boundary contended for on behalf of the Crown, and notice of appeal against his award was at once given on behalf of Sir Watkin Wynn, under the powers of the general Inclosure Acts.

Having regard to the difficulty and expense which usually attend the trial of disputed boundaries, and looking to the conflicting nature of the evidence which had been produced at the Inclosure meeting, I felt that it was very desirable to compromise the question with Sir Watkin Wynn, and I therefore authorised the Solicitor to this Department to suggest to Sir Watkin's solicitors that the proceedings in the matter should be settled by an equal division between the Crown and their client of the Minerals in dispute. The suggestion, however, was not accepted, and a rule was applied for by Sir Watkin Wynn, and granted by the Court of Queen's Bench, to try certain feigned issues to determine the boundaries referred to in the Award of the Assistant Inclosure Commissioner.

The

The case came on for trial at Shrewsbury in August 1862, but was unavoidably adjourned to the 29th of October, when it was resumed before Mr. Justice Blackburn, who, on the following day, suggested the propriety of some arrangement being come to. This suggestion was repeated by the jury, and a consultation between Counsel then took place, when it was ultimately agreed that a Verdict should be entered for the Crown (thus confirming the Award of the Assistant Inclosure Commissioner), and that the Crown should convey to Sir Watkin its interest in the Minerals within about 408 A. 2 R. 32 P. of land, and its interest in the soil and surface of about 201 A. 0 R. 35 P. of the same land.

This arrangement was more favourable to the Crown than that which had been suggested by this Department before the trial; but in consequence of the original offer not having been accepted, considerable expense was incurred on both sides, which would have been saved if the offer had been agreed to in the first instance.

BY a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, the following Schedules were required to be inserted in each Annual Report, viz.:

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the General Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise.

2d. Of the Rents discharged from the rentals of the several Receivers in respect of Property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3d. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of Land Revenue under Leases, or agreements for Leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted, on Her Majesty's behalf, in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcation shall have taken place, and the measures (if any) taken for the recovery of the Monies.

Of these Schedules there is occasion, for the purposes of this Report, to introduce the first, third, and fourth only. Appendix, No. 31 (A.) (B.) (C.)

ACCOUNTS.

Appendix A A.

THE APPENDIX, A A., contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown, under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, received within the year ended 31st March 1865, and of the application of all such Monies, including payments into the Exchequer of the surplus income arising from the Possessions and Land Revenues of the Crown during the same period.

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st March 1864, has been audited by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, and the Monthly Accounts for the succeeding year have been rendered to those Commissioners for the period up to and including the month of January last.

JAMES K. HOWARD. (L. S.)

Office of Woods, &c.,
29 June 1865.

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Appendix, Nº 1.

A SCHEDULE of Conveyances of the Crown's Interest in and over small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of *New Forest*, unfitted for the growth of Timber, and which are wholly, or in part, surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £.	s.	d.
1864:					
July - 6	John Morant - -	- - The Crown's Interest in several Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest), in the County of Southampton, containing by admeasurement 4 A. 1 R. 3 P., or thereabouts (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Pieces of Land) -	166	17	6
" - "	Francis Frederick Lovell	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest), situated in the Parish of Brockenhurst, in the County of Southampton, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 25 P., or thereabouts (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) - - - - - - - -	24	–	–
" - "	John Blagrave Bulley	- - The Crown's Interest in a Piece or Parcel of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest), situated at Allum Green, in Rhinefield Walk, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 2 P., or thereabouts (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Piece of Land) -	16	–	–
" - 15	Augustus James Knapton	- - The Crown's Interest in two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest), situated in the Parish of Boldre, containing by admeasurement 1 Rood, or thereabouts (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Pieces of Land) - - -	10	–	–
Sept. - 19	Charles Castleman -	- - The Crown's Interest in two Pieces or Parcels of Land (part of the Waste of the New Forest), situated in the Parish of Lyndhurst, containing by admeasurement 1 R. 27 P., or thereabouts (reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the said Pieces of Land) -	61	–	–

Appendix, Nº 2.

SCHEDULE of a Conveyance of certain Crown Property in the Island of *Alderney*.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £.	s.	d.
1864:					
June - 8	Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War -	- - All that Piece or Parcel of Land, adjoining Longy Bay, in the Island of Alderney, together with the Buildings thereon, called Longy Lines. Also, all that Piece of Land, called Longy Farm, together with the Buildings thereon, containing in the whole 8 A. 1 R. 31 P., or thereabouts - -	1,107	–	–

Appendix, N° 3.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS in *New Forest*, inclusive; showing, the Dates of the Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Con- Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
1864:	NEW FOREST:			
Nov. 23	All that Piece of Land, with the Cottage and Kilns erected thereon, known as the Victoria Tilery, situated at Brockenhurst, in the County of Southampton, containing 2 A. 2 R. 2 P., or thereabouts -	William Reed - -	- - 7 years from 25th March 1864	30 – –
	DELAMERE WOODS:			
Oct. 24	The right of Shooting over all those Woodlands, containing 500 Acres, or thereabouts, being the Forest House Allotment, and part of Longridge and Plovers' Moss Allotments - - - - - -	Simeon Leather - -	- Tenant from year to year, from 25th March 1864 -	35 – –
Dec. 31	The right of Shooting over all those Woodlands, containing 620 Acres, or thereabouts, being part of Castlehill Allotment - - - - -	Robert Archer - -	- ditto - -	40 – –
1865:	HOLT WOODS:			
Feb. 20	All that Dwelling-house, called Holt Lodge, and Outbuildings, together with 35 Acres of Land, or thereabouts. Also the right of Shooting over the Plantations, known as Great Lodge and Holt Pound Enclosures, and certain Land adjoining, containing 700 Acres, or thereabouts - - - - - -	- - Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart. -	- - From the 29th September 1863 to the 1st February 1885 - - -	120 – –
1864:	CHOPWELL WOODS:			
Dec. 31	The right of Shooting over all those several Enclosures, known as Chopwell Woods, containing 896 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Ryton, in the County of Durham - - - - - - -	Thomas Ramsay -	- - 7 years from the 2d February 1864	7 5 –
" "	All the Right and Interest of Her Majesty in the Fisheries in that part of the River Derwent which adjoins the Chopwell Woods, in the Parish of Ryton, in the County of Durham - - - - - -	- ditto - - -	- - As Tenant from year to year, from 2d February 1864	– 10 –

nd certain Crown Woods, granted between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the siderations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the nd Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
30 - -	Nil	- -	The Tenant to keep the Premises in proper repair	This Tilery, with 2 A. 1 R. 29 P., was previously let on Lease to Mr. Reed for seven years, from 25th March 1857, at an annual rent of 25 *l.*		
35 - -	- -	- -	The Tenant to kill and keep down the Rabbits	Not before Let.		
40 - -	- -	- -	ditto	ditto.		
120 - -	- -	The Lessee to insure premises for 750*l.*	The Lessee to put and to keep the Premises in repair; and to pay 6 *l.* per cent. per annum for any outlay on Buildings	These Premises were heretofore occupied by the late Deputy Surveyor of these and other Woodlands; on the consolidation of the office with the Deputy Surveyorship of the New Forest, the Premises were at the disposal of the Crown, and were soon afterwards leased to Sir Wentworth Dilke, Bart., on the terms herein stated.		
7 5 -	- -	- -	The Tenant to kill and keep down Hares and Rabbits	Previously leased to Mr. Ramsay for seven years, from 10th October 1856, at an annual rent of 1 *l.*		
- 10 -	- -	- -	- - - -	Not before Let.		

NEW FOREST.

Appendix, N° 4.

A SCHEDULE of Exchanges made of Parts of the Estate of the Crown for Parts of the Estates of Individuals, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATES of Exchanges.	Persons with whom the Exchanges have been made.	CROWN PROPERTY.	PRIVATE PROPERTY.	SUMS Paid in Equalization of Exchange.	SUMS Received in Equalization of Exchange.
		NEW FOREST:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1864: Aug. - 29	Willm. Robert Preston	- - All that Cottage and Land called Odlings, containing 4 A. 1 R. 30 P., or thereabouts, situated in the Parish of Minestead, in the County of Southampton, reserving to Her Majesty all Mines and Minerals within, upon or under the said Lands -	- - All that Cottage, Land and Buildings, containing 2 A. 1 R. 31 P., or thereabouts, situated at or near Lyndhurst, in the County of Southampton, together with all Mines and Minerals appurtenant thereto - -	—	—

DEAN FOREST.

Appendix, N° 5.

SCHEDULE of Conveyances of the Crown's Interest in and over small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of *Dean Forest*, unfitted for the Growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.
1864: April - 19	William Williams -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate on Ruardean Hill, in Herbert Walk, containing by admeasurement 7 perches - - - -	10 10 -
June - 10	- - Edward William and James Russell -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Lydbrook, in Ruardean Walk, whereon a Corn Mill and other Buildings are erected -	50 - -
Sept. - 19	Michael Ansley -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, situate near Cinderford Bridge, in Littledean Walk, containing by admeasurement 7 perches - - - - - - -	14 - -

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £.	s.	d.
1864: Sept. - 19	James Churchill -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Hangerbury Hill, in Worcester Walk, containing by admeasurement 5 perches - - -	5	–	–
" - "	John Davis - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate near Cinderford Bridge, in Speech House Walk, containing by admeasurement 12 perches -	24	–	–
" - "	William Webb -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over two Pieces or Parcels of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Brierley, in Herbert Walk, containing together by admeasurement 3 perches - - - -	4	10	–
Oct. - 14	Isaiah Trotter -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at the Oakwood Chemical Works, in Parkend Walk, containing by admeasurement 20 perches -	30	–	–
Nov. - 15	John Selby - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing by admeasurement 19 perches - - - -	28	10	–
" - "	John Embling -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Upper Bilson, in Littledean Walk, containing by admeasurement 12 perches - - - -	18	–	–
Dec. - 12	John Walding -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing by admeasurement 2¾ perches - - - -	4	2	6
" - "	William Ambling -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Coleford Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing by admeasurement 19 perches - - - -	4	15	–
" - 17	- - George Thompson and others - -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Moseley Green, in Blakeney Walk, containing by admeasurement 5 perches - - - -	7	10	–
" - "	William Nash -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over two Pieces or Parcels of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Ellwood, in Parkend or York Walk, containing together by admeasurement 36¾ perches - -	55	2	6
1865: Jan. - 13	- Samuel Russell and Samuel Jordan -	- - The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Yorkley, in Parkend or York Walk, containing by admeasurement 18 perches - - - -	27	–	–

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

DATE of CONVEYANCE.		NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PUCHASE-MONEY.		
				£.	s.	d.
1865:						
Jan.	13	John Gething	The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing by admeasurement 4 perches	6	–	–
Feb.	2	Henry Downton	The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Drybrook, in Ruardean Walk, containing by admeasurement 17 perches	25	10	–
"	11	Edwin Paradise	The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Yorkley, in Blakeney Walk, containing by admeasurement 7 perches	10	10	–
Mar.	10	Daniel Bloxsome	The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Brains Green, in Blakeney Walk, containing by admeasurement 15 perches	22	10	–
"	13	Joshua Matthews	The Crown's Interest in and over a Piece or Parcel of Land, part of the Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, situate at Drybrook, in Ruardean Walk, containing by admeasurement 3 perches	4	10	–

Appendix, N° 6.

A SCHEDULE of EXCHANGES made of Parts of the Estate of the Crown for Parts of the Estates of Individuals, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATES of Exchanges.		Persons with whom the Exchanges have been made.	CROWN PROPERTY.	PRIVATE PROPERTY.	SUMS Paid in Equalization of Exchange.			SUMS Received in Equalization of Exchange.		
			DEAN FOREST:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1864:										
Sept.	19	Isaac Bradnock	A Piece or Parcel of Land at Upper Bilson, in Littledean Walk, part of the open Waste of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, containing by admeasurement 2 R. 11 P.	A Messuage and Land situate at Blaize Bailey, in Littledean Walk, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, containing by admeasurement 2 R. 11 P.	30	–	–	—		

Dean Forest—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 7.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands and Hereditaments in *Dean Forest*, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive; showing, the Dates of the Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	ON NEW LEASES: Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in New Leases.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
1864: June 10	License to use the Waters of certain Ponds and Streams for the purpose of a Flour Mill at Lydbrook, in Worcester Walk, in Dean Forest, in the County of Gloucester	Edward William and James Russell	31 years from 24th June 1861	- -	2 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct. 14	Agreement for Letting a Piece of Land or Orchard at Blaize Bailey, in Littledean Walk, in Dean Forest	William Smith	Yearly tenancy	1 10 -	1 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—
" "	Agreeement for letting York Lodge, and three pieces of Land in Parkend Walk, in Dean Forest	Henry Kear	ditto	50 - -	50 - -	- -	three - fourths value of Messuage and Buildings	- - -	- -	50 - -	—
" "	License to use the Waters of a certain Stream and Pond in Littledean Walk, in Dean Forest for supplying Water to Chemical Works at Broadmoor	John and Thomas Powell	ditto	- -	1 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, No. 7.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in *Dean Forest*, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	ON NEW LEASES: Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in New Leases.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
1864: Nov. 7	Lease of a piece of Land, &c., at Howlers Slade, in Worcester Walk, in Dean Forest, containing 2 R. 15 P. for the purpose of a Foundry and Stone planing and sawing Machine - - -	- - John Trotter and others -	- 31 years from 29th September 1861 - -	5 – –	5 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—
" "	Agreement for letting a Cottage, Buildings, and two pieces of Land, containing together 3 A. 1 R. 6 P., situate at Greenway, in Little Dean Walk, in Dean Forest - - - -	William Smith -	Yearly tenancy -	14 – –	14 – –	- -	3-4th parts of value of Buildings -	—	—	—	—
" "	Agreement for letting a parcel of Land or Orchard, containing 2 A. 2 R. 4 P., situate at Greenway, in Littledean Walk, in Dean Forest - - - -	Richard Thomas	- ditto - -	8 – –	8 – –	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865: Jan. 13	Lease of Messuages, Tenements, Buildings and Land, containing 2 R. 18 P., with license to use the Waters of certain Ponds and Streams of Water, situate at Cannop Bridge, in Worcester Walk, in Dean Forest - -	- Crawshay Bailey and Company - -	- 21 years from 24th June 1863	4 10 –	4 10 –	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 8.

A SCHEDULE of LEASES of LANDS, &c., part of the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, for the better working of certain Gales, between the 1st April 1864 and the 31st March 1865.

DATE OF LEASE.	NAME OF LESSEE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.
1863: April - 22	The Parkend Coal Company	Several Pieces or Parcels of Land and Ponds, situate in Parkend or York Walk, containing together 2 R. 10 P., for the better working of Parkend Colliery	31 years from 24 June 1861	3 – –
" - "	Ditto	Several Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate at the New Fancy Pits, in Speech House Walk, containing together 1 R. 8 P., for the better working of the New Fancy Colliery	ditto	2 – –
1864: July - 5	Frederic John Jackson	Several Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate in Ruardean Walk, containing together 1 A. 1 R. 9½ P., for the better working of East Slade Colliery	31 years from 24 June 1863	4 – –
1858: August - 30	Messrs. Morgan and Morse	Two Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate at Moseley Green, in Blakeney Walk, containing together 1 A. 2 R., for the better working of Wellington Colliery	31 years from 25 Dec. 1857	3 – –
1864: November 7	Trotter, Thomas & Co.	Several Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate in Worcester Walk, containing together 1 A. 1 R. 12 P., for the better working of Old Furnace, &c., Collieries	31 years from 24 June 1861	5 – –

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 9.

A SCHEDULE of LEASES of STONE QUARRIES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

DATE of LEASE.	NAME OF LESSEE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.
1864: June - 24	Thomas Baylis - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 439, situate at Harry Hill, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1862 - -	2 - -
" - "	George Morse - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 440, situate at Bradley Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	- ditto -	1 - -
" - "	William Adams - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 444, situate at Gibralter Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- ditto -	1 - -
" - "	Henry Jordan - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 445, situate at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, extending in average length 18½ Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean -	- ditto -	2 - -
" - "	Isaac Parsons - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 437, situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1863 - -	2 - -
" - "	William Ridler - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 443, situate at Lydbrook, in Ruardean and Worcester Walks, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - -	- ditto -	2 - -
" - "	George Beddis - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 446, situate on Bradley Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- ditto -	1 - -
" - "	Thomas Gilbert - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 447, situate at Bradley Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 40 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	- ditto -	4 - -
" - "	George Morse - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 448, situate at Viney Hill, in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 30 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	ditto -	1 10 -
" - "	James Williams - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 449, situate on Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- ditto -	2 - -

DEAN FOREST——Appendix, N° 9.—SCHEDULE of Leases, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of LEASE.	NAME OF LESSEE.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.
1865: January 24	John Bennett - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 436, situate on Worral Hill, in Worcester Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1862 - -	2 – –
" - "	Thomas Wilce - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 438, situate at Ruardean Woodside, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - -	- ditto -	2 – –
" - "	Richard Townsend -	- - All that Quarry, No. 441, situate at Bixhead, in Worcester Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - -	- ditto	2 – –
February 28	Alfred Williams - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 442, situate at Gosty Knoll, in Parkend or York Walk, extending in length 40 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1863 -	2 – –
" - "	Richard Rosser - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 451, situate on Tile Quarry Hill, in Parkend Walk, extending in length 40 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- ditto -	2 – –
- "	Henry and Alfred Williams - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 452, situate on Dark Hill, in Parkend Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	- ditto	2 – –
" - "	James Morris Knight -	- - All that Quarry, No. 453, situate at Howbeach Valley, in Blakeney Walk, extending in average length 21½ Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1864 - -	2 – –
" - "	Henry Jordan - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 454, situate at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1863 - -	2 – –
" - "	Matthew Preece - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 455, situate at Gosty Knoll, in Parkend Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	- ditto -	2 – –
" - "	John Roberts - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 456, situate at Plump Hill, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 10 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - - - -	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1864 - -	1 – –
" - "	James Grindell -	- - All that Quarry, No. 457, situate at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, extending in length 40 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- ditto -	4 – –
" - "	Cornelius Brain - -	- - All that Quarry, No. 458, situate near the Trafalgar Pits, in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 20 Yards, the same being part and parcel of the open Lands of Her Majesty's Forest of Dean - - - -	- ditto -	2 – –

Appendix, N° 10.

A SCHEDULE of LICENSES to Dig and Get CLAY or SAND off Land, part of the Open Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

DATE of LICENSE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
				£. s. d.
1865:				
January - 21	Richard and John James - -	- - License to dig and get Clay and Sand from a Piece of Land, containing by admeasurement 2 R. 32 P. situate near Locquier's Farm in Ruardean Walk	- - 21 years, from 24 June 1864 -	1 10 – and 2*d.* per ton on all Clay and Sand raised.

Appendix, N° 11.

A SCHEDULE of all GALES of COAL and IRON MINES in the Forest of *Dean* and Hundred of *St. Briavels*, granted in the year ended 31st December 1864, under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

TO WHOM GRANTED.	DATE OF GRANT.	PERIOD FROM WHICH CERTAIN RENT COMMENCES.	DESCRIPTION OF GALE.	CERTAIN RENT.	TONNAGE.	NAME OF WORK.
	1864:			£. s. d.		
William Wintle	August - 8	Midsummer 1866	Colliery -	200 – –	2*d.* per ton	The Central Colliery.
John Brain -	August - 8	Midsummer 1866	Colliery -	200 – –	2*d.* per ton	Alexandra Colliery.

Dean Forest—*continued.*

Appendix, No 12.—SCHEDULE of Agreements for the Payment of Rents and Royalties in respect of Mines in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, re-granted in the Year ended 31st March 1865.

DATE.	GRANTEE.	NAME OF WORK.	TERM GRANTED.	DEAD RENT. £.	s.	d.	ROYALTY.
1864:							
June - 14	Charles Greenham and Frances his Wife, Jane Evans Hooper, Elizabeth James, John Charles Horsey James (Forest of Dean Iron Company), Charles Greenham, Henry William Hathaway, and John Blanch	Parkend Deep Level Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	12	–	–	3 *d.* per ton.
„ - 21	John Trotter Thomas	Lonk Level Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1863	2	10	–	2 *d.* „
„ - „	The same	The Patches Colliery	ditto	2	10	–	2 *d.* „
„ - „	John Trotter, James Wood Sully, George Bryant Sully, Thomas Ware, and James Wood Sully, Junior	Independent Level Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	12	–	–	2 *d.* „
July - 1	Osmond Arthur Wyatt and James Pearce King	Union and Cannop Engine Colliery	ditto	80	–	–	2 *d.* „
„ - 26	William Mushet, Julia Agnes Mushet, Robert Mushet, and Alfred Miles Galindo	Dark Hill Colliery	ditto	5	–	–	2 *d.* „
Aug. - 12	Henry Crawshay, James Harris, and Henry Harris	Royal Forester Colliery	ditto	120	–	–	3 *d.* „
„ - 5	Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, and James Albert Brain	Pluckpenny Colliery	ditto	5	–	–	1 *d.* „
1862:							
Oct. - 4	Edmund Morgan, John Swayne Taylor, George Jones, William Yeavily Hill, Ann Wintle, Maurice Frederic Carter, and Tom Goold	Newman Shropshire Colliery	ditto	20	–	–	2 *d.* „
1864:							
Sept. - 19	Alfred Goold, Frederick William Goold, and Tom Goold	Tingle's Level Iron Mine Work	21 years from 25 Dec. 1862	5	–	–	2 *d.* „
„ - „	Samuel Preest, Louisa Preest, and Julia Angelina Davenport	Skinner's Garden Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1864	10	–	–	3 *d.* „
„ - „	Joseph Dawson, Simeon Holmes, Ewing Pye-de-Colquhoun, Henry William Bristow, and Richard Gibbs	Morse's Level Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	5	–	–	2 *d.* „
„ - 5	William Mushet, Rev. James Robert Pears, Herbert Eliot Ormerod, and The Park Hill Mining Company	Park Hill Iron Mine Work	21 years from 25 Dec. 1862	20	–	–	6 *d.* „
„ - „	The same	Park Hill Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1863	5	–	–	2 *d.* „
Nov. - 7	Cornelius Brain, Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, and James Albert Brain	True Blue Colliery, near Teazeall Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1862	5	–	–	2 *d.* „
„ - „	William Wintle	Lass of the Mill Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1864	5	–	–	1 *d.* „
„ - 26	Cornelius Brain, Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, and James Albert Brain	Twenty Inches' Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1863	5	–	–	2 *d.* „
„ - 18	Samuel Morgan, Henry Richard Lückes, Francis Nash, John Taylor, Henry Carpenter, and Sarah Carpenter	Yorkley Colliery	ditto	5	–	–	2 *d.* „
„ - 16	James Fletcher Corbett and Louisa Barrett	Morgan's Folly, No. 1 Colliery	21 years from 24 June 1864	10	–	–	2 *d.* „

DEAN FOREST—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 12.—SCHEDULE of Agreements for the Payment of Rents and Royalties in respect of Mines in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	GRANTEE.	NAME OF WORK.	TERM GRANTED.	DEAD RENT.	ROYALTY.
1865:				£. s. d.	
Jan. - 17	Edward Teague and Cornelius Walding	Old Fire Engine Colliery	- 21 years from 24 June 1862	10 – –	2 *d.* per ton.
„ - 21	Charles Greenham and Frances his Wife, Jane Evans Hooper, Elizabeth James, John Charles Horsey James (Forest of Dean Iron Company), Charles Greenham, Henry William Hathaway, John Blanch, and John Cooper	Perseverance and Findall Iron Mine Work	- 21 years from 25 Dec. 1862	60 – –	6 *d.* „
„ - „	Charles Greenham and Frances his Wife, Jane Evans Hooper, Elizabeth James, John Charles Horsey James (Forest of Dean Iron Company), Charles Greenham, Henry William Hathaway, and John Blanch	New China Level Iron Mine Work	- ditto	5 – –	4 *d.* „
„ - „	The same	New Dun Pit Iron Mine Work	- ditto	15 – –	4 *d.* „
„ - „	The same	China Engine Iron Mine Work	- ditto	10 – –	3 *d.* „
„ - 6	James Fletcher Corbett, Louisa Barrett, Rev. James Michaelmas Barrett, and Rev. William Hulme	Moseley Green New Engine Colliery	- 21 years from 24 June 1863	7 – –	2 *d.* „
Feb. - 7	Cornelius Brain, Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, and James Albert Brain	Churchway, No. 2 Colliery	- 21 years from 24 June 1864	5 – –	2 *d.* „
„ - „	The same	Regulator, No. 4 Colliery	- ditto	5 – –	2 *d.* „
„ - „	The same	Robert's Folly Colliery	- ditto	5 – –	2 *d.* „
„ - 21	Cornelius Brain, Alfred James Brain, William Edward Brain, James Albert Brain, James Harris, and Henry Harris	Speculation Colliery	- 21 years from 24 June 1862	20 – –	2 *d.* „
Mar. - 28	Henry Crawshay	Resolution and Safeguard Colliery	- ditto	200 – –	3 *d.* and 4 *d.* per ton.
„ - „	The same	Lightmoor Colliery	- ditto	50 – –	3 *d.* and 4 *d.* per ton.
„ - „	The same	Soundwell Colliery	- ditto	150 – –	3 *d.* and 4 *d.* per ton.

Appendix, No. 13.—SCHEDULE of AGREEMENTS for the Payment of RENTS in respect of "AWARD" QUARRIES in *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, entered into between the 1st April 1864 and the 31st March 1865.

DATE.	PARTY.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
1864:				£. s. d.
April - 2	Charlotte Constance, Aaron Marfell, and Sarah Marfell	All that Quarry, part of No. 274, situate at Bailey Hill, extending in length 40 Yards	21 years from 24 Feb. 1862	2 – –
„ - 19	Mary Price, James Price, George Smith, Richard Wildin, and Sarah Wildin	Ditto - No. 122, situate at Knockley Green, extending in length 60 Yards	ditto - 3 Mar. 1863	3 – –

Appendix, N° 14.

FOREST OF DEAN AND HUNDRED OF ST. BRIAVELS.

Alteration of Colliery Rents and Royalties.

To all whom it may concern:

Take notice, that, in pursuance of the powers given to me by the Acts of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40, I, the undersigned James Kenneth Howard, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the Gaveller of the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, have elected, and do hereby elect, that the several Galeage or dead or certain Rents, and also the several Royalties or Tonnage Duties now payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for or in respect of the several under-mentioned Gales of Coal or Coal Mines, or Works, under or by virtue of the several Grants under which the same are respectively held, shall cease and determine from the 24th day of June 1864.

And take notice also, that upon such cesser I shall proceed to fix the amount of the new Galeage Rents and Royalties, or Tonnage Duties, to be paid for the 21 years then next ensuing, according to the provisions of the said Acts.

List of Collieries above-mentioned or referred to.

Britannia.	Birchen Grove.
The Favorite.	Morgan's Folly, No. 1.
Trafalgar.	Churchway, No. 2.
Cockshoot Level.	Elton's Delight.
Holly Hill.	The Old Forester.
Skinner's Garden.	The Lass of the Mill.
The Pluds.	Bicknor.
The Watch Pit.	Powell's.
Hillier's Land.	The Trenchard.
All Profit.	Bridewell.
Mirey Stock.	Mount Pleasant.
Ditch Pit.	Gas Coal.
Pillowell Engine.	Regulator, No. 4.
Church Hill.	Robert's Folly.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of April 1864.

(signed) *James K. Howard.*

Witness,

Richd. Rotton,
Office of Woods, &c., Whitehall Place.

SCOTLAND.

Appendix, N° 15.—A SCHEDULE of Leases granted on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March, 1865, both days inclusive.

DATE of LEASE.	LESSEE.	PROPERTY GRANTED IN LEASE.	ANNUAL RENT.	TERM.
		COUNTY OF ROSS:	£. s. d.	
1864:		Mussel Fishings:		
June - 30 July - 1	Colonel Hugh Duncan, Baillie of Redcastle and Tarradale - - -	The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty over that space of the Shore of the Arm of the Sea called the Beauly Firth, *ex adverso* of the said Estate of Redcastle, with the Mussels and Mussel Scalps existing on the said Shore - - - - - - -	5 – – for first three years, 25 – – for remainder of term	21 years from 15 May 1864.
		COUNTY OF FIFE:		
Dec. - 16 " - 28	William Anderson, junior, Linktown, Kirkaldy, as Commanding Officer of the 7th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteers - - -	The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty over that Piece of Foreshore below the line of high-water mark, lying *ex adverso* of the Village of Pathhead, and extending to 500 feet or thereby, along the Pathhead Sands - - - - - - - -	– 5 –	21 years from Whitsunday 1864.
		COUNTY OF DUMBARTON:		
Dec. - 16 1865: Jan. - 19	Major Joseph Tucker, Geils of Geilston, as Commanding Officer of the Cardross Corps of Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteers	The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty over that Piece of Foreshore of the River Clyde, below the line of high-water mark, lying in the Parish of Cardross - - -	5 – –	- ditto.
		COUNTY OF STIRLING:		
		Mines and Minerals:		
Jan. - 4 " - 13	James Johnstone of Alva -	The Tenth Part pertaining to Her Majesty of all and whole the Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, and all other Mines and Minerals whatsoever that shall be obtained within the Lands and Barony of Alva and others - - - - - - - - - -	1 10 –	21 years from Martinmas 1864.
		£.	11 15 –	

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 16.—A SCHEDULE of SALES effected on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned PROPERTY in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY. £. s. d.
1864:			
April - - 14	Archibald Watt and others -	*County of Forfar.*—The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty in a space of Shore Ground in the River Tay, *ex adverso* of a piece of Ground lying on the South side of the Road leading from Dundee to Magdalen Yard, and extending to 3 A. 1 R., or thereby. Price of the foresaid Foreshore, 113 *l.* 15 *s.*, and Interest thereon, 45 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*	158 16 8
May - - 3	Mrs. Helen Flowerdew or Lawson	*County of Forfar.*—The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty in a space of Foreshore of the River Tay, lying in the Parish of Dundee, and extending to 2 R. 14½ P., or thereby	20 2 6
" - - 27	The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company	*County of Edinburgh.*—The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty in and over the several portions of Ground taken by the said Railway Company, in or near the West Princes Street Gardens, in the City of Edinburgh, bounded on the North and South by Property of the Crown, and on the East and West by other Property belonging to the said Company	1,302 15 10
Sept. - - 19	The Montrose and Bervie Railway Company	*County of Kincardine.*—The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty in several portions of Foreshore in the Parishes of Benholme and Bervie or Inverbervie, extending in whole to 4 A. 3 R., or thereby	80 7 10
Dec. - - 15	The Trustees of the late John, Marquis of Breadalbane	*County of Argyll.*—The Right, Title, and Interest of Her Majesty in a space of Foreshore, *ex adverso* of the Town of Oban, and containing 1 A. 0 R. 20 P., or thereby, and lying in the united Parishes of Kilmore and Kilbryde	25 – –
		£.	1,587 2 10

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, No 17.—A SCHEDULE of SALES of SURPLUS TEINDS in *Scotland*, which have been made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	LANDS, &c., Liable to Pay the SURPLUS TEINDS, Sold.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	SURPLUS TEINDS on an Average of Five Years preceding the Sale.	Number of YEARS' PURCHASE.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.
					£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1865:							
March - 10	John Stirling, of Kippendavie - - -	The Lands formerly in the name of Hugh Crawford; the Lands formerly belonging to James Meeklejohn; the Lands of Wester Ashfield, part of Glassingal Stirling; the Lands of Wester Glassingal, now called Duthieston; the Lands of Kippenross and Kippenrait; and the Lands of Kippenda, &c. - - - -	Dunblane - -	Perth - -	32 18 – ⅕	12	394 16 2

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 18.—A SCHEDULE of LICENSES to use Portion of the FORESHORES of *Scotland*, granted between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATE of LICENSE.	NAMES.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Consideration Money.
1864:			£. s. d.
July - 11 and 15	The Magistrates and Town Council of St. Andrew's, as Commissioners of Police for the Burgh	- - Second License to make certain Drains or Sewers within the Burgh of St. Andrew's, such Drains to be discharged below high-water mark, *ex adverso* of the said Burgh - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
October - 14	The Glasgow, Cantyre, and General Telegraph Company (Limited) - - - -	- - License to use the Foreshore between high and low-water mark and the bed of the Sea intervening such Foreshore, for the purpose of laying down a Submarine Cable at the following places: (First), between Row and Roseneath; (Second), between Cove and Strone; (Third), between Ardine Point and Ardbeg Point; (Fourth), between Uilliann Point and Cumbrae Lighthouse; (Fifth), between East and West Craigans; (Sixth), between Portrhi and Ballylein; (Seventh), between Kildonan Point and Pladda; and (Eighth), between Cantyre Light and Torrhead - - - - - - - - - - - - - The Telegraph Company binds itself, while the said Cables are maintained, to make payment of the sum of Twelve pounds Sterling per Annum; beginning the first payment at the term of Whit Sunday 1865 - -	12 – – per Annum.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 19.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of CROWN SALMON FISHINGS in *Scotland*, granted on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATES OF LEASES.	LESSEES.	LANDS OPPOSITE TO WHICH THE FISHINGS ARE SITUATE.	COUNTY.	RENT. £. s. d.	TERM GRANTED.
1864:					
April - 19	Colonel John Douglas - -	The Lands of Glenfinnart and others, belonging to the said Colonel John Douglas -	Argyll - -	1 – –	- - 8 years from Martinmas 1858.
May - 10	Alexander Hector - - -	The Lands of Hervieston and Gallatons, belonging to the Trustees of Mr. Donaldson -	Kincardine -	3 – –	- - 3 years from Martinmas 1863.
June - 30	Lord Kinnaird - - -	The Lands on the River Tay, belonging to his Lordship - - - - - -	Perth and Fife	4 – –	- - ditto.
July - 9	John Fletcher Hathorn - -	The Lands of Castlewig, belonging to the said J. F. Hathorn - - - - -	Wigton -	3 – –	- - 8 years from Martinmas 1858.
Oct. - 14	Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart. -	The Lands of Cambo, Kingbarns, and others, belonging to the said Sir T. Erskine - -	Fife - -	2 – –	- - 2 years from Martinmas 1864.
" - "	W. Tankerville Monypenny -	The Lands of Pitmilly and Kilmining, belonging to the said W. T. Monypenny - -	Fife - -	3 – –	- - ditto.
Nov. - 7	William Hogarth - - -	- - The Lands from Girdleness Point to a point within 150 yards south of the South Breakwater of Aberdeen - - - - - - - - - - -	Kincardine -	150 – –	- - 7 years from Martinmas 1864.
" - 9	John Turnbull - - -	The Lands of Abbey, St. Bathan's, Ellem, and Whinshill, belonging to the said J. Turnbull	Berwick -	– 5 –	- - ditto.
Dec. - 15	Robert Duncan - - -	The Lands of Kirkmay, belonging to the said R. Duncan - - - - - -	Fife - -	15 – –	- - 2 years from Martinmas 1864.
1865:					
Jan. - 12	The Earl of Aberdeen - -	The Lands of Boddam, Sandford, and Invernettie, belonging to the said Earl of Aberdeen	Aberdeen -	6 – 10	- - 8 years from Martinmas 1858.
" - "	William Hogarth - - -	The Lands of Ballintore, belonging to Major Rose, of Calrossie - - - - -	Ross - -	2 – –	- - 2 years from Martinmas 1864.
" - 25	The Burgh of Pittenweem -	The Lands within the Limits of the Royalty of the Burgh of Pittenweem - - -	Fife - -	3 – –	- - ditto.
Feb. - 3	George Thomson - - -	- - The Lands and Towns of West and East Anstruther, Cellerdyke, Kilrenny Mill, Innergelly, Caiplie, and Barnsmuir - - - - - - - - -	Fife - -	21 10 –	- - 5 years from Martinmas 1864.
" - 11	- - Trustees of the late William Baird - - - - -	The Lands of St. Monance, Elie, and Largo, belonging to the said Trustees - - -	Fife - -	26 – –	- - 2 years from Martinmas 1864.
" - "	James Baird - - -	The Lands of Auchmedden, belonging to the said J. Baird - - - - - -	Aberdeen -	5 – – for first five years, 10 – – for remainder of term	- - 8 years from Martinmas 1858.
" - 21	Rev. W. E. C. Austin - -	The Lands of Kincraig, belonging to the said Rev. W. E. C. Austin - - - -	Fife - -	10 – –	- - 2 years from Martinmas 1864.
" - 24	The Earl of Home - -	The Lands of Bunkle and Preston, belonging to the Countess of Home - - - -	Berwick -	– 5 –	- - 7 years from Martinmas 1864.
Mar. - 9	The Burgh of Crail - -	The Lands within the Limits and Boundaries of the said Burgh - - - - -	Fife - -	13 6 8	- - 2 years from Martinmas 1864.
			£.	273 7 6	

IRELAND.

Appendix, N° 20.—A SCHEDULE containing Particulars of Leases granted on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Ireland*, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATE of LEASE.		LESSEE.	PROPERTY GRANTED ON LEASE.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £.	s.	d.
			COUNTY OF ANTRIM:				
1864:							
October	14	George Birrell, James M'Intosh, Walter Smith, Charles Maxwell Hepburn, and Edmund Sheppard	A Piece of Foreshore Land in the Bay of Carrickmore, and a portion of certain Rocks and Island contiguous thereto, with liberty to maintain an existing Tramway, and to drive piles, &c., for its protection	31 years from 29th September 1864	1	–	–
December	30	Patrick Hampson	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Whitehouse Upper and Greencastle, with License to raise Sand and Gravel from such portion thereof as lies between half-ebb and low-water mark, and in common with any other person or persons to whom a similar License may be granted	21 years from 25th December 1864	2	–	–
"	"	John Clark	Ditto ditto ditto	ditto	2	–	–
1865:							
January	28	John Thomson	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Whitehouse, with License to raise Shingle and Sand from such portion thereof as lies between half-ebb and low-water mark	21 years from 29th September 1864	2	–	–
February	1	The Rev. Robert Wintringham Bland	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Abbeyville and Woodbank, with a similar License as regards the raising of Shingle and Sand	ditto	2	–	–
"	3	James Hind	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Lismara, with a similar License as regards the raising of Shingle and Sand	ditto	2	–	–
"	18	Miss Anne Cunningham	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Macedon and Hazelbank, also that part of the Foreshore which lies opposite to the passage, 25 feet wide, from Hazelbank to the sea, with a similar License as regards the raising of Shingle and Sand	ditto	2	–	–

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 20.—A SCHEDULE containing Particulars of Leases granted on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of LEASE.		LESSEE.	PROPERTY GRANTED ON LEASE.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT. £.	s.	d.
			COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*continued.*				
1865:							
February	24	Mrs. Elizabeth M'Calmont	Two Pieces of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to Abbey Lands and the Lands of White Abbey, with a similar License as regards the raising of Shingle and Sand	21 years from 29th September 1864	2	–	–
March	6	John Thompson Cowan	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of White Abbey, with a similar License as regards the raising of Shingle and Sand	ditto	2	–	–
"	31	John Reid, John Cameron, and William Reid	A Piece of Foreshore in Glenarm Bay, containing 8 A. 1 R. 10 P., statute measure, or thereabouts, in the Barony of Lower Glenarm	34 years from 1st November 1864	1	–	–
			COUNTY OF CORK:				
1864:							
October	15	The Lord Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton	The Foreshore Land in the Harbour of Crookhaven, containing 330 Acres, or thereabouts, statute measure, and adjoining his Property in the Barony of West Carberry	31 years from 25th March 1864	5	–	–
November	25	The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty	A Piece of Land at Kinsale, containing an area of 31 Perches, or thereabouts, statute measure, in the Barony of Kinalea, as the site for a Boat House for the use of the Coast Guard	97 years from 25th March 1864	1	–	–
December	10	John Driscoll	A Piece of Land at Kinsale, containing 32 A. 0 R. 31 P., statute measure, or thereabouts	7 years from 25th March 1863	40	4	10
			COUNTY OF DOWN:				
1864:							
April	22	John Harrison	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Holywood, with License to raise Shingle and Seaweed found thereon	21 years from 25th March 1864	2	–	–
May	16	John Sharman Crawford	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Crawfordsburn, with License to raise Stones, Sand, Gravel, and all other kinds of Shingle found thereon	21 years from 16th May 1864	2	–	–
1865:							
March	31	William Stevenson Mitchell	Two Pieces of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Craigavad, with License to raise the Gravel, Shingle, and Sand from such portions thereof as lie between half-ebb and low-water mark	21 years from 24th December 1864	2	–	–
"	"	Dame Catherine Bateson	A Piece of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, lying opposite to the Lands of Ardnalea, with a similar License as regards the raising of Gravel, Shingle, and Sand	ditto	2	–	–

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 21.—A SCHEDULE of SALES effected by Private Contract on behalf of Her Majesty of the under-mentioned Property in *Ireland*, and the CONVEYANCES of which have been granted between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
		COUNTY OF ANTRIM:	
1864:			£. s. d.
July - - 6	David Stewart Ker - - -	- - Two Pieces of Foreshore in Belfast Lough, containing respectively 2 A. 1 R. 22 P. and 2 A. 1 R. 20 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, adjoining the Lands of Knocknagulliagh, in the Barony of Lower Belfast - - -	24 – –
		COUNTY OF CORK:	
June - - 17	George Abraham Wood - -	- - A Piece of Foreshore in the Glanmire Channel of the River Lee, containing 8 A. 1 R. 15 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, in the Barony of Cork - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	94 – –
1865: March - 31	Richard Barry, Robert John Martin, and Edward Reeves -	- - Two Pieces of the Foreshore of the River Lee, in the Barony of Barrymore, that is to say, a Parcel containing 6 A. 2 R. 38 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, adjoining the Lands of Tullaghgreen, and another Parcel, containing about 8 A. 3 R. 4½ P., of like measurement, adjoining the Lands of Carrigtwohill - - - -	146 15 –
		COUNTY OF DONEGAL:	
1864: May - - 14	Arthur Hamilton Foster - -	- - A Piece of Foreshore in Donegal Bay, containing 50 A. 3 R. 38 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, and adjoining the Lands of Bells Isle, in the Barony of Tyrhugh - - - - - - - - - -	34 – –
1865: March - 16	John Hamilton, Thomas Blakeney Lyon Stewart, and Chichester Hamilton - - -	- - Two Pieces of Foreshore in Donegal Bay, in the Barony of Tyrhugh, that is to say, a Parcel containing 10 A. 2 R. 6 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, abutting on the Lands of Ardlenagh on the south, and another Parcel, containing 15 A. 0 R. 10 P., of like measurement, lying between the Lands of Muckross and Ardlenagh -	21 – –
" - - "	John Hamilton - - -	- - A Piece of Foreshore in Donegal Bay, containing 24 A. 0 R. 11 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, and abutting upon the Lands of Tullyearl, in the Barony of Tyrhugh - - - - - - - - -	77 15 –
" - - "	The Rev. John Hamilton - -	- - A Piece of Foreshore in Donegal Bay, containing 8 A. 1 R. 10 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, and abutting upon the Lands of Drimgowan, in the Barony of Tyrhugh - - - - - - - -	23 10

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 21.—A SCHEDULE of Sales effected by Private Contract on behalf of Her Majesty, of Property in *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.
1864:		COUNTY OF LIMERICK:	
August - 12	Sir St. George Gore, Bart.	- - A Piece of the Foreshore of the River Maigue, containing 14 Acres, or thereabouts, stature measure, and adjoining the Lands of Balleculhane, in the Barony of Kenry	76 14 –
,, - - ,,	Ditto	- - A Piece of the Foreshore of the River Maigue, containing 6 Acres, or thereabouts, statute measure, and adjoining the Lands of Carheeny, in the Barony of Kenry	36 14 –
		COUNTY OF MEATH:	
May - - 19	Mrs. Anne M'Evoy	- - A Piece of the Foreshore of the River Boyne, containing 3 A. 1 R. 4 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, in the Barony of Lower Duleek	26 10 –
June - - 30	Robert M'Conchy	- - A Piece of the Foreshore of the River Boyne, containing 3 R. 25 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, in the Barony of Lower Duleek	12 10 –
		COUNTY OF WEXFORD:	
April - - 15	The Wexford Harbour Embankment Company	- - A Piece of Land, formerly portion of the Foreshore in Wexford Harbour, containing 22 Acres, or thereabouts, statute measure, now known as "The Bridge Lands," in the Barony of Forth	79 – –
July - - 8	Matthew Mayler	- - A Piece of the Foreshore of the River Duncormack, containing 1 A. 0 R. 25 P., or thereabouts, statute measure, and adjoining the Lands of Seafield, in the Barony of Bargy	171 – –
December - 1	John Edward Redmond	- - A Piece of Foreshore in Wexford Harbour, containing 3 A. 3 R., or thereabouts, statute measure, in the Barony of Forth	28 – –
		TOTAL Purchase Money - - - £.	851 8 –

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 22.

A SCHEDULE of PERPETUAL and UNIMPROVABLE RENTS payable to the Crown in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c. between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	AMOUNT of YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	COUNTIES.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
	1864:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1,240	June - 17	The Earl of Donoughmore - -	1 10 9	Lowth - -	44 9 –
1,241	August - 5	The Lord Cremorne - - -	98 19 4	Monaghan - -	2,857 17 6
1,242	" - "	Henry Barry Coddington - -	8 14 8¼	Meath - -	253 15 –
1,243	" - 12	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland - - -	3 8 10½	Tipperary - -	97 18 –
1,244	" - "	Henry Lloyd - - - -	– 15 6	Monaghan - -	24 – –
1,245	September 28	John Finlay - - - -	– 13 10½	Down - - -	21 12 6
1,246	" - "	John Jesse Lloyd - - -	25 11 –¾	Tipperary - -	736 10 6
1,247	November 10	John Bagwell - - - -	– 1 1¾	Cork - - -	2 10 –
1,248	December 5	The Earl of Clancarty - - -	– 1 1¾	Galway - -	2 10 –
1,249	" - "	Thomas Taylor and Thomas Kingston Sullivan - - - -	21 5 7½	Kerry - - -	598 15 –
1,250	" - 15	George Fortescue O'Flahertie -	3 2 1¾	Galway - -	93 7 –
	1865:				
1,251	January 21	The Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland - - -	1 10 8½	Sligo - - -	44 9 –
1,252	February 6	William Lloyd - - - -	3 14 6¾	Tipperary - -	107 5 –
1,253	" - 18	Lieut.-Col. Joshua Harry Cooper -	– 13 –¼	Cork - - -	20 7 6
1,254	March - 22	The Rev. George Ayres - -	1 8 –½	Kilkenny - -	40 14 6
1,255	" - 24	Edward More O'Ferrall - -	52 18 1½	Meath, Kildare, and Mayo -	1,506 – –
		TOTAL Yearly Rents Sold - - -	£.224 8 6¾	TOTAL Purchase Money - -	£.6,452 – 6

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 23.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c. LEASEHOLD and other RENTS in *Ireland*, for the Year ended
Commencement and

NAMES of COLLECTORS.	COUNTY or COLLECTION.	DESCRIPTION of RENTS.	CHARGE. Arrears 31 March 1864. Solvent. £.	s.	d.	Insolvent. £.	s.	d.	Rental for the Year. £.	s.	d.	Arrears Transferred. £.	s.	d.
H. Tarrant	Athlone	Quit, &c.	3,061	9	7⅞	2,237	5	7⅜	6,467	2	–⅝	2,221	16	1⅞
Thos. Derham	Bandon	Quit, &c.	2,513	13	5¾	13,784	8	11¾	3,800	9	4⅛	-	-	-
		Leasehold	59	2	8¼	-	-	-	124	6	4½	-	-	-
J. Hill	Belfast	Quit, &c.	260	5	10¾	536	18	1⅜	524	5	–	-	-	-
		Leasehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	–	-	-	-
Collection abolished from 31st March 1864	Birr	Quit, &c.	2,315	6	4⅝	1,109	18	1⅝	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Thorburn	Carlow	Quit, &c.	3,502	18	10¼	2,998	12	7⅜	4,111	9	–	-	-	-
		Leasehold	2	–	9	-	-	-	174	12	–	-	-	-
R. Fawcett	Coleraine	Quit, &c.	109	1	–¼	317	10	6¼	163	15	7	-	-	-
		Leasehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	–	10	–	-	-	-
J. Davidson	Cork	Quit, &c.	1,604	14	2	480	7	5¾	1,772	3	9½	-	-	-
C. Dudgeon	Drogheda	Quit, &c.	3,668	17	7⅞	4,717	3	2⅞	5,768	13	11⅞	-	-	-
E. Eldred	Dublin	Quit, &c.	1,097	8	1⅛	3,096	13	7	699	3	6½	-	-	-
		Leasehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	–	-	-	-
		Rent-charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	14	2¼	-	-	-
Robert East	Galway	Quit, &c.	2,522	18	2⅞	3,358	5	5	3,143	19	2½	449	16	7½
R. Laffère	Limerick	Quit, &c.	3,773	7	7¼	4,495	9	9	5,062	13	1	-	-	-
A. G. Geoghegan	Londonderry	Quit, &c.	380	11	2⅞	466	7	4⅛	716	6	1¾	-	-	-
John Terry	Newry	Quit, &c.	935	18	7½	2,920	9	–⅜	1,662	1	10⅜	-	-	-
W. Soloman	Sligo	Quit, &c.	1,650	17	4⅞	2,899	15	–⅜	2,973	12	3¼	1,229	–	9⅜
H. Rundle	Waterford	Quit, &c.	2,433	5	3	6,260	8	9	4,474	8	6½	1,203	8	4⅜
		Leasehold	1	5	6	-	-	-	2	11	–	-	-	-
A. Wilson	Wexford	Quit, &c.	2,388	19	6¼	2,069	10	1⅝	4,000	8	2	-	-	-
		Leasehold	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	10	–	-	-	-
		£.	32,282	2	–⅜	51,749	3	8⅞	45,874	2	1¾	5,104	1	11⅛

£. 84,031. 5. 9¼.

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, Nº 23.

31st March 1865, showing the Amount of Revenue received within the Year, with the Arrears due at the Close thereof.

CHARGE.			DISCHARGE.				
Acquittance Fees.	Income Tax on Per-Centage allowed to Collectors.	TOTALS.	Receipts within the Year.	Rents Sold and Discharged.	Arrears Transferred.	Arrears 31 March 1865.	
						Solvent.	Insolvent.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
140 7 11	3 5 2	14,131 6 6¾	6,579 12 2¼	35 8 -½	449 16 7½	3,879 13 11⅞	3,186 15 8⅝
60 8 -	1 17 4	20,160 17 1⅝	3,666 12 3¼	11 4 -½	- -	2,622 1 7⅛	13,860 19 2¾
- -	- -	183 9 -¾	121 3 10½	- -	- -	62 5 2¼	—
8 13 9	- 5 2	1,330 7 11⅛	529 5 10⅝	- 13 10¼	- -	259 18 11⅝	540 9 2⅝
- -	- -	4 1 -	3 1 -	- -	- -	1 - -	—
- -	- -	3,425 4 6¼	- - -	- -	3,425 4 6¼	—	—
60 13 9	2 2 10	10,675 17 -⅝	4,158 13 11⅞	- 17 1⅛	- -	3,496 7 9	3,019 18 2⅝
- -	- -	176 12 9	174 12 3	- -	- -	2 - 6	—
3 17 4	- 1 7	594 6 -½	164 9 10¾	- 9 2¾	- -	109 19 5¾	319 7 5¼
- -	- -	- 10 -	- - -	- -	- -	- 10 -	—
44 11 7	- 17 9	3,902 14 9¼	1,830 18 11¾	- 7 1	- -	1,588 14 4¾	482 14 3¾
107 19 4	2 18 6	14,265 12 8⅝	5,890 15 3⅞	93 14 -⅛	- -	3,534 1 2¾	4,747 1 8⅛
17 7 11	- 8 5	4,911 1 6⅝	701 11 -⅜	- -	- -	1,089 16 4¾	3,119 14 1½
- -	- -	10 6 -	10 6 -	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	159 14 2¼	159 14 2¼	—	—	—	—
159 6 11	1 13 10	9,636 - 2⅞	3,441 5 1⅞	6 15 1⅞	1,229 - 9⅝	2,387 17 1⅜	2,571 2 -⅜
117 9 1	2 8 11	13,451 8 5¼	4,946 10 9	- -	- -	3,980 16 5	4,524 1 3¼
7 1 -	- 6 11	1,570 12 7¾	718 17 -¾	- -	- -	381 11 9⅛	470 3 9⅞
32 13 3	- 16 8	5,551 19 5¼	1,702 17 7¼	37 16 1½	- -	874 - 5⅜	2,937 5 3⅛
92 9 7	1 9 10	8,847 4 10⅞	3,031 16 -	- 15 4¼	- -	2,076 9 9¼	3,738 3 9⅜
91 1 5	2 5 -	14,464 17 3⅞	4,538 10 11	1 19 3½	- -	3,449 - 11⅝	6,475 6 1¾
- -	- -	3 16 6	2 11 -	- -	- -	1 5 6	—
72 15 10	2 1 3	8,533 14 10⅞	4,128 18 7½	- 15 8¼	- -	2,320 8 11¾	2,083 11 7⅜
- -	- -	57 10 -	45 - -	12 10 -	—	—	—
1,016 16 8	22 19 2	136,049 5 8⅛	46,547 4 4⅞	203 5 -⅜	5,104 1 11⅛	32,118 - 5⅝	52,076 13 10⅜

£. 84,194. 14. 3¾.

Certified 3 May 1865. (signed) *Edward L'Estrange,* Senior Clerk.

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 24. - - - - - - -

Dr. GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c., RENTS, and - - - - - -

COLLECTORS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Cash due on the 31st March 1864 - - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	477	19	10⅝
Arrears claimed on Insolvent List, and outstanding on the 31st March 1864 -				-	-	-	51,749	3	8⅞
Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c. Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1864 -				-	-	-	32,219	13	1⅛
Ditto returned on List, exceeding Claim on Account Current - - -				-	-	-	–	2	1¼
One Year's charge of Quit, &c. Rents, due 25th March 1865 - - - -				45,339	3	10			
Add,—									
Remaining Gale new Charge on Crown Rents (Additional Fairs at Mullingar, County Westmeath). Order, dated 5th January 1864 - - - - - -				–	4	6			
One Year's ditto (Fairs at the Town of Labasheeda, County Clare). Order dated 15th April 1864 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				–	12	–			
One Year's ditto (Weekly Market to be held in said Town). Same Order - -				–	6	–			
Rent short charged on Rental - - - - - - - - - - -				–	–	1¾			
				45,340	6	5¾			
Deduct,—	£.	s.	d.						
Remaining Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1863; Nos. of Conveyances 1,231 to 1,239, both inclusive - -	8	13	8⅝						
Rents purchased from Easter 1864; Nos. of Conveyances 1,240 to 1,246, both inclusive - - - - - - - - -	139	14	–¾						
One Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1864; Nos. of Conveyances 1,247 to 1,255, both inclusive - - - -	42	7	3						
				190	15	–⅜			
							45,149	11	5⅜
Arrear to 25th March 1864 on Rent of Market at Labasheeda aforesaid - -				-	-	-	–	3	–
Fees on Acquittances - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	1,016	16	8
Income Tax on Per-centage allowed to Collectors - - - - - - -				-	-	-	22	19	2
Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1864 - - -				-	-	-	62	8	11¼
One Year's Charge of ditto - - - - - - - - - - -				328	15	4½			
Add,—									
Remaining Gale of new Charge on Lands of Green Hill Field, near Wicklow, re-let for Seven Years, from 1st May 1863. Order, dated 12th June 1863 -				12	10	–			
One Year's ditto, due 25th March 1865 (Parcel of the Curragh of Kildare, demised to a Trustee for the Irish Turf Club). Order dated 14th April 1864 -				1	–	–			
One Year's ditto to ditto (Foreshore land at Belfast Lough). Order dated 2d May 1864 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				2	–	–			
One Year's ditto to ditto (Foreshore Land at Crookhaven, County Cork). Order dated 20th October 1864 - - - - - - - - - - -				5	–	–			
One Year's ditto to ditto (Parcel of Crown Lands at Charles Fort, County Cork, demised to Lords of the Admiralty). Order dated 21st January 1865 - -				1	–	–			
One Gale of ditto, due 1st November 1864 (Foreshore Land at Belfast Lough). Order dated 24th June 1864 - - - - - - - - - - -				1	–	–			
One ditto of ditto, due 25th March 1865 (Foreshore Land at Carrickmore Bay, County Antrim). Order dated 20th October 1864 - - - - - -				–	10	–			
				351	15	4½			
Deduct,—									
Remaining Gale of Rent discharged, Lease having expired (Lands of Green Hill Field, near Wicklow). Order dated 12th June 1863 - - - - - -				12	10	–			
							339	5	4½
One Year's Rent under License for Three Years, from 10th October 1862, to search for Gold in certain Lands, County Cork. Order dated 20th January 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	1	–	–
One Year's ditto under License for Two Years, from 5th January 1863, to search for Gold in a District of the County of Wicklow. Order, dated 4th February 1863 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	20	–	–
Cash received for permission to raise Sand from a part of the Shore of Belfast Lough. Order dated 15th December 1864 - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	1	1	–
One Year's Charge of Rentcharges, due 1st November 1864 - - - -				-	-	-	159	14	2¼
						£.	131,219	18	7¼

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 24.

LEASEHOLD RENTS, for Year ending 31st March 1865. *Cr.*

CONTRA.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Cash remitted		- - -	44,319 3 8
Cash due		- - -	482 2 3¼
Per-Centage allowed to Collectors		- - -	930 8 3¾
Incidental Expenses		- - -	90 8 9
Property Tax allowed on Quit, &c. Rents		- - -	1,188 18 3
Ditto - - - Leasehold Rents		- - -	1 16 2
Ditto - - - Rentcharges		- - -	4 5 7
Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c. Rents, outstanding on the 31st March, viz.—			
Due at Michaelmas 1864	- - -	9,705 17 2⅝	
Half Year's Rents due 25th March 1865	22,388 14 10½		
Deduct, received up to the 31st March 1865	43 12 10		
		22,345 2 -½	
			32,050 19 3⅛
Arrears claimed on Insolvent List and outstanding on the 31st March 1864		51,749 3 8⅞	
Deduct, Receipt on ditto included in Cash remitted		2 4 4	
		51,746 19 4⅞	
Add, One Year's Rent of ditto to the 25th March 1865		329 14 5½	
			52,076 13 10⅜
One Year's Tithe Rentcharge due to Incumbent on 1st May 1864, out of the Crown Lands of James Fort, in Ringrone Parish, County Cork, 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, less 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Poor-rate, and 1 *s.* 10 *d.* Income Tax. Order dated 30th May 1857		- - -	2 17 -
One Year's ditto, due to Incumbent on 1st November 1864, out of the Crown Lands of Charles Fort, or Fort Hill, in Rincurran Parish, same County, 3 *l.* 17 *s.* 8½ *d.*, less 3 *s.* 6 *d.* Poor-rate, and 2 *s.* Income Tax. Order dated 20th August 1855		- - -	3 12 2½
Poor-rates allowed on Leasehold Rents		- - -	1 12 1
Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1865		- - -	67 1 2¼
		£.	131,219 18 7¼

Certified 3 May 1865.

(signed) *Edward L'Estrange*, Senior Clerk.

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, N° 25.

A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands and Hereditaments in the *Isle of Man*, belonging showing,—The Dates of the Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1864:				£. s. d.
May - 17	A piece of Land, containing 10 perches and 12 yards, or thereabouts, being part of the Beach at Port St. Mary - - - - - -	William Cubbon - -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1863	- - -
June - 9	Three pieces of Mountain Land, containing together 1,032 A. 3 R. 28 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parishes of Kirk Patrick and Kirk Christ, Rushen - - - - - - -	Charles Dodds - -	- - 21 years from 10 October 1863, determinable by the Crown, either as to the whole or such part of the Premises as may be required for sale on giving three months' previous notice, the Lessee having the option of purchasing the same or receiving an abatement in rent -	96 - -
" - 14	The Limestone within, under, or upon a tract of Land, containing 195 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Malew - - - -	- - William Barwise Jefferson - - -	- - 19 years from 10th October 1863	Uncertain -
July - 18	A piece of Land, containing in length 350 yards and in breadth 30 yards, or thereabouts, being part of the Beach or Shore at Douglas, to be used as a public Esplanade - -	Samuel Harris - -	- - 31 years from 5th January 1863	- - -

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, N° 25.

to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
– 5 –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
64 – – during the first year of the term, and 96 – – per annum for the remainder of the term, and 4 *l.* per cent. per annum upon all moneys which may be expended by the Crown in fencing and draining the land - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 – – and a Royalty of 1 *d.* per ton of all Limestone raised or gotten, not being less than 20 *l.* per annum	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The Limestone within about 192 Acres of this Land was granted on Lease to Mr. Jefferson on the 13th February 1862, for 21 years, from the 10th October 1861, on the same terms as the present Lease; but the Lessee ~~surrendered it on the~~ 13th June 1864, in order to have included in a new Lease to him an additional piece of Land containing about three Acres.		
1 – –	- -	- -	- - The Lessee before the expiration of the first two years of the term to form a public Esplanade on the Land demised - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		

ISLE OF MAN—Appendix, N° 25.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
1864:				
July - 20	A piece of Land called Greebah, containing 1,488 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parishes of Kirk German, Kirk Marown, Kirk Michael, and Kirk Braddan -	Daniel Dewar - -	- - 21 years from 10 October 1864, determinable by the Crown as to such part of the premises as may be required on giving three months' previous notice, an abatement in the rent being made to the Tenant for the Land so from time to time taken -	220 - -
Nov. - 22	Two pieces of Land or Foreshore, containing together by estimation 3 R. 31 P., or thereabouts, being part of the Shore of the River Sulby at Ramsay, situate in front of and adjacent to Land belonging to the Lessee, together with the Patent Slip and Wall, constructed upon the Land - - - -	- - Thomas Cummings Gibson - - -	- - 99 years from 10 October 1862, determinable at any time in case the Land shall be required by Her Majesty or by the Isle of Man Harbour Commissioners for public purposes, on giving one week's previous notice -	- - -
Dec. - 1	The Beds and Quarries of Stone (excepting Slate), within or under a tract of Land, containing 14 A. 1 R. 24 P., or thereabouts, situate adjacent to the Sea on the South side of Port Erin Bay -	- - Richard Quirk, (Receiver General of the Isle of Man) -	- - 21 years from 10 October 1864, determinable by the Crown at the end of any year of the term on giving six months' previous notice.	- - -

- - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
220 - - and 5 *l.* per cent. per annum upon all moneys that may be expended by the Crown in the erection of any Building, and in fencing and draining the Land -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
- 1 -	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 - - and a Royalty of One Farthing per Ton of the Stone raised or gotten -	- -	- -	- - Not to dispose of any part of the Stone demised, excepting for the construction or maintenance of Harbours in the Isle of Man - -			

ISLE OF MAN—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 26.—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to the Crown, in the *Isle of Man*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, the Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; the Property comprised therein; the Names of the Purchasers; the Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such part thereof; and the Rents Reserved and the Fines Paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1864:	ISLE OF MAN:			£. s. d.			
June - 11	The Interest of the Crown in two Pieces of Land, containing together about 19 A. 1 R. 13 P., commonly called Ayre Land, situate in the Parish of Kirk Andreas - - - - - - -	William Fargher - -	- -	29 15 –			
July - 14	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 10 A. 0 R. 39 P., commonly called Ayre Land, situate in the same Parish - - - - - - - - - - -	John Teare Martin -	- -	18 – –	- -	Never in Lease.	
Dec. - 13	The Interest of the Crown in four Pieces of Land, containing together about 46 A. 0 R. 29 P., situate in the Parish of Kirk Lonan - - - - - - - - - - -	Henry Bloom Noble -	- -	230 – –			

Appendix, N° 27.—A SCHEDULE of Fee-Farm and other Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown, in *England* and *Wales*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c. between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.	YEARLY RENTS.	PURCHASE MONIES.
	1864:			Two Yearly Rents of Assize, issuing out of Her Majesty's Lordship or Manor of Croythin, being portions of the Rent numbered 52 on the Crown Receiver's Rental for the County:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
884	May 26	Frederick Rowland Roberts	Cardigan	Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Beadles' Rental - "Ty-yn-y-fron"	– 4 –	10 5 –
				Ditto - ditto - "Pen-y-Wern"	– 2 10	
885	June 17	Mark Watts	Northampton	No. 191, Lands in Morton Pinckney	– 1 8	2 10 –
886	" "	Samuel Bagnall Wild	Nottingham	No. 2 (part of), Township of Costock	– – 11½	1 8 9
				One hundred and twenty-three Yearly Rents of Assize, issuing out of Her Majesty's Lordships or Manors of Harminiog, Creuddyn, otherwise Croythin, and Mevennith, being portions of the Rents numbered respectively 52, 53, 56, 58, 60, and 61 on the Crown Receiver's Rental for the County:		
	July 29	The Honourable William Mallett Vaughan and Robert John Palk, Esq. (in trust for the Right Hon. Ernest Augustus Vaughan Earl Lisburne)	Cardigan	Harminiog, Beadles' Rental (portions of No. 60) - Parish of Llanbadarn-trefeglwys - "Hafodfawr"	– 2 –	
				Ditto - ditto - "Hafodhir and Letherllwyd"	– 3 9	
				Ditto - ditto - "Felinfach"	– 1 5	
				Ditto - ditto - "Dyffryn Arth"	– 2 5	
				Harminiog, Prepositors' Rental, portions of No. 61 - Parish of Cilcenin - "Plas Cilcenin"	– 10 2	
				Ditto - ditto - "Tyr Glanbran"	– 2 9	
				Ditto - Parish of Llanddewi Aberarth - "Cippil Coch"	– 1 –	
				Ditto - ditto - "Coedy brenin"	– 2 4	
				Ditto - ditto - "Tynffynon"	– 1 9	
				Ditto - ditto - "Blaennertheg"	– 2 –	
				Creuddyn, Beadles' Rental (portions of No. 52) - Parish of Llanbadarny Creuddyn-ucha - "Blaenwhilog"	– 3 4	
				Ditto - ditto - "Llwyn Rhingill"	– 4 –	
				Ditto - ditto - "Bryn Berfedd"	– – 8	
				Ditto - ditto - "Tyddyn Golenydd"	– 9 8	
				Ditto - ditto - "Aberpwlly"	– 5 –	
				Ditto - ditto - "Tyddyn Goleny, or Tynycoed"	– 2 10½	
				Ditto - ditto - "Blaernwern, or Tynbedw"	– 4 8	
				Ditto - ditto - "Blaenbren, or Brenan"	– 1 8	
				Carried forward - - - £.	- -	14 8 9

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Appendix N° 27.—A SCHEDULE of Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, which have been sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.			YEARLY RENTS.			PURCHASE MONIES.		
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
						Brought forward - - -	-		-	14	3	9
	1864: July 29	The Honourable William Mallet Vaughan and Robert John Palk, Esq. (in trust for the Right Hon. Ernest Augustus Vaughan Earl Lisburne) -	Cardigan -	Creuddyn, Prepositors' Rental (portions of No. 53) -	Parish of Llanafan -	"Trawscoed-issa" - - -	–	8	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Trawscoed-ucha" - - -	–	2	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Tyddyn-y-felin" - - -	–	–	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Talgarth" - - - -	–	2	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Llangrach" - - - -	–	2	9			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Tythin-y-bedw and Wenallt" -	–	3	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Ty-yn-y-Wern" - - -	–	–	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Troedrhiw, or Penrhiw" -	–	1	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Tythin-y-nant, or Tynant" -	–	1	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- - "Tythin-y-frongoch, part of Glynbwch" - - - -	–	–	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Tythin-y-fron" - - -	–	–	9			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Dolegibedig" - - -	–	2	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Llwynprenteg" - - -	–	4	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Gwaryllyn" - - - -	–	1	1			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Llwyncoge, or Llwyncoed" -	–	–	5			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Gwargorclawdd" - - -	–	–	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- - "Sir William Meredith, or Tyr William Meredith" - -	–	2	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Blaengrogwinian, or Blaenddole"	–	–	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Berthllwyd" - - - -	–	1	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Pencwmllydan" - - -	–	2	6			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Pantyrhaith" - - - -	–	4	10			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Llwyncoedwr" - - -	–	2	6			
				Ditto - -	Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn-ucha -	"Maen Arthur" - - -	–	8	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Esengae, part of Maen Arthur"	–	–	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Dolycoyon" - - - -	–	3	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Tyddin Llantrisant" - -	–	1	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Llwyn-ynwch" - - -	–	2	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Tynybwlch-yn-Llantrisant" -	–	1	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Tythin-y-frongoch" - -	–	2	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Cerrig-yr-wyn" - - -	–	–	6			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	"Bryn-perfedd" - - -	–	1	–			

1864: July 29	The Honourable William Mallet Vaughan and Robert John Palk, Esq. (in trust for the Right Hon. Ernest Augustus Vaughan Earl Lisburne)	Cardigan	Ditto	ditto	"Esgermean"	–	1	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Nant Gwin"	–	1	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Letty Synod"	–	8	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Rhydyceir, part of Pencwmllydan"	–	–	4	
			Ditto	Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn-issa	"Cwmnewidion Ganol"	–	3	4	
			Ditto	ditto	"Blaenmagwr"	–	1	8	
			Ditto	Parish of Llanafan	"Maesdwyffrwd"	–	3	9	505 16 3
			Ditto	Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn-issa	"Rhydycochied"	–	1	9	
			Ditto	ditto	"Yddwy Dol Gwndir"	–	6	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Tynycwm"	–	4	2	
			Ditto	ditto	"Tynybwlch Cefn-y-Pales"	–	2	2	
			Ditto	ditto	"Llanerch-y-wen"	–	1	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Penypompren"	–	2	2	
			Ditto	ditto	"Penypompren"	–	–	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Tanyrallt"	–	3	2	
			Ditto	ditto	"Abermagwr-ucha"	–	–	6	
			Ditto	ditto	"Abermagwr-issa"	–	3	6	
			Ditto	ditto	"Glanystwith"	–	–	4	
			Ditto	ditto	"Tythin-y-pentre"	–	6	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Tythin-y-fron, or Tynyfynon"	–	6	4	
			Ditto	ditto	"Gwainunfuwch"	–	3	4	
			Ditto	ditto	"Dolypandy"	–	6	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Blaen Brenan"	–	3	10	
			Ditto	Parish of Llanafan	"Crosswood"	1	5	10	
			Ditto	ditto	"Clynbwch"	–	4	1	
			Ditto	ditto	"Tythin-y-fron"	–	6	11	
			Ditto	ditto	"Wenallt"	–	5	6	
			Ditto	ditto	"Tanygorclawdd"	–	2	–	
			Mevennith, Beadles' Rental (portions of No. 56)	Parish of Llanilar	"Tyn-yr-ethin"	–	2	2	
			Ditto	ditto	"Llyest Wen"	–	2	2	
			Ditto	ditto	"Allfedw"	–	2	2	
			Ditto	ditto	"Shimney Wen"	–	3	4	
			Ditto	ditto	"Tyddynddole"	–	3	–	
			Ditto	Parish of Llanafan	"Rhydyceir"	–	2	8	
			Ditto	Parish of Llanilar	"Clwt-y-Cadno"	–	6	–	
			Prepositors' Rental (portions of No. 58)	Parish of Gwnnos	"Tyddynpenyclwch, or Penybwlch"	–	1	4	
			Ditto	ditto	"Caer Erwich"	–	1	–	
			Ditto	ditto	"Trefriw-issa"	–	3	6	
			Ditto	ditto	"Glas Tilie"	–	1	8	
			Ditto	ditto	"Felin-a-Penybont"	–	1	3	
			Ditto	Parish of Llanafan	"Penlanwen"	–	1	3	
					Carried forward - - - £.	-		-	520 – –

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 27.—A SCHEDULE of Fee-Farm and other unimprovable Rents, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.			YEARLY RENT. £.	s.	d.	PURCHASE MONIES. £.	s.	d.
						Brought forward - - -	-		-	520	–	–
	1864: July 29	The Honourable William Mallett Vaughan and Robert John Palk, Esq. (in trust for the Right Hon. Ernest Augustus Vaughan Earl Lisburne) -	Cardigan -	Mevennith, Prepositors' Rental (portions of No. 58) -	Parish of Lledrod	- "Rattalinawr" - - - -	–	1	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Tyddin-y-Corn" - - -	–	–	7			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Tyddin-y-fraen" - - -	–	2	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Pistill Odir, John Jones" -	–	–	7			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Pwll Bridd" - - - -	–	3	9			
				Ditto - -	Parish of Rhosdie	- "Bryn Rhydd" - - -	–	2	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Rhiwr Grwaidd" - - -	–	1	6			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Llainrefel" - - - -	–	–	4			
				Ditto - -	Parish of Llanilar	- "Tyddyn-y-reithin" - - -	–	1	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Hendre Rhys" - - -	–	2	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Pwllglas-ar-Park" - - -	–	8	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Caie Mawr Dolvor" - -	–	3	6			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Fron felen" - - - -	–	1	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Birthlwyd-a-thir-Graig" - -	–	4	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Tyddyn-y-Nant" - - -	–	1	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Felen Odir, D[d]. Lloyd" - -	–	1	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Tynddole" - - - -	–	1	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Y-Cannant" - - - -	–	–	4			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Tyddyn-y-fedwen-issa" - -	–	1	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Cwmcoch, part of Dolvor" -	–	1	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Penlanlase" - - - -	–	1	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Tyddin-y-fedwen-ucha" - -	–	1	9			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Tyddin-y-bwlch" - - -	–	1	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Cwmllechwedd-issa" - -	–	1	10			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Crombir" - - - -	–	3	6			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Penlanfawr" - - - -	–	2	–			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Penygoilan" - - - -	–	1	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Blaenycwmbir" - - -	–	3	6			
				Ditto - -	Parish of Lledrod	- "Roerfa-ddu" - - - -	–	–	8			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Tyddin-y-Gorse" - - -	–	1	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Lliest, John Williams" - -	–	–	2			
				Ditto - - -	ditto -	- "Rerw Rhiniog" - - - -	–	–	7			

887	Aug. 29	John George William Bonsall -	Cardigan -	Creuddin, Beadles' Rental (portion of No. 52) - - Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddin, "Tyddin-y-Llidiart" -	– – 8	1 – –
888	Sept. 19	Joseph Nicholson - - -	Cumberland -	No. 9, Ranwick Chantry - - - - - - - - - - -	– 13 4	20 – –
	Oct. 18	Evan Evans - - - -	Cardigan -	A Rent of Assize called "Cwnc-y-barcut," issuing out of the Manor of Mevennith, being a portion of the Rent numbered 58 on the Crown Receiver's Rental for the County - - - - - - - - - - - -	– 4 9	7 2 6
889	Nov. 30	Nathaniel Cartwright - -	Lincoln -	No. 135, Land in Ingoldmells - - - - - - - - - -	– 9 –	13 10 –
890	Dec. 14	The Rev. Robert Davies Thomas	Denbigh -	No. 63, Lordship of Bromfield, "Land called Gwern-y-gaseg" - - -	– 3 9	10 7 6
				No. 364 - ditto - "Cae Madoc" - - - - - - -	– 2 6	
				No. 25[b], Township of Brymbo (Cottage Rental), Lordship of Bromfield - -	– – 8	
891	" "	David Jones - - - -	Carnarvon -	No. 122, Hundred of Efionydd, "Penybont" - - - - - - - -	– – 4	– 10 –
892	" "	Thomas Greenish - - -	Pembroke -	No. 144, Pembroke, "Land in Porthmawr" - - - - - - -	1 – –	30 – –
	1865:					
893	Feb. 6	James Edward Boggis and Cecilia Frances Boggis - -	Essex - -	No. 140, House in St. Peter's Parish, Colchester - - - - - - -	– – 8	1 – –
894	" 14	Price Morris - - - -	Denbigh -	No. 73, Denbigh, "Lands called Maes-y-Park in Llewenney Park, containing by estimation 28 Acres of Pasture" - - - - - - - -	– 8 4	12 10 –
895	" 15	Ann Robson and Charles Davis -	Westmoreland	No. 15, Burgh Chantry Rents - - - - - - - - - -	– 3 –	4 10 –
896	Mar. 8	John Williams - - - -	Merioneth -	No. 7, Merioneth, "Land in Bodgadvan" - - - - - - - -	– 1 –	1 10 –
897	" "	John Williams - - - -	- ditto -	No. 2, Township of Bodgadfan, Hundred of Talybont, "Pant-y-girwen" - -	– – 8	11 10 –
				No. 3, - ditto - - ditto - "Bron Llyn" - -	– 1 –	
				No. 6[a] - ditto - - ditto - "Tyddyn du" - -	– – 6	
				No. 6[b]	– – 3	
				No. 6[c]	– – 3	
				No. 6[d]	– – 8	
				No. 22, - ditto - - ditto - "Parlla" - - - -	– 1 –	
				No. 7, Parish of Ganllwyd, Vill of Harlech, "Yr Hafod las" - - - -	– 3 4	
898	" 29	Thomas Evans the younger -	Denbigh -	No. 152, Denbigh, "Plascorriavol" - - - - - - - -	– 1 5	2 2 6
				Total Amount of Rents Sold - - £.	21 4 8	
				Total Amount of Purchase Monies - - £.		635 12 6

Appendix, N° 28.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in days inclusive; showing The Dates of the Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees; The the same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1865:	ANGLESEA:			
March 20	A Piece of Land or Foreshore of the Menai Straits, and a Dwelling-house and Garden adjoining the same, containing about 4 Acres, situate in or adjacent to the Parish of Llantisilio - - - -	- - Bulkeley Allen and David Homfray -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1864	- - -
" 27	Lease of a Piece of Land or Foreshore adjacent to the Parish of Llantisilio - - - - -	William Jones - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1864	- - -
1864:	CARDIGAN:			
July 4	The Gold and Gold Ore, and Silver and Silver Ore within, under, or upon Two Farms belonging to the Lessee, called respectively Huraidd Farm and Bendeirmoch or Maeseylin Farm, situate in the Townships of Yscubor-y-Coed - - -	Pryse Pryse - -	- - 21 years from 5th January 1864	Uncertain -
	CARMARTHEN:			
March 9	All Coal and Culm (including Cannel and Bituminous Shale), Iron, Stone, and Fire Clay, within or under a Tract of Land, containing 108 Acres, or thereabouts, situate at Llanelly, forming part of the Lands allotted under the powers of the Acts 47 and 52 Geo. 3 - -	- - Thomas Harries, Rees Harries, John Harries, John Evans, and John Harries the younger - - -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1862	Uncertain -

Wales, belonging to The Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
22 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
5 - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
- A Royalty of not less than 1-30th part in value of the Gold or Silver, or substances containing Gold or Silver, or saleable as Gold or Silver Ore, which shall be raised or gotten	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 - - and a Royalty of 6 *d.* per ton of all Coal and Culm (including Cannel and Bituminous Shale), and 5 *d.* for every ton of all Iron, Stone, and Fire Clay, raised and gotten, not being less than 5 *l.* for the first year, 10 *l.* for the second year, 40 *l.* for the third year, 100 *l.* for the fourth year, and 150 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term, such Royalty to be computed on a triennial average -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The Particulars of this Lease were accidentally omitted from the last Report.		

Appendix, N° 28.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.		PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1864:		CARMARTHEN—*continued.*			
July	25	The right of Sporting upon and over certain Tracts of Land and Water, containing altogether 11,273 A. 3 R. 32 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Lordships or Manors of Mallaen, Mabelview, Mabedryd, and Talley	John Daniel Thomas -	- - 10 years from 5th April 1864 (if the Lessee shall so long live), determinable as to the whole or any part of such Lands on the Division, Allotment, or Inclosure thereof, under the provisions of the General Inclosure Acts -	- - -
1865:					
Mar.	25	The Coal, Cannel Bituminous Shale, Iron Stone, and Fire Clay within, under, or upon a Piece of Foreshore Land, containing 653 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in or adjacent to the Parish of Pembrey -	- - Josiah Mason and George Richards Elkington - - -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1864, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third year, or at the end of any subsequent year of the term, on certain conditions - -	Uncertain -
1864:		CARNARVON:			
June	8	A Piece of Land or Foreshore, containing 18 A. 3 R. 31 P., or thereabouts, situate adjacent to the Parish of Llanfairfechan, with power to take and carry away the Stones, Gravel, Sand, and Shingle, from off the said Land - - - -	Richard Luck - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	Uncertain -
"	8	Land or Foreshore, containing 278 A. 3 R. 14 P., or thereabouts, situate adjacent to the Parish of Llanfairfechan, with power to take and carry away the Stones, Gravel, Sand, and Shingle from off the said Land - - - - - -	- - The Very Reverend James Vincent Vincent, Dean of Bangor -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1863	Uncertain -
"	10	Land, containing 4 A. 1 R. 2 P., or thereabouts, with the building thereon, situate at Bwlchyllyn, in the Parish of Llandwrog, and numbered 343 on the Crown Plan of the Parishes of Llandwrog and Llanwnda - - - -	Ann Jones - - -	- - 18 years from 10th October 1863	- - -

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES OF TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
12 10 –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 – – and a Royalty of 6 *d.* per ton of Round Coal, Cannel and Bituminous Shale, 3 *d.* per ton of Small Coal or Slack, and 5 *d.* for every ton of Iron Stone and Fire Clay raised and gotten; such Royalties not being less than 5 *l.* per annum during first three years, and 350 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term, such Royalty to be computed on a triennial average - - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 – – and a Royalty of 2 *d.* per ton of all Stones, Gravel, Sand, and Shingle taken off the Land	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 – – and a Royalty of 2 *d.* per ton of all Stones, Gravel, and Shingle, &c., taken off the Land	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 – –	- -	- -	- - - -			

Appendix, N° 28.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.		PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value. £. s. d.
1864:		CARNARVON—*continued.*			
June	27	The right of Sporting upon and over certain Tracts of Land and Water, containing altogether 2,055 Acres, or thereabouts; also upon and over all other Tracts of Land and Water upon which the right of Sporting is now vested in Her Majesty, within the Parish of Llanfairfechan -	John Platt - -	- - 10 years from 5th April 1864 (if the Lessee shall so long live), determinable as to the whole or any part of the Land on the Division, Allotment, or Inclosure thereof, under the provisions of the General Inclosure Acts - - -	- - -
July	27	Land, containing 14 Perches, situate on Llysfaen Common, in the Parish of Llysfaen, being part of the Premises numbered 12 on the Crown Plan of the said Common - -	Thomas Parry - -	- - 10 years from 10th October 1864	- 12 -
Nov.	29	Land or Foreshore, containing 6 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in front of a Farm known as Terfyn Farm, in the Parish of Llanaelhaiarn - -	- - Byron Booth and William Hannam -	- - 20½ years from 5th April 1864, determinable by the Crown if at any time the Land shall not be vested in the persons entitled to work the Tyn-y-graig Sett Quarry, or shall cease to be used in the shipment therefrom of Slate or Stone from such Quarry - -	Uncertain -
Oct.	11	The Slate and other Stone within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing 87 A. 1 R., or thereabouts, situate in the Parishes of Llanrug and Llanbeblig - - - -	- James Stephens, John William Stephens and William Stephens -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1864	Uncertain -
"	11	The Slate and other Stone within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing 51 A. 2 R. 22 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parishes of Llanrug and Llanbeblig - -	George Strutton - -	- ditto - -	Uncertain -
1865:					
Jan.	5	Four Pieces of Beach or Foreshore, situate in front of and adjacent to Land belonging to the Lessee, in the Parish of Dwygyfylchi - -	- - Samuel Dukinfield Darbishire - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1864, determinable by either party at the end of the first 7 or 14 years of the term, on giving six months' previous notice - -	- - -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
10 10 -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
- 12 -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and 5 *l.* per annum for every shipping stage erected on the Premises, and a Royalty of 1 *d.* for every ton of Slate and Stone shipped from the Land, or from any works to be constructed thereon -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 100 *l.* per annum - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The greater part of these premises was included in a Lease granted on the 3d November 1840 to Messrs. Henry Cooper and James Robins Croft, of the Slate and other Stone, within about 110 A. 3 R. 5 P., for a term of 31 years from the 10th October 1835, at a rent of 1 *l.* per annum, and a Royalty of 1-10th part in value of all Slate and other Stone raised and gotten, not being less than 150 *l.* per annum. By Treasury Warrant, dated 17th March 1849, the minimum royalty was reduced to 100 *l.* per annum, and by a further Warrant of the 26th August 1861, it was again reduced from 1-10th to 1-12th part of the produce. This Lease was surrendered on 10th October 1864.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised and gotten, not being less than 20 *l.* per annum during the first three years, and 50 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The greater part of these premises was included in a Lease granted on the 3d November 1840 to Messrs. Henry Cooper and James Robins Croft (see above).		
2 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		

Appendix, N° 28.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1864:	FLINT:			
April 5	A Piece of Land, part of the Shore of the River Clwyd, containing 2 A. 2 R. 26 P., or thereabouts, adjoining the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and adjacent to Land in the Parish of Rhuddlan, together with the Embankment and Wall constructed thereon - - - - -	- - The London and North Western Railway Company - -	- - 10 years from 10th October 1863	- - -
	MERIONETH:			
May 14	The Mines, Minerals and Mineral Substances within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing 172 A. 2 R. 26 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanelltyd - -	- - Clemson Romeril Dixon and Anthony Pulbrook - - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1862, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the said term, on certain conditions - - -	Uncertain -
Sept. 7	A Piece of Land or Foreshore of the River Dovey, containing 40 Acres, or thereabouts, situate adjacent to the Parish of Towyn - - -	- - Charles Capper and Alfred Brett - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1864, determinable at any time in the event of the Lessees ceasing to be the Tenants of the adjoining Land -	Uncertain -
" 12	Land or Foreshore of the River Dovey, containing 9 A. 0. 13 P., or thereabouts, situate adjacent to the Parish of Towyn, in front of or adjacent to Lands called Trefri, belonging to the said Lessee - -	Frances Griffithes -	- - 10 years from 10th October 1863, determinable by the Crown in case the whole or any part of the Premises shall at any time be required for the purpose of the construction of any railway or other works authorised by Act of Parliament -	- - -
Dec. 10	A Piece of Land or Foreshore of the River Mawddach, containing 85 Acres, or thereabouts, situate near Capel Arthog, in or adjacent to the Parish of Dolgelly - - -	David Davis -	- - 29 years from 10th October 1864, determinable at any time on his ceasing to be the Lessee of the Ty-nycoed Quarry, or to be the Owner or Occupier of any Land abutting upon the Premises demised - -	Uncertain -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
9 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of all the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 50 *l.* per annum	- -	- -	- - - -	Uncertain	1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of the Mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10*l.* per annum -	—
				This Lease was vacated on the 26th May 1863, for breach of covenant.		
2 - - and a Royalty of 1 *d.* per ton on all Slate and other Stone and all Mineral substances shipped from the said Premises, or from any works to be constructed thereon - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and a Royalty of 1 *d.* per ton of Slate and other Stone shipped from the Premises, or from any works to be constructed thereon	- -	- -	- - - -			

Appendix, N° 28.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MERIONETH—*continued.*			
1865:				
Feb. 25	The Slate and other Stone within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing 453 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Festiniog, and Parcel of the Lordship of Penllyn - - - - -	Thomas Mark Carter -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1864, determinable by the Lessee at the end of the fourth or any subsequent year of the term, on certain conditions - - -	Uncertain -
Mar. 8	The Slate, Stone, and Mines, Minerals, and Mineral Substances within, under, or upon a Tract of Land, containing about 200 Acres, situate in the Parish of Festiniog, in the Lordship of Penllyn - - -	Morgan Lloyd - -	- - 31 years from 10th October 1864, determinable by the Lessee at the end of the fourth or any subsequent year of the term, on certain conditions - - -	Uncertain -
	PEMBROKE:			
1864:				
Dec. 22	A Piece of Land or Foreshore, containing 40 A. 2 R., or thereabouts, situate at Broad Haven, and adjacent to the Parish of Harrold Stone West, with power to take and carry from off the said Land all Iron Ore, Iron Stone, and other Stone -	- - The Right Hon. William Edwardes Baron Kensington -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1864 -	Uncertain -

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
1 - - and a Royalty of 1-12th part in value of the Slate and Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 30*l.* for the first year, 50*l.* for the second year, 75*l.* for the third year, and 100*l.* per annum during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
1 - - and during the first 3 years of the term a Royalty of 1-15th part in value, and during the remainder of the term 1-12th part in value of all the mineral substances raised or gotten, not being less than 10*l.* per annum during the first 3 years, 20*l.* per annum during the next two years, and 50*l.* per annum during the remainder of the term - - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
1 - - and 4*d.* per ton of Iron Ore or Iron Stone, and 2*d.* per ton of all other Stone taken off the land - - -	- -	- -	- - - -			

WALES.

Appendix, N° 29.—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 2 Will. IV. c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale, and the Purchase-Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved, and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
				£. s. d.			
	ANGLESEA:						
1864:	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Dindathway:						
April - 20 (No. 1,050.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 8 P. with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 on the Plan of Gwalchmai Common	John Hughes - -	- -	44 19 6	- - Never in Lease.		
Aug. - 30 (No. 1,066.)	Land, containing about 20 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 91 b, and forming a portion of the Parcel of Land numbered 91 on the said Plan	Owen Price - - -	- -	7 – –			
Aug. - 30 (No. 1,067.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 39 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 92, 93, 94, 95, and 107 on the said Plan	Richard Hughes - -	- -	29 15 –			
Aug. - 30 (No. 1,068.)	Land, containing about 6 A. 2 R. 14 P., with the Buildings thereon, comprising a portion (marked 25 b, 25 c, and 25 d) of the Land numbered 25, and the whole of the Parcels of Land numbered respectively 35, 41, and 135 on the said Plan	John Owens - - -	- -	32 14 6			
Aug. - 30 (No. 1,069.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 30 P., comprising the whole of the Land numbered 50, and a portion of that numbered 65, on the said Plan	John Hughes - -	- -	4 9 –			
Nov. - 10 (No. 1,080.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 8 P., comprising a portion (marked 90 b, 90 d, 90 f, and 91 a) of the Parcels of Land numbered respectively 90 and 91 on the said Plan	John Thomas - -	- -	3 14 1			
Nov. - 10 (No. 1,081.)	Land, containing about 19 Perches, being portions (marked 90 c and 91 c) of the Parcels of Land numbered respectively 90 and 91 on the said Plan	Hugh Thomas - -	- -	3 – –			

1865:						
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,100.)	Land, containing 2 R. 19 P., with the Buildings thereon, being a portion (marked 25[e]) of the Parcel of Land numbered 25 on the said Plan	William Hughes	9	16	–	Never in Lease.
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,115.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 11 P., being numbered respectively 3, 4, and 5 on the Plan of Rhosengan Common	Hugh Robert Hughes	6	13	–	
	CARDIGAN:					
1864:						
April - 20 (No. 1,053.)	The Interest of the Crown in Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 2 A. 2 R. 13 P., being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Cyfoeth-y-brenin, and numbered respectively 18[h], 18[j], and 64 on the Plan of Encroachments at Borth; also, in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 24 P., being an Encroachment from the said Wastes, and forming a portion of the Parcel of Land numbered 24 on the said Plan	David Roberts	3	5	–	
Sept. - 20 (No. 1,071.)	The Interest of the Crown in certain Pieces of Land, containing together about 3 A. 0 R. 7 P., being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Mevennith, and numbered 15 on the Plan numbered 2 of the said Lordship or Manor	James Loxdale	5	–	–	
Sept. - 20 (No. 1,072.)	The Interest of the Crown in certain Pieces of Land, containing together 11 A. 3 R. 11 P., being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Mavanion, otherwise Mabwnion, and numbered 49 on the Plan of the Parish of Llanfairclydogan	Philip Vaughan	20	6	–	
1865:						
Jan. - 24 (No. 1,095.)	The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 2 A. 1 R. 13½ P., with the Building thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Harminiog, being numbered respectively 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 on the Plan of Silian Common	Joseph Jenkins	24	6	8	
	CARNARVON:					
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Creuddyn:					
1864:						
April - 20 (No. 1,047.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 35 P., being numbered [a]25 on the Plan of Llysfaen Common	Elizabeth Easthope	25	–	–	
April - 20 (No. 1,048.)	Land, containing about 2 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively [a]11 and [a]15 on the said Plan	William Parker	18	–	–	

Appendix, N° 29.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	CARNARVON—*continued.*			£. s. d.			
1864: April - 20 (No. 1,049.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 8 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 11 on the said Plan - - - - - - -	John Roberts - -	- - -	17 3 –			
April - 20 (No. 1,054.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 21 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 37 on the said Plan - - - - - - - -	John Powell - - -	- - -	50 – –			
Aug. - 29 (No. 1,063.)	Land, containing about 5 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered "27" on the said Plan - - - - - - -	Hugh Williams - -	- - -	11 – –			
1865: Feb. - 2 (No. 1,102.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 2 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 on the said Plan - - -	Thomas Jones - -	- - -	16 9 –			
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Uwchgorfai:						
1864: Sept. - 20 (No. 1,070.)	Land, containing about 8 A. 2 R. 39 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 95 on the Plan of the Parishes of Llandwrog and Llanwnda	Robert Hughes - -	- - -	26 13 2	- - Never in Lease.		
1865: Feb. - 2 (No. 1,103.)	Land, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 33 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 243, 244, and 245 on the said Plan - - -	Robert Owen - - -	- - -	22 5 8			
Feb. - 3 (No. 1,114.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 3 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively "33, "34, and "34" on the said Plan - -	William Hughes - -	- - -	77 – –			
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Hundred of Uchaf:						
1864: May - 10 (No. 1,059.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 9 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 on the Plan of Encroachments at Nantyfelin - - - - - - - -	Robert Roberts - -	- - -	26 5 –			
May - 10 (No. 1,060.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 7 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 15, 16, and 17 on the said Plan - - -	John Williams - -	- - -	16 16 –			
May - 10 (No. 1,061.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 26 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 19, 20, and 21 on the said Plan - - -	Richard Roberts - -	- - -	32 16 –			

Date	Description	Purchaser		£	s.	d.	Remarks		
Aug. - 29 (No. 1,064.)	Land, containing about 3 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 23 on the said Plan	Owen John Owen	- - -	8	–	–			
Aug. - 29 (No. 1,065.)	Land, containing about 7 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 22 on the said Plan	John Roberts	- - -	20	–	–			
1865:									
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,099.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 24 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 on the said Plan	William Hughes	- - -	14	17	6			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,101.)	Land, containing about 28 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 8 on the said Plan	William Williams	- - -	17	10	–			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,104.)	Land, containing about 16 A. 1 R. 36 P., with the Buildings thereon, being numbered respectively 212, 226, and 226[a] on the said Plan	Hugh Ellis	- - -	40	7	4			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,105.)	Land, containing about 5 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 254[a] on the said Plan	William Hughes and William Evans	- - -	10	10	–			
	DENBIGH:								
1864: Dec. - 16	A Piece of Land or Foreshore of the River Conway, containing about 2 R. 7 P., situate at or adjacent to Llansaintffraid	The Venerable Hugh Chambers Jones	- - -	15	–	–			
	The Interest of the Crown in the under-mentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Bromfield and Yale:						Never in Lease.		
April - 20 (No. 1,043.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 2 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 143 and 144 on the Plan of Brymbo Common	Samuel Pugh	- - -	14	18	8			
April - 20 (No. 1,044.)	Land, containing about 25 Perches, being numbered 148 on the said Plan	Joseph Colley	- - -	–	16	4			
April - 20 (No. 1,045.)	Land, containing about 5 Perches, being a portion of the Parcel of Land numbered 204[b] on the Plan of Encroachments at Coed Poeth	Elizabeth Morris	- - -	2	7	–			
April - 20 (No. 1,056.)	Land, containing about 1 Rood, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 69 on the Plan of Encroachments at Rhosllanerchrygog	Joseph Owens	- - -	30	10	4			
April - 20 (No. 1,057.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 23 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 68 on the said Plan	Daniel Owens	- - -	30	10	3			
May - 10 (No. 1,058.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 13 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 171, 172, and 173 on the Plan of Brymbo Common	Abel Evans	- - -	19	13	2			
Dec. - 14 (No. 1,082.)	Land, containing about 8 A. 3 R. 27 P., being numbered 14 on the Plan of Coedrug	Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P.	- -	9	12	6			
1865:									
Jan. - 24 (No. 1,098.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 8 P., being numbered 40[a] on the Plan of Encroachments at Coed Poeth	Moses Carrington	- - -	1	13	3			

Appendix, Nº 29.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	DENBIGH—*continued.*			£. s. d.			
1865:	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Denbigh:						
Jan. 24 (No. 1,086.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 0 R. 30 P., being numbered 5 on the Plan of the said Lordship	Richard John Lloyd Price	- -	1 2 9			
Jan. - 24 (No. 1,088.)	Land, containing about 17 A. 3 R. 28 P., being numbered 469 on the said Plan	Robert Roberts	- -	14 12 8			
Jan. - 24 (No. 1,092.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 2 R. 13 P., being numbered 7 on the said Plan	The Honourable Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant	- -	2 14 3			
Jan. - 24 (No. 1,094.)	Land, containing about 12 A. 3 R. 1 P., being numbered respectively 493 and 494 on the said Plan	John Roberts	- -	13 2 9			
Jan. - 24 (No. 1,097.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 2 R. 2 P., being numbered 722 on the said Plan	John Vaughan	- -	7 2 –			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,106.)	Land, containing about 7 A. 1 R. 30 P., being numbered 374 on the said Plan	Zachariah Roberts	- -	3 14 6	- - Never in Lease.		
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,107.)	Land, containing about 6 A. 2 R. 3 P., being numbered respectively 817, 819, 820, and 821 on the said Plan	Thomas Williams	- -	5 4 6			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,108.)	Land, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 24 P., being numbered respectively 355 and 355 *a* on the said Plan	Abel Jones	- -	1 17 11			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,109.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 3 R. 18 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 203, 205, and 206 on the said Plan	Brownlow Wynne Wynne	- -	4 16 6			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,110.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 8 P., being numbered 247 on the said Plan	John Lloyd	- -	1 3 6			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,111.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 30 P., being numbered respectively 209 and 210 on the said Plan	Richard Lloyd Edwards	- -	1 4 –			
Feb. - 2 (No. 1,112.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 29 P., being numbered 267 on the said Plan	Robert Roberts	- -	5 8 6			

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1864:	FLINT:						
April - 20 (No. 1,055.)	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 12 Perches, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Englefield, and numbered 9 on the Plan of Halkin Mountain	Richard Roberts	-	-	— 7 —	Never in Lease.	
	MERIONETH:						
Oct. - 20	The Crown's Interest in several Pieces of uninclosed Waste Land, containing together about 10,281 A. 1 R. 4 P., situate partly in the Parishes of Llanycil, Llanfawr, and Llandderfel, being within and forming Parcel of the Crown's Lordship of Penllyn	Richard John Lloyd Price	-	-	5,710 — —		
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the said Lordship:						
Oct. - 20	Land, containing about 211 A. 1 R. 34 P., or thereabouts, with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, and 238 on the Plans of the said Lordship						
Sept. - 20 (No. 1,073.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 15 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 272, 273, 274, and 275 on the said Plans	Thomas Lloyd	-	-	8 8 —		
Sept. - 20 (No. 1,074.)	Land, containing about 8 A. 3 R. 20 P., with the Building thereon, numbered respectively 264, 265, 266, and 267 on the said Plans	William Roberts	-	-	21 — —		
Nov. - 10 (No. 1,075.)	Land, containing about Eight Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 227 on the said Plans	Anna Maria Jones	-	-	— 7 —		
Nov. - 10 (No. 1,076.)	Land, containing about 5 A. 2 R. 15 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 254, 255, 256, 257, and 258 on the said Plans	Margaret Jones	-	-	14 14 —		
Nov. - 10 (No. 1,077.)	Land, containing about One Acre, with the Building thereon, being numbered 268 on the said Plans	David Davies	-	-	4 11 —		
Nov. - 10 (No. 1,078.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 37 P., being numbered 271 on the said Plans	Evan Roberts	-	-	2 2 —		
Nov. - 10 (No. 1,079.)	Land, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 36 P., being numbered 277 on the said Plans	Evan Jones	-	-	4 7 6		
1865:							
Jan. - 24 (No. 1,083.)	Land, containing about 57 A. 0 R. 10 P., being numbered respectively 217 and 218 on the said Plans	William Price Jones	-	-	62 2 6		
Jan. - 24 (No. 1,084.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 2 R., with the Building thereon, being numbered 248 on the said Plans	John Jones	-	-	11 18 —		

Appendix, N° 29.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments, belonging to The Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	MERIONETH—*continued.*			£. s. d.			
1865:							
January - 24 (No. 1,085.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 30 P., being numbered 214 on the said Plans	John Jones	- -	1 8 –	- - Never before in Lease.		
January - 24 (No. 1,087.)	Land, containing about 5 A. 1 R. 39 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered 278 on the said Plans	John Hughes	- -	6 9 6			
January - 24 (No. 1,090.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 14 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 246 and 247 on the said Plans	Jane Roberts	- -	12 12 –			
February - 2 (No. 1,113.)	Land, containing about 13 A. 0 R. 2 P., being numbered 301 on the said Plans	William Ryder	- -	16 12 6			
1864:							
October - 21	The Interest of the Crown in two Pieces of Waste Land and Foreshore, containing together 6 A. 3 R. 12 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Towyn	Thomas Savin	- -	1,061 – –			
	MONMOUTH:						
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Manors of Liswery and Libennith:						
March - 28 (No. 1,117.)	Land, containing about 21 Perches, being numbered 88 [a] on the Plan of the said Manors	- - Martha Brain and Ann Burchell	- -	1 11 6			
March - 28 (No. 1,118.)	Land, containing about 21 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 89 on the said Plan	William Brain the younger	- -	8 11 6			
March - 28 (No. 1,119.)	Land, containing about 6½ Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 90 on the said Plan	William Burchell	- -	4 – –			
March - 28 (No. 1,120.)	Land, containing about 3 Perches, with the Building thereon, being numbered 91 on the said Plan	Edward Morgan	- -	3 15 –			
March - 28 (No. 1,121.)	Land, containing about 4 Perches, with the Buildings thereon, being numbered 92 on the said Plan	George Palmer	- -	5 11 –			

	PEMBROKE:						
June - 18	The Interest of the Crown in certain Pieces of Land or Foreshore, containing together 13 Acres, or thereabouts, situate at West Lannion Pill, in or adjacent to the Parish of Saint Mary, Pembroke - - -	- - The Pembroke and Tenby Railway Company	-	-	1,240 – –		
	RADNOR:						
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Knucklas:						
April - 20 (No. 1,046.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 0 R. 32 P., being numbered 11 on the Plan numbered 1 of the said Lordship or Manor - - - - -	Richard Tudge - -	-	-	17 10 –		
April - 20 (No. 1,051.)	Land, containing about 20 Perches, being numbered 8 a on the Plan numbered 2 of the said Lordship or Manor - - - - -	John Griffiths - -	-	-	1 1 –		
	The Interest of the Crown in the undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of South Ugre:						
April - 20 (No. 1,052.)	Land, containing about 8 A. 1 R. 34 P., being numbered respectively 2 and 2 a on the Plan numbered 21 of the said Lordship or Manor - -	- - Thomas Lloyd, senior, Thomas Lloyd, junior, and Edward Lloyd -	-	-	35 11 1	- -	Never in Lease.	
June - 8 (No. 1,062.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 2 R. 28 P., being numbered respectively 17 and 18 on the said Plan - - - - - - - - -	Cecil Parsons - -	-	-	22 16 2		
1865:							
January - 24 (No. 1,089.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 22 P., being numbered respectively 47 and 54 on the Plan numbered 13 of the said Lordship or Manor -	- - Thomas Tudge and Richard Tudge - -	-	-	10 – –		
January - 24 (No. 1,092.)	Land, containing about 41 A. 2 R. 23 P., with the Building thereon, being numbered respectively 1 and 16 on the Plan numbered 15, and 1 and 2 on the Plan numbered 17 of the said Lordship or Manor - - -	- - The Right Honourable Edward Plunkett, Lord Dunsany - - -	-	-	189 9 3		
January - 24 (No. 1,093.)	Land, containing about 5 A. 1 R. 15 P., being numbered respectively 34, 35, 36 and 37 on the Plan numbered 22 of the said Lordship or Manor	William Buckley Pugh -	-	-	10 17 –		
January - 24 (No. 1,096.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 1 R. 20 P., being numbered respectively 38, 39 and 40 on the said Plan - - - - - - - -	George Morgan - -	-	-	10 17 –		
February 3 (No. 1,116.)	Land, containing about 2 A. 0 R. 36 P., being numbered 89 a on the Plan numbered 2 of the said Lordship or Manor - - - - -	David Williams - -	-	-	14 – –		

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Appendix, N° 30.—SCHEDULE of a GRANT made under the Authority of the 5th Section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 56, providing for the Settlement of Disputed Claims.

DATE of GRANT.	PREMISES GRANTED.	NAME of GRANTEE.	Consideration for Grant.
	CARDIGAN:		
1864: August - 5	The Interest of the Crown in all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under a Piece of open uninclosed Mountain Land, situate in Her Majesty's Manor of Croythin, and in the Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Croythin, containing about 408 A. 2 R. 32 P.; also, in the Mines, Minerals and Substrata within, upon, or under; and, also all the Estate, Right and Interest of Her Majesty in and to the soil and surface of the Piece of Open Common or Waste Land, situate in and parcel of the said Manor, and in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, being part of the Waste Lands called Pereddfynydd, and containing 201 A. 0 R. 35 P., or thereabouts - - -	Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. - -	- - The submission of the Grantee to a Verdict for the Defendant, in the suit of "Wynn v. Howard," and the stay of all further proceedings in that suit.

Appendix, N° 31 (A).—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS put in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.	When, and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
		ISLE OF MAN:		
96 - -	From 10th October 1863 -	- - Land on west side of Southern Mountains, in Parishes of Kirk Patrick and Kirk Christ Rushen - - - - - -	- - By purchase from the Disafforesting Commissioners, Isle of Man. *Vide* 42d Report of the Commissioners of Woods, page 122.	
220 - -	From 10th October 1864 -	- - Land, called Greebah, in the Parishes of Kirk German, Kirk Marown, Kirk Michael, and Kirk Braddan - - - - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto.	
		WALES:		
16 - -	From 5th April 1863 - -	- - Land in the Parish of Llanllechid, being part of the Penrhyn Estates, near the Crown's Brynhafod-y-Wern Slate Quarries	- - By Lease from the Honourable Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant and George Sholto Douglas Pennant. *Vide* 42d Report of the Commissioners of Woods, page 137 -	- - This Land was acquired on Lease for the purpose of depositing thereon the spoil and rubbish from the Brynhafod-y-Wern Slate Quarries, and has been sublet to the Crown Lessees on a yearly tenancy.

Appendix, N° 31 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES due to Her Majesty in respect of RENTS in charge with the several RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE under LEASES, or AGREEMENTS for LEASES, and which shall have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear shall have been accruing, and the Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1864, and Unpaid on 31st March 1865. No. of Years.	Amount.	Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
		SCOTLAND:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		EDINBURGH:					
–	The Caledonian Horticultural Society - - - -	- - A portion of the Lands called Herdshill, part of the Lands and Barony of Inverleith, extending to about 14 A. 3 R. 21 P., and occupied as Horticultural Gardens, and the Feu Duty thereof -	140 5 –	6½	911 12 6	- - - - -	- - These arrears will be discharged as soon as the arrangements between the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Buildings, the Caledonian Horticultural Society and this Department, for the surrender of the existing Lease, are completed.
		ISLE OF MAN:					
47	Richard Johnson - - -	- - Quarries and Mines of Iron Ore and Iron Stone, within a piece of Land in the Parish of Maughold - - -					
		Minimum Royalty - - -	50 – –	2	100 – –	- The Lessee was allowed six months from the 3d December last to pay these arrears, failing which he was to be required to surrender the Lease.	
		WALES:					
		ANGLESEA:					
89	Jonathan and David Russell -	Part of the Bed of the Menai Straits -	50 – –	10	215 – –	- - - - -	- - The Lessees abandoned the Oyster Fishery in connection with which this Lease was obtained, and left the neighbourhood several years since. The Rent was fixed at 20 *l.* per annum for the first 10 years, and 50 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.
		DENBIGH:					
194	Robert Harrison and W. Meyrick Jones - - -	- - Mines, &c., in the Parishes of Llanfairtalhaiarn and Abergele - - -	1 – –	28	28 – –	- - - - -	- - No workings; the Mine is abandoned.
200	John Hopwood and Samuel Hughes - - - -	Mines, &c. at Greeneithin Common -	1 – –	21	21 – –	- - - - -	- Same observation; one Lessee is dead, and the other is a pauper. This Lease expired on the 5th April 1864.

Appendix, Nº 31 (B.)—A Schedule of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1864, and Unpaid on 31st March 1865. No. of Years.	Rents due to 10th October 1864, and Unpaid on 31st March 1865. Amount.	Measures, if any, in progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Wales—*continued.*	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		MERIONETH:					
109	James Harvey - - -	Mines on Moelhafod Mountain - -	1 – –	15	15 – –	- - - - -	- - These Arrears were inadvertently omitted from the last Report. As Mr. Harvey died Insolvent, and no workings have been carried on at the Mine leased to Mr. Sherwood, both Leases were on the 23d March 1864 vacated for breach of covenant, and exertions are being made to relet the Premises.
		Minimum Royalty - - -	10 – –		150 – –		
113	Bailey Sherwood - - -	Mines, &c., in the Parish of Llanelltyd	1 – –	12	12 – –	- - - - -	
		Minimum Royalty - - -	10 – –		120 – –		
157	John Bethell - - -	- - Mineral Substances in 220 Acres of Land, in the Parish of Festiniog - -	1 – –	2½	2 10 –	- - - - -	- - The Crown title to this Property is still in dispute, and the Lessee has not been pressed for Payment of Rent and Royalty, as he has been prevented from working the Minerals, &c., in consequence of the question of title having arisen.
		Minimum Royalty - - -	5 – –		12 10 –		
176	Clemson Romeril Dixon and Anthony Pulbrook - -	- - Mines in 172 A. 2 R. 26 P., in the Parish of Llanelltyd - - - -	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - Proceedings are in progress for the recovery of these arrears.	
		Minimum Royalty - - -	50 – –		100 – –		

Appendix, N° 31 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the several Receivers; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted; between 1st day of April 1864 and the 31st day of March 1865, both days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT. £. s. d.	MONIES REMITTED. £. s. d.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
SCOTLAND:						
Teind Tack Duties:						
Archbishopric of St. Andrews - -	52 15 $6\frac{8}{12}$	1,319 10 4	None -	- - In 1839 the Tacks of all Teinds, whether existing or held to be so by tacit relocation, were determined by inhibition, and measures were adopted for making up Rentals of the Surplus Teinds, and collecting the same as a branch of the Land Revenue; many of the charges for Surplus Teinds contained in such Rentals were, at first, disputed by the Heritors, and it was therefore considered expedient to retain on the Rentals for a time the Annual Charges for the Tack Duties of the Teinds, and in consequence of the retention of such Charges an accumulation of nominal Arrears have accrued; but the Surplus Teinds having now been for several years in collection, it became no longer necessary to retain the Tack Duties on the Rentals - - - - - - -	- - Treasury Warrant, dated 8th Mar. 1865.	
Bishopric of Galloway - - - -	76 12 4	1,838 15 10	None -		- - Treasury Warrant, dated 27th Mar. 1865.	
Petty Feu, &c. Duties:						
Argyllshire - - - - - -	– 3 6	5 9 9	None -	- - These Rents or Duties were, on the transfer of the Management of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Scotland, from the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c. in the Year 1832, returned by the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer as irrecoverable, there being no existing means whereby the Feus could be identified and the Charges brought under Collection; and they have ever since been treated as irrecoverable - -	- - Treasury Warrant, dated 27th Mar. 1865.	
Edinburghshire - - - - -	– 4 10	7 10 6	None -			
Elgin and Nairn Shires - - -	– 5 1	7 18 –	None -			
Fifeshire - - - - - -	– 12 10	19 18 3	None -			
Lanarkshire - - - - - -	1 – –	31 – 5	None -			
Linlithgowshire - - - - -	– 2 10	4 8 3	None -			
Renfrewshire - - - - -	1 12 5	50 6 5	None -			
Surplus Teinds:						
County of Caithness, Parish of Halkirk -	- -	240 19 –	None -	- - The Heritor liable for payment of these Arrears of Surplus Teinds, which accrued due previous to 1856, having become Insolvent, investigations were instituted by the Crown's Law Agent for Scotland, with a view to ascertain whether there was any probability of the recovery of the whole or any portion of this Arrear; and he has reported that the Lands to which the Surplus Teinds applied have passed into other hands; and that the circumstances of the Heritor liable for the Arrears are such as to preclude any hope of the recovery of these Arrears of Surplus Teinds - - - - -	- - Treasury Warrant, dated 31st Mar. 1865.	
ISLE OF MAN:						
Land on West side of Southern Mountains in Parishes of Kirk Patrick and Kirk Christ Rushen - - - - -	96 – –	32 – –	None -	- - In consequence of the difficulty experienced in placing the Lessee in possession of the Land, which was not accomplished for nearly eight months after the commencement of the Lease	- - Treasury Warrant, dated 2d Mar. 1865.	

Appendix, AA.

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1864–65.

ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended 31st March 1865.

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Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

I.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1865,

THE CAPITAL OF
Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50,

Dr.

RECEIPT.			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1864, viz.—				
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 212 - - - -		14,270 4 3		
	£. s. d.			
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent-street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - - - - -	2,592 19 5			
Less,—Received on account of Assessment made 1st November 1863 - - - - - - -	114 7 4			
		2,478 12 1		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45 - - - - -		1,015 17 6		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account), per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77 - - - - - - - - - -		1,377 - -		
		19,141 13 10		
Less,—Deposit made by the Southampton and Netley Railway Company - - - - - - - - - - -		25 - -		
			19,116 13 10	
2d. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - - - -			- - -	113,588 - 5
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - - -			- - -	86,649 16 10
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) - - - - - -			- - -	616 16 2
To Sales of Estates, &c.:				
England and Wales:		£. s. d.		
Caermarthen—Foreshore at Llanelly - - - - - - -		10 - -		
	£. s. d.			
Carnarvon—Foreshore of Traethmawr at Borth-y-gest -	200 - -			
Reclaimed Land of the River Conway, and Waste Land adjoining the Deganwy Estate - - - - -	60 - -			
		260 - -		
Chester—Foreshore of the River Mersey, at Tranmere Pool	900 - -			
Ditto - - - ditto - - at Weston -	210 - -			
Ditto - - - ditto - - at Runcorn -	28 - -			
		1,138 - -		
Denbigh—Reclaimed Foreshore lying inside the Conway and Llanwrst Railway - - - - - - - - - - - - -		15 - -		
	£. s. d.			
Devon—Foreshore of the River Torridge - - -	245 - -			
Ditto - of the River Taw - - - -	220 - -			
Ditto - of the River Teign - - - - -	20 - -			
		485 - -		
Durham—Certain Reclaimed Lands on the North side of the River Tees -		4,313 7 -		
Herts—Land called "Rawling's Dell," Manor of Hitchin - - -		130 - -		
Hants—Land, below Low-water mark, at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight -		50 - -		
	£. s. d.			
Kent—Land at Eltham, with the Timber thereon, required for the purposes of Railway Stations, and for Improvements in the Approaches thereto - - -	1,361 18 9			
Land at Mottingham - - - - - - - -	130 - -			
		1,491 18 9		
Lancaster—Land, part of the Bed of the Sea at Southport - - -		10 - -		
Lincoln—The "Queen's Arms" Public-house, in Market Deeping (Balance) - - - - - - -	369 - -			
Land in Whaplode Drove - - - - - -	274 2 6			
Foreshore adjacent to Land at Wyberton - - -	50 - -			
Land at Billingborough - - - - - - -	2 - -			
		695 2 6		
Merioneth—Waste Lands in the Parishes of Llanfawr, Llanycil, and Llanderfel, in the Lordship of Penllyn	5,413 - -			
Land in the Township of Fœnal, Parish of Towyn -	1,061 - -			
Foreshore required by the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway for their Branch to Dolgelly - -	200 - -			
Bed and Shore of the River Mawddach required by the same Company for their Main Line - - - -	200 - -			
		6,874 - -		
Carried forward - - - £.		15,472 8 3	19,116 13 10	200,854 13 5

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE.
and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
By Purchases of Estates, &c.:			
England and Wales:			
Berks—Land in the Parish of New Windsor	2,200 – –		
Part of the Easthampstead Fuel Allotment	1,250 – –		
Land in the Parish of Winkfield	1,910 – –		
The first Crop of Grass on a portion of the "King's Mead" at Reading	610 – –		
Stables in Saint Albans Street, Windsor	500 – –		
The Leasehold Interest in a portion of the Windsor Building Estate	200 – –	6,670 – –	
Essex—Land at Barking, set out under the Barking Common Inclosure		300 – –	
Kent—Land at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy		4,902 – –	
Lincoln—A Farm at Weston, adjacent to the Crown's Whaplode and Moulton Estate (Balance)	7,200 – –		
Land at Gedney	3,085 – –	10,285 – –	
Middlesex—Houses and Premises situated between Coventry Street and Long Acre (per Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 111)		38,667 14 4	
		60,824 14 4	
By Redemption of Fixed Charges on Land Revenue:			
In Redemption of the fixed Annual Charges amounting to the sum of 39 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* payable to the Perpetual Curate and Churchwardens of Glastonbury, and in discharge of all future claims for the repair of the Royal Hospital or Almshouses in Glastonbury		1,823 5 –	
By Redemption of Land Tax:	£. s. d.		
Lincoln—Redemption of Land Tax on the Gedney Estate	472 9 7		
Middlesex—Ditto on Nos. 15 and 17 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street	104 17 3		
Wilts—Ditto on the Bromham Estate	1,611 6 6	2,188 13 4	
By Exchanges of Land (Payments in Equalization of):			
Gloucester—Land and Premises in Dean Forest		30 – –	
By Enfranchisements of Copyholds:			
Copyhold Premises holden of the following Manors, viz.:	£. s. d.		
Lincoln—Manor of Gedney Burlion	215 – –		
Manor of Gedney Paulett	100 – –		
Manor of Spalding	31 4 –	346 4 –	
Carried forward £.		65,212 16 8	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Capital of the

Receipt—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			15,472 8 3	19,116 13 10	200,854 13 5
To Sales of Estates, &c.—*continued.*					
England and Wales—continued.					
Middlesex—Land at Twickenham - - - - -		3,546 – –			
Land at Hampton (Balance) - - - - -		472 10 –			
A strip of Land at Tower Hill - - - - -		100 – –			
			4,118 10 –		
Norfolk—A Parcel of Land at West Walton - - -		210 – –			
On account of Compensation payable under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 388, for part of the Great Estuary lying between Norfolk and Lincoln (Vide 41st Report, Appendix, p. 164) - - - - - - - -		7 – –			
			217 – –		
Somerset—Foreshore at Clevedon - - - - - - - - -			390 – –		
Sussex—Foreshore at Bognor - - - - - - -		21 – –			
Land on the River Ouse required by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company - -		6 – –			
			27 – –		
Wilts—A Cottage and Garden on the Bishops Canning's Estate - -			55 – –		
York—Land and Foreshore at Hull (on account) - -		6,000 – –			
Land at Hull Citadel (on account) - - - - -		4,200 – –			
Foreshore of the River Humber - - - - - -		1,400 – –			
Ditto - - ditto - - - at Hessle - - - -		57 – –			
Ditto - of the River Ouse at Goole - - - -		150 – –			
Ditto - of the River Tees at Middlesborough (on account) - - - - - - - -		190 – –			
Ditto - of the River Tees at Bridlington - - -		5 – –			
Land at Hutton Low Cross, required for the deviation of a road - - - - - - - - - -		65 12 6			
			12,067 12 6		
Scotland:			32,347 10 9		
Kincardine—Foreshore in the Parishes of Benholme and Berire - - - - - - - - - - -		80 7 10			
Ross and Cromarty—Shore ground at Stornaway Harbour		5 5 –			
			85 12 10		
Ireland:					
Antrim—Foreshore at Belfast Lough - - - - -		24 – –			
Cork—Foreshore Land lying between Lota and the Glanmire Channel - - - - - - - - -		94 – –			
Donegal—Foreshore at Donegal Bay - - - - -		194 – –			
Limerick—Foreshore of the River Maigue -	628 13 6				
Ditto - of the River Shannon	63 15 –				
		692 8 6			
Wexford—Part of the Foreshore in Wexford Harbour - -		28 – –			
			1,032 8 6		
Isle of Man:					
Land, called Ayre Land, in the Parish of Kirk Andreas - - - -			47 15 –		
Isle of Alderney:					
The remaining portion of Longy Farm - - - - - - - -			307 – –		
				33,820 7 1	
To Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c.:					
England and Wales—Visconteil, Fee-Farm, and Collection Rents - -			1,762 2 6		
Scotland—Surplus Teinds - - - - - - - - - - -			394 16 2		
Ireland—Quit, &c., Rents - - - - - - - - - - -			6,452 – 6		
				8,608 19 2	
To Sales of Encroachments in Wales - - - - - - - - - - -				1,880 13 9	
To Enfranchisements of Copyholds:					
Copyhold Premises holden of the following Crown Manors; viz.:			£. s. d.		
Chester - - Manor of Macclesfield - - - - - - - -			1 – –		
Essex - - Manor of Battleshall - - - - - - - -			75 – –		
Herts - - Manor of Hitchin - - - - - - - - -			315 – –		
Lancaster - Manor of Torver - - - - - - - - -			64 12 9		
Lincoln - Manor of East and West Deeping - - - - - -			380 15 6		
Middlesex - Honor and Manor of Hampton Court - - - - -			1,952 10 –		
Norfolk - Manor of East Dereham - - - - - - - -			397 – –		
Surrey - - Manor of Egham - - - - - -		457 – –			
Surrey - - Manor of Richmond - - - - -		750 – –			
			1,207 – –		
Sussex - - Manor of Poynings - - - - - - - - -			125 – –		
				4,517 18 3	
To Sales of Land, Forestal Rights, &c., in the Royal Forests:					
New Forest—Waste Land, &c. - - - - - - - - -			111 – –		
Dean Forest - - ditto - - - - - - - - - -			300 – –		
				411 – –	
Carried forward - - - £.				68,355 12 1	200,854 13 5

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			65,212 16 8	—
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS				
England and Wales:				
Auctioneers, Surveyors and others' Charges and Disbursements in relation to Sales, Purchases, Exchanges, Enfranchisements, &c. - - - - - -	881 8 7			
Less,—Credit in aid - - - - - -	2 19 2	878 9 5		
Commission of the Receiver for Wales on Sales of Fee-Farm Rents, Encroachments, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		104 1 4		
Purchase Money of a Bailiff's Rent at Croythin, County Cardigan, returned (received in 1864) - - - - - - - - -		1 10 –		
Fines, Fees, Steward's Compensation and Charges on admission to Copyhold Land at Gedney, County Lincoln - - - - - -		133 9 –		
Steward's Compensation and Charges in relation to the Enfranchisement of Copyhold Land at Moulton, Manor of Spalding, County Lincoln -		18 8 4		
Paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in pursuance of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 45, being a moiety of the purchase money of a portion of the Site of a Breakwater at the Mouth of the Tees, situated in the County of Durham - - - - - - - - -		20 – –		
£.		1,155 18 1		
Ireland:				
Purchase Money of Foreshore of the River Boyne, County Louth, returned (received in 1861) - - - - - - - - -		115 10 –	1,271 8 1	
Carried forward - - - £.			66,484 4 9	—

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on Account of the "CAPITAL of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*				Cash.			Stock and other Securities.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				68,355	12	1	200,854	13	5
To DIVIDENDS of Stock purchased out of Money received for Damage to Asgill House, at Richmond - - -				18	13	2			
To MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:									
England and Wales:									
Received from the Conservators of the River Thames one-third proportion of the Money arisen in the Year 1864 from Sales of portions of the Bed and Shores of the River Thames (per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 147) -	7,415	6	8						
Acknowledgment of Crown's rights to certain Foreshore of the River Thames, East of Yantlet Creek - - -	1	–	–						
	7,416	6	8						
Scotland:									
Acknowledgment of Crown's rights to Foreshore at St. Andrew's, County Fife - - -	2	2	–						
				7,418	8	8			
To STOCK 3 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES:									
Produce of £.40,000 Stock sold (*vide* per contra) - - -				35,025	–	–			
To CASH INVESTED:									
£.35,000 invested in 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra) - - -				–	–	–	39,967	7	10
£.18. 13. 2. invested in 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House); (*vide* per contra) -				–	–	–	21	2	11
£.				110,817	13	11	240,843	4	2

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which CAPITAL

(*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales.			Scotland.			Ireland.			Isle of Man.			Isle of Alderney.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
156	Sales of Estates, &c. - - -	32,347	10	9	85	12	10	1,032	8	6	47	15	–	307	–	–
158	Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c. - -	1,762	2	6	394	16	2	6,452	–	6	—			—		
158	Sales of Encroachments in Wales - -	1,880	13	9	—			—			—			—		
158	Enfranchisements of Copyholds - -	4,517	18	3	—			—			—			—		
158	Sales of Land, &c., in the Royal Forests	411	–	–	—			—			—			—		
160	Dividends of Stock (Asgill House) -	18	13	2	—			—			—			—		
160	Miscellaneous Receipts - - - -	7,416	6	8	2	2	–	—			—			—		
	£.	48,354	5	1	482	11	–	7,484	9	–	47	15	–	307	–	–

TOTAL RECEIPT - - - £.56,676. 0. 1.

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			66,484 4 9	—
BY STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES: Cost of £.39,967. 7. 10. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -			35,000 - -	
BY STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (Asgill House): Cost of £.21. 2. 11. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -			18 13 2	
BY CASH ACCOUNT: Stock 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities sold for £.35,025 (*vide* per contra) - - -			- - -	40,000 - -
BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1865, viz.:		£. s. d.		
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 213 - - - - -		3,278 6 -		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent Street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - - -	£. s. d. 2,303 10 5			
Less, received on Account of Assessment, made 1st November 1864 - - - - - - -	86 - 5	2,217 10 -		
Due by the Trustees of Sunk Island Roads, for Advances out of Capital, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 45 - - - - - -		903 - -		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account) per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77 - - - - - - - - - -		2,941 - -		
		9,339 16 -		
Less, Deposit made by the Southampton and Netley Railway Company		25 - -	9,314 16 -	
2d. Stock, 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - - - -			- - -	73,588 - 5
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - - -			- - -	126,617 4 8
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) - - - - - -			- - -	637 19 1
£.			110,817 13 11	240,843 4 2

MONEYS have arisen in the Year ended on the 31st March 1865.

Account for Details.)

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
157	Purchases of Estates, &c. - - -	60,824 14 4	—	—	—	—
157	Redemption of Fixed Charges - -	1,823 5 -	—	—	—	—
157	Redemption of Land Tax - - -	2,188 13 4	—	—	—	—
157	Exchanges of Land - - - -	30 - -	—	—	—	—
157	Enfranchisement of Copyholds - -	346 4 -	—	—	—	—
159	Miscellaneous Payments - - -	1,155 18 1	- - -	115 10 -	—	—
	£.	66,368 14 9	- - -	115 10 -	—	—

TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - £.66,484. 4. 9.

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

II.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of The Commissioners 31st March 1865,

THE INCOME OF

Dr. Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50,

RECEIPT.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

To BALANCE on the 1st April 1864:

For net available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 194 to 197 - - - - - - - - - - £36,012 2 11

To CROWN RENTS, &c., viz.:	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Isle of Alderney. £. s. d.
Arrears 1st April 1864, viz.:					
Recoverable - - - - -	18,373 – 6	27,156 4 8	32,282 2 1	262 – 9	—
Irrecoverable - - - - -	35,105 4 –	- -	51,749 3 9	—	—
Rental for the Year 1864–65 - - -	266,298 17 2	22,763 14 5	45,873 1 1	2,077 5 1	411 14 –
Rents not in charge with Receivers -	1,266 1 5	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Sums receivable - - £.	321,043 3 1	49,919 19 1	129,904 6 11	2,339 5 10	411 14 –
Deduct,—					
Arrears and Rents discharged - - -	78 16 4	3,605 1 4	203 5 1	32 – –	—
Land Tax allowed on Welsh Rents - -	561 19 10	—	—	—	—
Rents repaid, and Remission of Rents -	1,613 10 10	65 11 4	6 – –	—	—
Arrears on the 31st March 1865:					
Recoverable - - - - -	18,742 17 6	24,412 2 –	32,118 – 5	269 8 10	2 10 –
Irrecoverable - - - - -	35,105 4 –	- -	52,076 13 11	—	—
TOTAL Deductions - - £.	56,102 8 6	28,082 14 8	84,403 19 5	301 8 10	2 10 –
Difference, being the Rents received in 1864–65 - - - - -	264,940 14 7	21,837 4 5	45,500 7 6	2,037 17 –	409 4 –

£. 334,725. 7. 6. - - - - - - 334,725 7 6

To PROFITS OF MANORS, &c.:

Receipts in 1864–65, on account of the following Manors, &c., viz.:

Manor	County	£.	s.	d.
Ardudwy Uwchartro, Hundred of - - -	Merioneth -	9	–	–
Battleshall - - -	Essex - -	4	9	11
Bishops Cannings - -	Wilts - -	11	19	7
Bromfield and Yale, Lordship of - - -	Denbigh -	25	11	6
Burwell Ramseys - -	Cambridge -	326	–	10
Cathinog - - -	Carmarthen -	1	–	–
Clewer Brocas - -	Berks - -	1	4	5
Creuddyn, &c., Hundred of	Carnarvon -	54	1	10
Croythin - - -	Cardigan -	2	14	6
Dedworth Mansel - -	Berks - -	–	18	6
Denbigh, Lordship of -	Denbigh -	196	8	6
Dindaethway, Lordship of -	Anglesey -	41	2	6
Dunstable - - -	Bedford -	10	1	2
East and West Deeping -	Lincoln -	467	17	2
East Dereham - -	Norfolk -	502	17	10
East Farleigh and East Peckham - - -	Kent - -	37	18	1
Egham - - - -	Surrey -	587	19	6
Eltham - - - -	Kent - -	13	10	0
Englefield, Lordship of -	Flint - -	3	18	5
English Bicknor - -	Gloucester -	9	17	4
Evionydd - - -	Carnarvon -	–	3	5
Hampton Court - -	Middlesex -	316	14	9
Harminiog - - -	Cardigan -	2	8	3
Hitchin, Portman and Foreign - - - -	Herts - -	64	1	3
Isgorfai and Uwchgorfai, Hundred of - - -	Carnarvon -	99	19	6
Carried up - - £.		2,791	18	9

Manor	County	£.	s.	d.
Brought up - - -		2,791	18	9
Knucklas, Hundred of -	Radnor -	1	1	–
Liswery and Libennith, Hundred of - - -	Monmouth -	1	14	8
Lyndhurst - - -	Hants - -	203	8	5
Mabwnion - - -	Cardigan -	8	12	–
Macclesfield - - -	Chester -	63	2	10
Mevennith - - -	Cardigan -	92	8	4
Muchland - - -	Lancaster -	103	8	5
Nant-conway, Hundred of -	Carnarvon -	3	7	6
Newnham - - -	Bedford -	–	15	–
Pangdean - - -	Sussex -	6	14	3
Penllyn, Hundred of -	Merioneth -	174	14	–
Perching - - -	Sussex -	61	1	9
Perverth - - -	Cardigan -	1	–	–
Portland - - -	Dorset -	3,033	17	6
Poynings - - -	Sussex -	46	1	1
Richmond - - -	Surrey -	780	19	9
St. Briavel's - - -	Gloucester -	13	4	5
Shefford-with-Campton -	Bedford -	16	4	10
South Ugre, Hundred of -	Radnor -	196	17	10
Staunton - - -	Gloucester -	8	19	3
Talley, Mallaen, Mabedrid, and Mabelview - -	Merioneth -	12	–	6
Torver - - - -	Lancaster -	15	–	6
Uchaf and Isaph, Hundred of - - - -	Carnarvon -	22	7	–
West Walton-cum-Membris	Norfolk -	25	8	8
Whaplode Abbatis - -	Lincoln -	24	4	8

7,708 12 11

Carried forward - - - £. 378,446 3 4

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE,
and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.—LAND REVENUE.		
By Salaries and Per-centage of Receivers, &c.:		
England and Wales	6,416 2 8	
Scotland	1,369 12 11	
Ireland	930 8 3	
Isle of Man	425 8 11	
Isle of Alderney	50 – –	
		9,191 12 9
By Salaries and Per-centage of Stewards of Manors, &c.:		
England and Wales	554 15 3	
Isle of Man	233 15 –	
		788 10 3
By Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c.:		
England and Wales	310 16 9	
Scotland	35 3 4	
Ireland	69 12 11	
Isle of Man	16 10 2	
Isle of Alderney	– 13 9	
		432 16 11
By Incidental Expenses of Stewards of Manors, &c.:		
England and Wales	234 16 –	
Isle of Man	13 18 1	
		248 14 1
By Surveys, &c., of Crown Property:		
Professional Charges and Expenses for Surveys, Plans, &c., in relation to the Management of Crown Property; viz.:		
England and Wales	4,400 1 1	
Scotland	440 3 2	
Ireland	57 6 6	
Isle of Man	531 19 7	
		5,429 10 4
Carried forward - - - £.		16,091 4 4

Appendix, A.A.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				- - -	378,446 3 4

1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*

To Profits of Mines, &c. (*Rents and Royalties*), viz.:	Mines. Coal, 676,627 Tons, raised in 1864. £. s. d.	Mines. Iron, 179,292 Tons, raised in 1864. £. s. d.	Quarries. Stone. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
England and Wales:					
Mines in Dean Forest:—(*Gloucester.*)					
Arrears due at Christmas 1863, viz.:					
Dead Rents - - -	4,929 11 2	380 5 –	—		
Tonnage - - - -	1,049 5 4	63 10 10	—		
Arrears due at Michaelmas 1863 -	- - -	- - -	143 6 5		
Tonnage, one Year to Christmas 1864 - - - - -	8,269 4 11	3,798 – 1	—		
Added to make up minimum Tonnage or Dead Rent - -	1,990 8 8	457 16 10	—		
Yearly Rents, one Year to Michaelmas 1864 - - - -	- - -	- - -	237 – 6		
Total Sums receivable - £.	16,238 10 1	4,701 12 9	380 6 11		
Deduct,—					
Arrears discharged - - -	621 10 9	—	—		
Short Workings of prior Years allowed out of over-workings of present Year - - - -	1,558 6 3	129 – 2	—		
Arrears due at Christmas 1864, viz.:					
Dead Rents - - -	3,514 11 4	325 – –	—		
Tonnage - - - -	156 2 5	24 15 1	—		
Arrears due at Michaelmas 1864 -	- - -	- - -	161 16 4		
Total Deductions - £.	5,850 10 9	478 15 3	161 16 4		
Rents and Royalties received in 1864–65 - - - -	10,387 19 4	4,222 17 6	218 10 7		
	£.	14,829 7 5			
Fees on Transfers - - - - - -		11 15 10			
Total Receipt from Mines in Dean Forest - - - £.				14,841 3 3	

Mines in Chopwell Woods:—(*Durham.*)

The Crown's Proportion of Royalty received from the Lessees of the Garesfield Colliery, in the Year 1864, viz.:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears due on the 1st January 1864 - - - - -	58 6 9		
Tonnage, 1 year to 31st December 1864 - - - - -	11 2 1		
Added to make up minimum, or Dead Rent - - - -	38 17 11		
Way-leave Rent on Fire Clay - - - - - - - -	4 11 7		
£.	112 18 4		
Deduct,—			
Arrears due on the 31st December 1864 - - - - -	54 11 7		
Total Receipt from Mines in Chopwell Woods - -		58 6 9	
Carried forward - - - £.		14,899 10 –	378,446 3 4

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			- - -	16,091 4 4
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
By EXPENSES connected with the MINES in DEAN FOREST:				
MINES IN DEAN FOREST:—(*Gloucester.*)				
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Gaveller (from 1st April to 23d October 1864) - - - - - - -	281 10 2			
Clerk to ditto - - - - - - -	120 – –			
		401 10 2		
Receiver and Registrar: Salary - - -	200 – –			
Ditto - - - - Commission - - -	396 5 4			
Ditto - - - - Horse Allowance - -	50 – –			
Ditto - - - - Allowance for Clerk - -	130 – –			
		776 5 4		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			1,177 15 6	
Day Labour on Mineral Survey - - - - - - - - - -			75 4 6	
Gale Dinner - - - - - - - - - - - - -			28 4 –	
Rates and Taxes on Gaveller's Office - - - - - - - - -			4 5 4	
Stationery, Postage, Parcels, Advertisements, and Incidental Expenses - -			279 13 5	
Property Tax paid in respect of Collieries and Iron Mines - - - - -			238 8 1	
Moiety of Tonnage of Iron Ore paid over to certain Owners of Freehold Land, after deduction of 2 ½ per cent. for Collection (per Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43) -			135 2 8	
Moiety of Tonnage of Coal paid over to certain Owners of Freehold Land, after deduction of 2 ½ per cent. for Collection (per Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43) - -			31 6 6	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for MINES in DEAN FOREST - - - £.				1,970 – –
Carried forward - - - £.				18,061 4 4

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		14,899 10 –	378,446 3 4
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
To Profits of Mines, &c. (*Rents and Royalties*)—continued—viz.:			
England and Wales:	£. s. d.		
Anglesea - - - (Stone)	5 – –		
Cardigan - - - (Lead, &c.)	180 – –		
Carmarthen - - (Coal, &c.)	351 9 1		
Carnarvon - - - (Stone, Slate, &c.)	3,360 12 3		
Chester - - - - (Shingle)	1 12 8		
Cornwall - - - (Copper and Tin)	359 3 6		
Cumberland - - (Coal)	1,417 19 10		
Denbigh - - - (Slate, Stone, &c.)	66 2 4		
Devon - - - - (Minerals)	5 – –		
Flint - - - - - (Iron Ore, Limestone, &c.)	299 14 7		
Lancaster - - - (Iron Ore, &c.)	150 13 11		
Merioneth - - - (Slate, Stone, &c.)	1,982 7 9		
Pembroke - - - (Stone)	– 6 6		
York - - - - - (Lead, Iron, Stone, &c.)	2,105 8 –		
		10,285 10 5	
		25,185 – 5	
Isle of Man:			
Lead Mines	6,576 6 1		
Iron Mines	7 – –		
Lime Quarries	59 2 6		
Gold (1 *l.*), Marble (3 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*), Granite (2 *l.*), Stone, Slate, &c. (215 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*), Umber and Ochre (23 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*), Sandstone (6 *l.*), Boulders (1 *l.*), Rottenstone (1 *l.*)	254 7 10		
		6,896 16 5	
			32,081 16 10
To Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, Surveys, &c.:			
Fees received, viz.	£. s. d.		
England and Wales	4,901 6 9		
Less,—Fees returned	18 10 –		
		4,882 16 9	
Scotland		50 6 6	
Ireland		169 14 8	
Isle of Man		133 6 –	
Isle of Alderney		16 – –	
			5,252 3 11
To Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland			1,016 16 8
Carried forward - - - £.			416,797 – 9

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				18,061 4 4
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
By Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates:				
England and Wales:				
Berks—Frimley Estate: Formation of Ride - - - - -		25 10 3		
Windsor: Repair of Roads - - - - -	17 – –			
Ditto - Repair of Premises in Sheet Street Road - - - - - -	25 4 6			
Ditto - Repair of No. 3, St. Albans Street -	9 8 6	51 13 –		
Whitmoor Bog Drainage - - - - - - -		104 13 4	181 16 7	
Cumberland—Lanercost: Salary of Woodkeeper - - - -		- -	20 – –	
Essex—Stapleford Abbott's Estate: Alterations and Additions to Farm Buildings at Battleshall (Mr. Clarke) (Balance) - - -		183 3 4		
Hainault: Barking Commons Allotment (Mr. Yull):				
Grubbing - - - - - - -	65 10 11			
Drainage - - - - - - -	350 8 2	415 19 1		
Ditto - Dagenham Commons Allotment (Mr. Yull):				
Grubbing - - - - - -	27 9 1			
Drainage - - - - - -	120 – 4	147 9 5		
Harwich: Repair of Sea Wall - - - -	14 – –			
Ditto - Salary of Superintendent - - -	21 – –	35 – –	781 11 10	
Gloucester—Cost of Fittings and Furniture at the Gaveller's Office, Coleford - - - - - - - - -		- -	132 13 7	
Kent—Eltham Estate: Crown's proportion of the Cost of a new Sewer on the Eltham High Road -	841 15 8			
Ditto - - Repair of Water Pipe - -	– 8 –	842 3 8		
Eltham Woods: Fencing, Salary of Woodkeeper, &c. - - -		50 16 5		
Isle of Sheppey: Repair of Sea Wall - - - - - -		81 10 –		
Maison Dieu Estate: New Road (Balance) - - - - -		70 – –		
Neats Court Farm Estate: Drainage, &c., viz.:				
Mr. Shrubsole - - - - - -	359 18 9			
Mr. Leese - - - - - - -	62 5 –			
Mr. Hugesson - - - - - -	313 19 10	736 3 7	1,780 13 8	
Lancaster—Aldingham: New Buildings on the Moat Farm - -		169 5 6		
Ditto - Repair of Roof of Scales Park Farmstead -		16 10 –		
Ditto - - ditto - - of Seawood Farmstead - -		11 8 –		
Ditto - Plans, &c. for Improvements, &c. on Mr. Coward's Farm - - - - - - -		8 9 3		
Ditto - Repair of Fences at Seawood Coppice - - - - -	8 5 5			
Ditto - Salary of Woodkeeper - -	5 5 –	13 10 5	219 3 2	
Lincoln—Billingborough Plantations: Clearing Ditches; Salary of Superintendent - - - - - - - - -		15 4 –		
Gedney Estate: Repair of Roofs of Buildings (Messrs. Crow and Hammond) - - - -	8 11 10			
Ditto - - - ditto - - (Mr. Goose) - -	4 17 –	13 8 10		
Sutton-on-Forest Estate: Drainage and New Buildings, Plans, &c.		30 – –		
Whaplode, &c.: Improvements of Farm Buildings (Messrs. Dearlove and Hunter) - - - - - - - - -		390 – –		
Wingland Estate: Alterations and Additions to Farm Buildings, and New Cottages and Farm Buildings (Balance) - - - - - - - - -	1,350 2 7			
Less,—Credit in aid - - - -	93 13 8	1,256 8 11		
Carried forward - - - £.		1,705 1 9	3,115 18 10	18,061 4 4

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			- - -	416,797 - 9
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*				
To Sales of Produce of Crown Estates:				
England and Wales:				
Berks - King's Meadow, Reading	(Grass) - - -	150 3 6		
Berks - Windsor - - - -	(Trees) - - -	2 10 -		
			152 13 6	
Essex - - Battleshall - - - -	(Trees) - - - - - -		44 11 -	
Hants - - Carisbrooke Castle - -	(Trees) - - - - - -		1 13 -	
Kent - - Eltham - - - -	(Timber, Bark, &c.) - - -		266 17 4	
Lancaster - Aldingham - - - -	(Thinnings) - - - - -		99 1 6	
Lincoln - - Billingborough - - -	(Trees) - - - - - -		6 - -	
Middlesex - Hampton Court - - -	(Trees) - - - - - -		2 10 -	
Suffolk - - Shrimpling - - - -	(Poles) - - - - - -		1 - -	
Surrey - Egham - - - - -	(Thinnings) - -	15 15 3		
Surrey - Richmond - - - -	(Trees) - - -	5 - -		
Surrey - Sudbrook Park - - -	(Trees) - - -	62 12 -		
			83 7 3	
Sussex - - Poynings Estate - - -	(Underwood, &c.) - - - -		82 13 11	
Wilts - Bishops Cannings - - -	(Trees) - - -	2 9 4		
Wilts - Bromham - - - -	(Trees) - - -	6 10 -		
			8 19 4	
York - Dishforth - - - -	(Wood) - - -	78 9 9		
York - Northstead - - - -	(Trees) - - -	10 - -		
York - Woodhouse Grange - -	(Timber and Poles) -	391 19 -		
			480 8 9	
				1,229 15 7
Carried forward - - - £.				418,026 16 4

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		1,705 1 9	3,115 18 10	18,061 4 4
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
By Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.				
Lincoln—*continued.*				
Wyberton: Repair of Farm Buildings (Mr. Minta)	56 7 2			
Ditto - Embankment Works and Superintendence	769 6 11			
Ditto - Inspection of Sea Banks - - -	8 11 6			
		834 5 7		
			2,539 7 4	
Middlesex—Building Ground at Victoria Park: Salary, &c. of Clerk of the Works - - - - - - - - -		91 – 11		
Carlton House Terrace: Erection of an Architectural Screen at the Eastern Extremity of the Terrace - -		700 – –		
Munster Square, Regent's Park: Repair of Iron Railing - - - - - - -	220 – –			
Towards the cost of Trees and Shrubs - -	20 – –			
		240 – –		
Penitentiary Road, Millbank: Cost of Lighting - -		37 4 –		
			1,068 4 11	
Norfolk—West Walton: Erection of New Farm Buildings (Mr. Pratt) (on account) - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	300 – –	
Northampton—Salcey Estate: Erection of a Farm House (Mr. Bliss) (Balance) - - - - - - - -		68 9 –		
Ditto - - Maintenance of New Road	4 16 –			
Less, Credit - - - - -	4 16 –			
		- Nil.		
			68 9 –	
Oxford—Wychwood: Alterations and Improvements of Cottages (various Lessees) - - - - - -		300 – –		
Ditto - South Lawn Farm; Repairs of Buildings (Mr. Phipps) - - - - - - -		18 10 7		
Ditto - Payne's Farm; Fencing - -	2 10 –			
Ditto - - ditto - Grubbing - -	4 12 6			
		7 2 6		
Ditto - Inclosing Land for a Home Ground (Mr. Belcher) - - - - - - -		54 4 6		
Ditto - Repairing Boundary Wall between the Land held by Mr. Yapp and Mr. Morris - -		15 – –		
			394 17 7	
Suffolk—Leiston Estate: Alterations of Windows at a Cottage - -		- -	– 10 9	
Surrey—Bagshot: Drainage - - - - - - - - - -		126 8 9		
Egham Estate: Erection of Buildings on Englefield Green Farm, in the place of those which were destroyed by Fire (*Vide* Credit at page 171) - - - - - - -	341 9 10			
Ditto - - Drainage (Captain Seymour) -	103 4 6			
Ditto - - Repair of Cottages and Fences -	3 6 –			
		448 – 4		
Old Deer Park, Richmond: Planting, Cutting Trees, &c. -		28 14 5		
			603 3 6	
Sussex—Poynings Estate: Salary of Woodkeeper, &c. - - -		- -	35 – –	
Wilts—Bishops Cannings Estate: Care of Plantations -	10 – –			
Ditto - Erection of a Stable (Mrs. Smith) -	15 – –			
		25 – –		
Bromham Estate: Drainage, viz.:				
Mr. Curnich - - - - - - -	172 12 –			
Mr. Prutter - - - - - - -	102 – 6			
Mr. Gee - - - - - - - -	84 10 8			
Mr. Wiltshire - - - - - - -	7 1 7			
		366 4 9		
Ditto - Abbottswood Farm: Drainage -	977 3 5			
Ditto - - ditto - - - Management -	496 5 2			
		1,473 8 7		
Ditto - Repair of Hedges, and Salary of Superintendent -		29 16 2		
			1,894 9 6	
Carried forward - - - £.			10,020 1 5	18,061 4 4

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on ACCOUNT of the "INCOME of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				418,026 16 4
1.—RECEIPT from Land Revenue—*continued.*				
TO INTEREST OF MONEY:				
England and Wales:				
Interest of Balance of Advances made out of Capital for the Removal of the Colonnade in the Regent's Quadrant (at 5 per Cent.) - - -		113 12 8		
Interest of Advances made out of Capital on account of Loan of 10,000 *l.* to the Hull South Bridge Company (per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77) - -		53 7 4		
Dividend of 100 *l.* Share (formerly the property of W. H. White) in the Sleaford Navigation Company - - - - - - - -		- nil.	167 - -	
Scotland:				
Interest of the Running Balance of the Woods and Forests Fund at the Royal Bank of Scotland, during the year 1864 - - - - - - - - - - -			331 3 2	
Sources generally:				
Dividend of 113,588 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.* Stock 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, Bank of England (half a year) - - -	1,703 16 4			
Ditto - of 73,588 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.* (half a year) - - -	1,103 16 4	2,807 12 8		
Ditto - of 53,270 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* Stock 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, Bank of England (half a year) - - -	799 1 –			
Ditto - of 86,649 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* (half a year) - - -	1,299 14 11	2,098 15 11	4,906 8 7	5,404 11 9
Carried forward - - - £.				423,431 8 1

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				10,020 1 5	18,061 4 4
I.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*					
By Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates—*continued.*					
England and Wales—continued.			£. s. d.		
York—Acklam Estate: Erection of a new Cottage on Messrs. Clark & Varley's Farm (Balance)			11 15 –		
Ellinthorpe Estate: Repair of the River Bank - - - - - - - -			4 11 6		
Heworth Grange Estate: Erection of a Porch to a Cottage - - - - -			5 – –		
		£. s. d.			
Hull Citadel: Laying out and preparing for Building the Site thereof -		11,606 6 7			
Ditto - Deposit of earth on Foreshore, and Salary of Superintendent		1,162 15 –			
Ditto - Contribution towards the Cost of Sewering, Levelling, and Paving Tower Street - - - - - - -		871 7 1			
Ditto - Cost of a Flushing-Sluice and Culvert at Victoria Dock -		81 1 1			
Ditto - Supply of Sand for filling up the portion of the Foreshore agreed to be let to Messrs. Samuelson & Moss - -		624 11 –			
Ditto - Supply of Water - - - - - - - -		9 – –	14,355 – 9		
Hutton Low Cross: Erection of Farm Buildings (Balance) - - -		69 10 5			
Ditto - Monogram Stones - - - - - - -		4 13 –	74 3 5		
Northstead Estate: Superintendence of Drainage - - - - -		- -	26 5 –		
Sunk Island: Erection of a new Cottage on Messrs. Connell's Farm -		305 – –			
Ditto - Repair of Sea Walls, including Civil Engineer's charges -		80 19 8			
Sunk Island Roads—One-ninth part of the Balance (1,015 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* of the Sum advanced out of Capital under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 45) -		112 17 6			
£.		498 17 2			
Less Credit in aid - - - - - - - - -		20 – –	478 17 2		
Thornton Briggs Estate: Repair of the Manor House - - - - - -			14 – –		
Woodhouse Grange Estate: Clearing Drains - - - - - - - -			6 10 –	14,976 2 10	
£.				24,996 4 3	
Less Credits in aid, viz.:			£. s. d.		
Received from the Sun Fire Office in respect of damage by fire to Property at Englefield Green Farm, Egham, County Surrey (*vide* Expenditure at page 169) - - - - - - - - - - - -			385 – –		
Received from a Crown Tenant repayment of the Sum expended by the Crown in the cultivation of Lands on the Hagloe Estate, County Glo'ster, in the Year 1863–64 - - - - - - - - -			36 7 8	421 7 8	
£.				24,574 16 7	
Scotland:		£. s. d.			
Caithness—Dorrery Estate: Drainage and Erection of Farm Buildings - -		111 13 4			
	£. s. d.				
Scrabster Estate: Erection of Farm Buildings - - -	649 17 2				
Ditto - Manure - - - - - - - -	172 3 10	822 1 –	933 14 4		
Linlithgow—Parkhead Farm: Supply of Lime - - - - - - - -			29 19 6	963 13 10	
Ireland:					
Kildare—Curragh of Kildare: Repairs, &c. of a Cottage - - - - - - - - - -				4 12 –	
Isle of Alderney:					
Repairs of Pier, Harbour, Court House, Gaol, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -				14 7 –	25,557 9 5
Carried forward - - - £.					43,618 13 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			423,431 8 1
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
o Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold:			
England and Wales:			
Chester—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,800 *l.*) of Foreshore at Birkenhead - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		70 2 10	
Lincoln—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (369 *l.*) of the "Queen's Arms" Public House at Market Deeping - - -	9 10 5		
Interest of Purchase Money (50 *l.*) of Foreshore at Wyberton - - - - - - - - -	– 4 9		
		9 15 2	
Middlesex—Interest of Purchase Money (1,250 *l.*) of Property at Victoria Park - - - - - - - - -	25 – –		
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (472 *l.* 10 *s.*) of Land at Hampton Court - - - - - - -	11 15 6		
		36 15 6	
Sussex—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (1,000 *l.*) of Site of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Hastings - - - - - - - - - -		38 19 2	
Worcester—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (882 *l.* 9 *s.*) of portion of the Bewdley Estate - - - - - - - - - - - -		34 6 10	
York—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money of Land and Foreshore taken for the purpose of Hull Docks - - - - -	822 4 1		
Interest of Purchase Money (16,800 *l.*) of Land at Hull Citadel - - - - - - - - - -	672 – –		
Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys of Foreshore of the River Humber - - - - - - -	369 11 3		
		1,863 15 4	
£.		2,053 14 10	
Ireland:			
Limerick—Interest of Purchase Money of Slob Lands, part of the River Shannon -		10 4 –	
			2,063 18 10
Rolls Estate (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):			
Rents, &c., viz.:			
Arrears on the 5th January 1864 - - - - - - - - - -		43 2 6	
Rental for the year 1864 - - - - - - - - - - -		396 5 –	
£.		439 7 6	
Deduct,—			
Arrears on the 5th January 1865 - - - - - - - - - -		38 2 6	
			401 5 –
Carried forward - - - £.			425,896 11 11

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

				£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				43,618 13 9
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
BY ALLOWANCES TO CROWN TENANTS:				
Allowances to various Tenants for Improvements and Repairs of Buildings, Roads, Drains, Fences, &c., viz.:				
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				403 11 10
BY RATES AND TAXES ON CROWN PROPERTY:				
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants, viz.:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
England and Wales - - - - - - - - -		7,128 12 11		
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - -		508 18 6		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - -		1,195 – –		
			8,832 11 5	
Land Tax, Drainage, Poor, Highway and Church Rates, or Donations in lieu thereof, viz.:	£. s. d.			
England and Wales - - - - - -	1,911 6 2			
Less,—Credits in aid - - - - - -	5 17 7			
		1,905 8 7		
Scotland - - - - - - - - -	176 14 3			
Less,—Credit in aid - - - - - -	8 1 4			
		168 12 11		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - -		8 1 3		
			2,082 2 9	
				10,914 14 2
BY QUEEN'S ROAD, KENSINGTON:				
Maintenance and Repair of the Road, Footpaths, Lodges, &c., Gatekeepers' Salaries and Liveries, Lighting and Watering, Rates and Taxes on Lodges - - - -			582 3 8	
Less,—Proportion of the Expense of Maintenance, &c., paid by the Tenants - -			339 18 5	
				242 5 3
BY RECLAMATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PORTIONS OF THE DELAMERE ESTATE, COUNTY OF CHESTER:				
Net Expenditure in the Year ended 31st March 1865—(*Vide* detailed Account, at p. 202) - - -				5,788 3 5
BY RECLAMATION OF CROWN LANDS IN THE ISLE OF MAN:				
Expenditure in the Year ended 31st March 1865—(*Vide* detailed Account, at p. 202) - - - -				2,395 – 3
BY ROLLS ESTATE (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):			£. s. d.	
Cost of Surveys of Nos. 5 and 6, Chancery Lane, made in 1859 - - - - - -			6 6 –	
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - -			10 5 4	
Tithes in respect of Houses in Fetter-lane - - - - - - - - -			3 13 8	
Donations - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			9 4 –	
				29 9 –
BY FIXED CHARGES, PENSIONS, STIPENDS, AND ALLOWANCES:				
Permanent Pensions and Allowances, Stipends to Ministers, Allowances to Universities, Schools, Hospitals, &c., viz.:		£. s. d.		
England and Wales - - - - - - - - -		5,327 11 4		
Less,—Credit - - - - - - - - -		4 1 1		
			5,323 10 3	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,754 19 6	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			216 13 4	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -			30 17 2	
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - - -			95 – –	
				7,421 – 3
BY DONATIONS TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.:				
Donations towards the Building, Enlargement, and Repairs of Churches and Parsonage Houses, and Subscriptions to Schools, &c., viz.:				
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - -			2,288 – –	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			3 10 –	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -			204 17 5	
				2,496 7 5
Carried forward - - - £.				73,309 5 4

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			425,896 11 11
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
To Miscellaneous Receipts:			
England and Wales:			
Gloucester—Received from the incoming Tenant of Land on the Hagloe Estate -		105 7 3	
Surrey—Received from His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Annuity in consideration of Outlay of 934 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.* on a Bridge erected over the River Mole at Esher (one year) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		98 10 –	
Wilts—For Dilapidations on Premises at Bishops Cannings - - - - -		30 – –	
York—Hull Citadel; Rents of Premises - - - - -	479 17 –		
Ditto - Sale of Old Materials (Balance) - - - -	30 – –		
		509 17 –	
Various Receipts of Small Amount - - - - - - - - - -		61 14 7	
£.		805 8 10	
Ireland:			
Rent of Sites of Booths on the Curragh of Kildare - - - -	24 5 10		
Various Receipts of Small Amount - - - - - -	1 12 8		
		25 18 6	
Isle of Alderney:			
Difference in Currency on Imprests made during the Year to the Receiver of the Revenues of the Island - - - - - - - - - - -		1 11 4	
			832 18 8
Carried forward - - - £.			426,729 10 7

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				73,309 5 4
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:				
England and Wales:				
Rents of Ground and Premises taken for the purpose of the New Street Improvements - - - - - - - - - -		425 6 10		
Rent of No. 12, Whitehall Place - - - -	138 7 9			
Ditto No. 6, Whitehall - - - - - -	36 – –			
		174 7 9	599 14 7	
Interest of Purchase-moneys of Estates purchased - - - - - - - -			91 11 10	
Paid over to His Majesty the King of the Belgians Dividends on 5,865*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, Stock Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, arising out of the Investment of the Consideration Moneys received by the Crown in respect of the Enfranchisement of certain Copyhold Premises holden of the Manors of Esher and Milbourne, County of Surrey - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			175 19 6	
Expense of Investigations in relation to the Manors of Whaplode, &c., County of Lincoln - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			73 10 –	
In satisfaction of the Claim of the out-going tenant of Newhouse Farm, at Poynings, County of Sussex, including Cost of Award -		184 6 4		
Less,—Received from the in-coming Tenant - - -		184 6 4	Nil.	
Allowance in lieu of Fuel Rights at Hainault (7 years) - - - - - - -			133 – –	
Return of a Sum deposited in the Year 1863 in respect of Alterations and Repairs of No. 3, Vigo-street - - - - - - - - - - - - -			150 – –	
Hull Citadel:				
Property and other Taxes - - - - - - - -		12 16 11		
Commission on Rents, &c. - - - - - - - -		– 2 4	12 19 3	
For Searches, &c., as to the Rights of the Crown, and as to the limits of the Waters of Tamar and Cost of Award - - - - - - - - - - -			182 3 10	
Rent of Premises at Bishops Cannings, County of Wilts, payable during the lifetime of Mrs. Ruddle - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			66 7 5	
Cost of Preparation of Produce and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof on various Estates - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			99 5 6	
Compensation Allowances made to the Ranger and Keepers whose Offices were abolished on the Disafforestation of Wychwood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36) - -			132 – –	
Paid to the Bank of England for daily attendance of Clerks at the Office - -			24 – –	
Advertisements in relation to the letting of Crown Farms, Trespass Notices, &c. -			12 19 2	
Compassionate Allowance to an ex-Woodman at Eltham, County of Kent - -			25 – –	
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - -			237 9 –	
			2,016 – 1	
Scotland:				
Services of an Accountant in relation to the Revenues of the Archbishopric of Glasgow - - - - - - - - - -		200 – –		
Taxed Costs in the Action "The Lord Advocate *v.* Guthrie," in relation to the Boundaries of the Dorrery Estate, County of Caithness, including Referees' Fees, &c. - - - - - -		1,210 3 10		
Salary, &c. of the Local Agent at Caithness - - - - - -		33 16 2		
Copies of Crown Charters - - - - - - - - - -		20 – –		
Cost of warming and cleaning the Offices of the Receiver - -		18 – –		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - -		47 1 3		
Irrecoverable Balance standing at the debit of Messrs. Duncan & Hutchison, formerly Receivers of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, discharged under Treasury Warrant, dated 30th May 1864 - -		1,880 14 10		
			3,409 16 1	
Ireland:				
Allowance granted to the late Overseer of the Labourers on the Kingwilliamstown Estate - - - - - - - - - - -		20 – –		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - - -		20 15 10		
			40 15 10	
Isle of Man:				
Allowance to the Lieutenant Governor, in lieu of Official Residence		150 – –		
Expenses of obtaining possession of Crown Lands - - - - -		74 10 1		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - -		7 1 –		
			231 11 1	
Isle of Alderney:				
Salary of the Judge - - - - - - - - - - - -		150 – –		
Salaries of the Procureur, Harbour Master, and Gaoler, and various Gaol and incidental Expenses in the Island - - - - -		203 4 7		
			353 4 7	6,051 7 8
Carried forward - - - £.				79,360 13 –

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	426,729 10 7

2.—RECEIPT FROM WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

TO WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS:

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Bark { Timber - 43 tons 0 cwt. 2 qr. 0 lbs.; Flittern - 123 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs. }	- - -	929 3 6	929 3 6
Poles	328 10 –	1,969 17 1	2,298 7 1
Cordwood or Stackwood	- - -	258 4 9	258 4 9
Fagots or Bavins	- - -	1,041 13 –	1,041 13 –
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- - -	69 2 1	69 2 1
Charcoal	- - -	238 10 8	238 10 8
£.	328 10 –	4,506 11 1	

	£. s. d.
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - - - £.	4,835 1 1
Value of Timber, &c. used for Buildings, Fences, Gates, &c.	543 3 1
Rents of Cottages, &c.	985 2 9
Received from the Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse the proportionate cost of the Stone Work of the new Memorial Window in the Royal Chapel	39 10 –
Various Receipts of small Amount	27 16 6
£.	6,430 13 5

Ranger's Department:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Live Stock (57 Oxen)	1,252 15 –	
Received for the Agistment of the Long Walk (12 *l.*), and Rent of Meadow (22 *l.*)	34 – –	
Grazing Rents	72 19 9	
Rent of a Cottage on Hog Common	20 7 6	
Venison Fees (Year 1863)	139 15 –	
		1,519 17 3

HOME PARK:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rent of the Grazing	145 – –	
Total Receipt from Windsor Parks and Woods - - - £.		8,095 10 8
Carried forward - - - £.		434,825 1 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	79,360 13 –

2.—EXPENDITURE FOR WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

BY WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS (including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot):

Salaries and Allowances (Ranger's Department):	£. s. d.
Deputy Ranger	400 – –
Bailiff	200 – –
Locksmith:—Salary (60 *l.*); in lieu of Horse Corn (11 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*); in lieu of Fuel Wood (17 *l.*)	88 18 6
Park-keepers:—(2 in number); 1 at 300 *l.*, with Horse Allowance (20 *l.*); and Fuel Allowance (10 *l.*); and 1 at 175 *l.*; with Allowance in lieu of Meadow (7 *l.*)	512 – –
Acting Park-keepers (2 in number)	106 15 4
Under Gamekeepers:—(6 in number, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week)	327 12 –
Gatekeepers:—4 in number (at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* each per week); Allowance to one of them in lieu of Meadow (6 *l.*)	224 8 –
Men assisting ditto (3 in number)	117 6 8
Fisherman:—Salary (54 *l.* 12 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	67 12 –
Man assisting ditto	18 5 –
Warrener	54 12 –
Bombardier	45 12 6
Herdsman:—Salary (36 *l.* 10 *s.*); in lieu of Keep of Cow (8 *l.*); in lieu of Fuel (5 *l.*)	49 10 –
Chaplain	100 – –
Organist	26 – –
Care of Chapel	2 – –
Liveries for Park-keepers, Under Gamekeepers, &c.	122 6 –
TOTAL for Salaries, &c. (Ranger's Department) - - - £.	2,462 18 –

Salaries and Allowances (Commissioners of Woods' Department):	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary	425 – –		
Ditto - - Allowance for Clerk	70 – –		
Ditto - - Allowance for Keep of Three Horses	90 – –		
		585 – –	
Woodmen (8 in number)	284 6 2		
Foreman of the Park	110 – –		
Clerk of Works:—Salary (160 *l.*); Horse Allowance, (45 *l.* per annum)	205 – –		
Allowances to Sick and Disabled Labourers	100 – –		
		699 6 2	
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			3,747 4 2

	Ranger's Department. £. s. d.	Commissioners of Woods' Department. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
New Works and Improvements:			
Buildings and Fences:			
New Chancel to the Royal Chapel (Architect's Charges)	- - - -	43 11 3	
Plans for proposed House for Clerk of Works	- - - -	28 7 –	
Cottages near the Crispin	- - - -	169 12 7	
Ditto, at Fernhill	- - - -	394 17 2	
Ditto, at Englefield Green (on Account)	- - - -	296 4 10	
Maintenance and General Management:			
Ground Works	- - - -	4,508 14 6	
Repair and Maintenance of Lodges, Fences, &c. viz.:			
Windsor Great Park	- - - -	3,590 14 4	
Bagshot Park	- - - -	231 11 6	
Royal Stand and Dog Kennel, at Ascot	- - - -	139 – 3	
Attending Cattle, Bailiff's Horse, Goats, Buffaloes, &c.	191 2 4	—	
Provender for Cattle and Horses; Saddlery, &c.	360 7 1	322 14 6	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof	37 18 3	1,067 4 7	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers	13 6 10	139 6 11	
Contributions and Donations	5 5 –	15 – –	
Food for the Deer	203 2 6	—	
Food for the Game	500 – –	—	
Rent of Land at Hog Common	138 12 1	—	
Compassionate Allowances	103 – –	—	
Miscellaneous	87 7 6	134 19 6	
Irrecoverable Debts due by Purchasers of Produce; discharged by Treasury Warrant, dated 25th March 1865	- - - -	18 7 3	
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour	- - - -	1,446 13 10	
Materials and Artificers' Bills	- - - -	145 12 10	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce	- - - -	17 16 10	
Purchase of Live Stock (49 Oxen)	606 7 6	—	
Expenses of bringing ditto from Barnet	51 2 –	—	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Live Stock	27 8 6	—	
Prince Consort's Workshops:			
Materials to keep up the necessary Stock for future use	- - - -	50 – –	
£.	2,324 19 7	12,760 9 8	15,085 9 3

HOME PARK:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pay of a Constable (54 *l.* 15 *s.*); Livery (6 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*); Property Tax (3 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*); Receiver's Commission (5 *l.* 16 *s.*); other Expenses (18 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.*)	90 – 1	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS - - - £.		18,922 13 6
Carried forward - - - £.		98,283 6 6

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	434,825	1	3

3.—RECEIPT from ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS.

TO NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.			Private Contract.			Total.					
Sales of Produce:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Other Timber	3,828	–	–	796	10	–	4,624	10	–			
Bark (814 tons. 5 cwt. 2 qrs.)	4,120	9	4	-	-	-	4,120	9	4			
Poles	2,026	–	–	21	17	9	2,047	17	9			
Cordwood or Stackwood	219	18	–	99	6	–	319	4	–			
Fagots or Bavins	-	-	-	1,006	16	2	1,006	16	2			
Fathomwood	-	-	-	677	18	10	677	18	10			
Boat Crooks	30	10	–	76	14	7	107	4	7			
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	-	-	-	445	15	9	445	15	9			
Oak, Fir, and Holly Plants	-	-	-	36	–	5	36	–	5			
Grass	-	-	-	1	3	–	1	3	–			
Gravel, Sand, and Marl	-	-	-	115	13	1	115	13	1			
£.	10,224	17	4	3,277	15	7						
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - - £.										13,502	12	11
							£.	s.	d.			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)							1,100	–	6			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Lodges, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)							73	4	–			
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra)							156	16	–			
										1,330	–	6
Rents of Cottages with Land, &c.										302	–	–
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Drainage Account at page 204)										10	–	–
Forest Dues and Pannage										187	1	2
Fees for Licenses to sport over the Forest										78	5	–
Fines levied on Cattle impounded										1	16	6
BURLEY RAILS FARM:							£.	s.	d.			
Rent (1½ years)							210	–	–			
Additional Rent in respect of Drainage Works (1½ years)							46	2	–			
										256	2	–
NEW PARK FARM:												
Rent (1½ years)							525	–	–			
Additional Rent in respect of Drainage Works, Buildings, &c. (1½ years)							443	–	3			
										968	–	3
TOTAL RECEIPT FROM NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.										16,635	18	4

	£.	s.	d.
Carried forward	434,825	1	3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					98,283 6 6
3.—EXPENDITURE FOR ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.					
BY NEW FOREST:——(*Hampshire.*)					
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,641 1 3			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)		270 8 6			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including Carriage) - - - - - -		55 11 3			
Cost of collecting Douglas Pine Seed at Vancouver's Island - - -		52 15 3			
			2,019 16 3		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -			1,100 – 6		
TOTAL for Planting, New Works, Improvements &c. - - - £.				3,119 16 9	
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary (500 *l.*); Allowance for Horses (90 *l.*); Allowance for Coals (50 *l.*) - - - - - - - - - - - - -			640 – –		
First Assistant:—Salary (150 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -			180 – –		
Second Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -			150 – –		
Third Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -			150 – –		
Clerk to Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - - - - - - - -			113 19 3		
Foresters (8 in number: 5 at 80 *l.*, and 2 at 52 *l.* each per annum) - - - -			562 15 4		
Horse Allowance to three of them, at 30 *l.* each per annum - - - - - -			89 15 –		
House Allowance to one of them - - - - - - - - - - -			10 – –		
Woodmen (12 in number, at 15 *s.* each per week) - - - - - - - -			469 10 –		
Nurseryman - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			85 – –		
Regarders, Attendances of - - - - - - - - - - - -			14 12 6		
Constables - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			130 – –		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			2,595 12 1		
Labour, &c.:					
Maintenance, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,917 6 2				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - -	169 11 9				
		2,086 17 11			
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	2,480 9 4				
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - -	11 15 2				
		2,492 4 6			
			4,579 2 5		
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - -		- - -	156 16 –		
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - -		1 16 –			
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. - - - - - - - - -		108 9 10			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - -		97 1 –			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - -		85 3 3			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - -		42 7 6			
Subscription to the 14th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps - - -		20 – –			
Payment to the Lord of the Manor of Burley - - - - - -		– 5 –			
Carriage of Boat Crooks to Portsmouth Dockyard - - - - -		16 15 8			
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - - - - - -		282 – –			
			653 18 3		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				7,985 8 9	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.				11,105 5 6	98,283 6 6

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			16,635 18 4	434,825 1 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
TO DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)				
Sales of Produce (by private Contract):				
Timber		424 – –		
Flitterns and Saplings		580 13 4		
Bark (379 tons 1 cwt.)		1,920 7 6		
Cordwood or Stackwood		2,724 14 5		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.		8 6 5		
Stone and Sand		5 13 8		
Plants		10 – –		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		5,673 15 4		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)	38 10 –			
Ditto from Plantations to open Forest (*vide* per contra)	10 – –			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	71 8 9			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	63 – –			
		182 18 9		
Rents of Railways, Quarries, Land, &c.		1,374 12 1		
Fines levied on Cattle impounded		1 10 6		
Received from Railway Companies in discharge of Inspectors' Salaries		163 16 –		
Received for Oak Trees, &c. cut down or damaged		10 – –		
(*N.B.*—See Produce of Mines in Dean Forest at page 164.)				
Total Receipt from Dean Forest - - - £.			7,406 12 8	
Carried forward - - - £.			24,042 11 –	434,825 1 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					11,105 5 6	98,283 6 6
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)						
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:				£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -				306 19 2		
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - - - - -				7 11 6		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including Carriage - - - - - - -				– – 9		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - -				38 10 –		
Ditto from Plantations to open Forest (*vide* per contra) - - -				10 – –		
Ditto of Fir Trees supplied from Highmeadow Woods (*vide* page 182) -				12 – –		
Total for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				375 1 5		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:						
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (including Salary for Highmeadow Woods) - - - - - -		400 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Two Horses - -		60 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - - -		20 – –				
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -		54 12 –	534 12 –			
Assistant Deputy Surveyor - - - - -		150 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Two Horses - -		60 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - - -		6 – –				
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -		27 6 –	243 6 –			
Assistant Deputy Surveyor of Highmeadow Woods, Salary as a Railway Inspector - - - - - - -			27 6 –			
Wood Foreman (at 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per week) - - -			71 10 –			
Foresters (3 in number, at 70 *l.* each per annum) - -			210 – –			
Woodmen (16 in number, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem) - -			627 15 –			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			1,714 9 –			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance, &c. - - - -	1,182 7 9					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	414 13 11	1,597 1 8				
Preparation of Produce for Sale	1,489 10 9					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	3 7 –	1,492 17 9	3,089 19 5			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - -		63 – –				
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. -		29 2 8				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		21 9 2				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		60 3 2				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - - -		337 7 –				
Filling in Old Pits, &c. - - - - -		5 – –				
Insurance of Whitemead - - - - -		2 10 6				
Subscription to the 12th Gloucester Rifle Volunteer Corps - - - - - - -		20 – –				
Subscription to the Gloucester Infirmary -		10 10 –				
Compassionate Allowances - - - - -		177 11 –				
Discount allowed to Purchasers of Produce -		38 – 10	764 14 4			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - - £.				5,569 2 9		
Total Expenditure for Dean Forest - - - £.					5,944 4 2	
Carried forward - - - £.					17,049 9 8	98,283 6 6

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			24,042 11 –	434,825 1 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
TO HIGHMEADOW WOODS:—(*Gloucester.*)				
Sales of Produce (by private Contract):		£. s. d.		
Navy Timber		842 13 8		
Other Timber		1,892 13 10		
Bark (161 tons 12 cwt.)		784 4 7		
Poles		45 17 9		
Cordwood or Stackwood		1,478 8 1		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.		45 16 1		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		5,089 14 –		
	£. s. d.			
Value of Trees removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)	2 – –			
Value of Fir Trees supplied to Dean Forest (*vide* page 181)	12 – –			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repair of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	2 – –			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	12 – –			
		28 – –		
Rent of a Brickyard, Land, Fishery, Shooting, &c.		182 19 –		
Miscellaneous Receipts		– 9 9		
Total Receipt from Highmeadow Woods - - - £.			5,301 2 9	
Carried forward - - - £.			29,343 13 9	434,825 1 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					17,049 9 8	98,283 6 6
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY HIGHMEADOW WOODS:—(*Gloucester.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - -			43 11 6			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - -			2 – –			
TOTAL for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				45 11 6		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (Salary charged to Dean Forest) - - - - - - -		—				
Assistant Deputy Surveyor - - - -		100 – –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - -		30 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - -		6 – –	136 – –			
Woodmen (4 in number, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each per diem) -			158 – –			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			294 – –			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance, &c. - -	278 1 5					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	27 16 6	305 17 11				
Preparation of Produce for Sale - -		572 19 1	878 17 –			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -		12 – –				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		3 14 6				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - -		438 2 1				
Compassionate Allowances - - -		20 – –				
Discount allowed to Purchasers of Produce		30 12 1	504 8 8			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				1,677 5 8		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for HIGHMEADOW WOODS - - - £.					1,722 17 2	
Carried forward - - - £.					18,772 6 10	98,283 6 6

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.		
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				29,343 13 9	434,825 1 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
TO ALICE HOLT WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)					
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Timber - - - - - - -	- - -	3 16 –	3 16 –		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - -	835 – –	9 9 4	844 9 4		
Poles - - - - - - -	225 18 6	43 2 4	269 – 10		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - -	- - -	– 4 –	– 4 –		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	5 1 –	61 7 4	66 8 4		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - -	- - -	44 4 8	44 4 8		
Plants - - - - - - -	- - -	24 13 6	24 13 6		
Grass - - - - - - -	- - -	– 1 –	– 1 –		
£.	1,065 19 6	186 18 2			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.			1,252 17 8		
Value of Trees removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -		£. s. d. 42 – –			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - -		2 7 –			
			44 7 –		
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - -			51 6 1		
Rents of Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - - - - -			291 – –		
Sale of an old Cart, &c. - - - - - - - - - -			1 7 –		
Total Receipt from Alice Holt Woods - - - £.				1,640 17 9	
TO WOOLMER ESTATE:—(*Hampshire.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.		
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	- - -	1 – 6	1 – 6		
Bark (27 tons, 4 cwt., 3 qrs., 27 lbs.) -	163 11 4	- - -	163 11 4		
Poles - - - - - - - -	426 – –	- - -	426 – –		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - -	- - -	23 8 –	23 8 –		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - -	- - -	34 1 –	34 1 –		
Miscellaneous Woods, &c. - - - -	- - -	– 2 6	– 2 6		
£.	589 11 4	58 12 –			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - - £.			648 3 4		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repair of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) -			1 15 3		
Rents of Land, Cottages, &c. - - - - - - - - -			464 6 –		
Total Receipt from Woolmer Estate - - - £.				1,114 4 7	
Carried forward - - - £.				32,098 16 1	434,825 1 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					18,772 6 10	98,283 6 6
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY ALICE HOLT WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:						
Labour			75 10 8			
Materials and Artificers' Bills			7 10 –			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c.			– 1 4			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)			42 – –			
TOTAL for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				125 2 –		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of New Forest, Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Alice Holt Woods)		120 – –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance		10 – –				
			130 – –			
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem)			54 12 –			
Woodman (at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem)			39 2 6			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			223 14 6			
Labour, &c.:						
Maintenance	82 10 1					
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	24 12 4					
		107 2 5				
Preparation of Produce for Sale	101 5 8					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	– 14 9					
		102 – 5				
			209 2 10			
Allowed to the Foreman and Woodmen in lieu of Fuel Wood		8 2 –				
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c.		2 17 5				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce		16 – –				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers		5 16 11				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof		2 13 4				
Allowed for Improvements made at Holt Lodge		25 – –				
Surveys, &c. of Holt Lodge		19 2 6				
Discount allowed to Purchase of Produce		4 2 –				
			83 14 2			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				516 11 6		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ALICE HOLT WOODS - - - £.					641 13 6	
BY WOOLMER ESTATE:—(*Hampshire.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:				nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Woodman, at 3 *s.* 2 *d.* per diem			49 11 2			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			49 11 2			
Labour, &c.:						
Maintenance, &c.	9 9 –					
Materials, and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	1 15 3					
		11 4 3				
Preparation of Produce for Sale	70 14 5					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	2 10 6					
		73 4 11				
			84 9 2			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce		7 9 –				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers		1 7 2				
Compassionate Allowances		30 8 –				
			39 4 2			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - - -				173 4 6		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WOOLMER ESTATE - - - £.					173 4 6	
Carried forward - - - £.					19,587 4 10	98,283 6 6

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	32,098 16 1	434,825 1 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO BERE WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.		
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Bark (103 tons, 17 cwt., 3 qrs., 12 lbs.)	636 6 10	- -	636 6 10		
Poles	395 - -	17 14 7	412 14 7		
Cordwood or Stackwood	- -	1 5 -	1 5 -		
Fagots or Bavins	207 7 -	45 7 10	252 14 10		
Underwood	- -	17 12 -	17 12 -		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- -	16 14 6	16 14 6		
£.	1,238 13 10	98 13 11			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.			1,337 7 9		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)		44 18 -			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)		- 17 6			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)		9 12 -	55 7 6		
Rent of West Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c.			190 13 10		
Total Receipt from Bere Woods - - - £.				1,583 9 1	

TO PARKHURST WOODS:—(*Isle of Wight.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.		
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Bark (26 tons, 18 cwt.)	148 5 9	- -	148 5 9		
Poles	- -	16 10 4	16 10 4		
Cordwood or Stackwood	- -	8 10 -	8 10 -		
Fagots or Bavins	- -	118 19 3	118 19 3		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- -	10 11 -	10 11 -		
Grass	- -	- 5 6	- 5 6		
Gravel	- -	24 4 -	24 4 -		
Plants	- -	- 6 -	- 6 -		
£.	148 5 9	179 6 1			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.			327 11 10		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)		18 18 -			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and a Labourer (*vide* per contra)		7 16 -			
Value of Grass and Fern allowed to Foreman (*vide* per contra)		- 6 -	27 - -		
Rent of a Rifle Range			10 2 6		
Grazing Rents			4 6 -		
Total Receipt from Parkhurst Woods - - - £.				369 - 4	
Carried forward - - - £.				34,051 5 6	434,825 1 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					19,587 4 10	98,283 6 6
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY BERE WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour			23 1 3			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations			44 18 –			
TOTAL for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				67 19 3		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of New Forest, Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Bere Woods)			80 – –			
Foreman (at 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem)			54 12 –			
Woodmen (two in number, at 2*s.* each per diem)			62 12 –			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			197 4 –			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance	21 7 –					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used)	26 – 11					
		47 7 11				
Preparation of Produce for Sale	268 19 11					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	– 19 8					
		269 19 7				
			317 7 6			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)		9 12 –				
Machinery, Implements, &c.		– 1 4				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce		17 18 6				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers		4 4 10				
Insurance of Bark Shed		– 6 –				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof		4 16 6				
			36 19 2			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				551 10 8		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for BERE WOODS - - - - - £.					619 9 11	
BY PARKHURST WOODS:——(*Isle of Wight.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.:			£. s. d.			
Labour			13 3 6			
Materials and Artificers' Bills			– 11 11			
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra)			18 18 –			
TOTAL for Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c. - - - £.				32 13 5		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:			£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of New Forest, Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere, and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Parkhurst Woods)			50 – –			
Foreman (at 1 *l.* per week)			52 – –			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			102 – –			
Labour, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Maintenance, &c.	42 10 2					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	10 13 4					
		53 3 6				
Preparation of Produce for Sale		103 19 3				
			157 2 9			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman and Labourer (*vide* per contra)		7 16 –				
Value of Grass and Fern allowed to Foreman (*vide* per contra)		– 6 –				
			8 2 –			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c.			– 14 7			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce			1 – 3			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers			5 10 4			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof			– 7 6			
Compassionate Allowances			23 9 6			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				298 6 11		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for PARKHURST WOODS - - - £.					331 – 4	
Carried forward - - - £.					20,537 15 1	98,283 6 6

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				34,051 5 6	434,825 1 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
TO HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)					
Sales of Produce:					
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - -	108 7 –	- - -	108 7 –		
Bark (53 tons) - - - - - -	- - -	263 12 –	263 12 –		
Poles - - - - - - - -	4 5 –	- - -	4 5 –		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - -	- - -	46 5 –	46 5 –		
Underwood - - - - - - -	112 8 –	- - -	112 8 –		
Grass - - - - - - - -	- - -	– 10 –	– 10 –		
£.	225 – –	310 7 –			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - £.			535 7 –		
Rent of Shooting - - - - - - - - - - - -			35 – –		
Total Receipt from Hazleborough Wood - - - £.				570 7 –	
TO SALCEY WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)					
Sales of Produce:					
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - -	242 8 6	100 – –	342 8 6		
Bark (239 tons, 14 cwt.) - - - -	- - -	1,220 17 10	1,220 17 10		
Poles - - - - - - - -	4 14 –	15 – –	19 14 –		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - -	- - -	161 7 1	161 7 1		
Underwood - - - - - - -	141 8 –	- - -	141 8 –		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - -	- - -	2 10 –	2 10 –		
Grass - - - - - - - -	- - -	6 – –	6 – –		
£.	388 10 6	1,505 14 11			
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - £.			1,894 5 5		
Value of Stones used for Repair of Roads (*vide* per contra) - - -			24 – –		
Rents of Hartwell Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - - -			99 19 –		
Total Receipt from Salcey Wood - - - £.				2,018 4 5	
Carried forward - - - £.				36,639 16 11	434,825 1 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					20,537 15 1	98,283 6 6
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c. - - - - - - -				Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey Wood and Delamere Woods, applicable to Hazleborough Wood) - - - - - - -			40 – –			
Woodman (at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per diem) - - - - - -			41 14 8			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - £.			81 14 8			
Labour, &c.:						
Maintenance - - - -	43 14 8					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	– 14 7					
		44 9 3				
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - - -	152 10 1					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	– 16 2					
		153 6 3				
			197 15 6			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		17 12 10				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - -		1 3 5				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		1 5 1				
			20 1 4			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				299 11 6		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD - - - £.					299 11 6	
BY SALCEY WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)						
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c. - - - - - - -				Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey Wood and Delamere Woods, applicable to Salcey Wood)			90 – –			
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per diem) - - - - - -			52 3 4			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - £.			142 3 4			
Labour, &c.:						
Maintenance, &c. - - -	230 12 7					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Stone used) - - - - -	42 17 –					
		273 9 7				
Preparation of Produce for Sale	418 10 8					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	6 7 5					
		424 18 1				
			698 7 8			
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - -		7 5 7				
Provender for Horses - - - - - -		11 12 –				
Veterinary Expenses - - - - - -		– 12 –				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		19 5 11				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		4 13 2				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		4 15 6				
			48 4 2			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				888 15 2		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for SALCEY WOOD - - - £.					888 15 2	
Carried forward - - - £.					21,726 1 9	98,283 6 6

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE on Account of the "INCOME of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			36,639 16 11	434,825 1 3
3.—RECEIPT from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
TO DELAMERE WOODS:—(*Chester.*)				
Sales of Produce by Private Contract:				
Timber		1,824 2 11		
Flitterns and Saplings		817 6 10		
Bark (185 tons, 8 cwt.)		945 17 1		
Poles		200 7 2		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.		150 4 6		
Gravel		1 6 –		
RECEIPT from Sales of Produce - - - £.		3,939 4 6		
Value of Timber, &c., used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	25 2 8			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman and Woodman (*vide* per contra)	12 – –	37 2 8		
Rent of Land, Hondslough Farm, &c.		2,072 15 6		
Net Rent received in respect of the Old and New Pale Farms		85 5 –		
Miscellaneous		– 3 4		
TOTAL RECEIPT from DELAMERE WOODS - - - £.			6,134 11 –	
Carried forward - - - £.			42,774 7 11	434,825 1 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -					21,726 1 9	98,283 6 6
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*						
BY DELAMERE WOODS:——(*Chester.*)						
I.—Planting, New Works, Improvements, &c.:						
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - -				Nil.		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:						
Salaries and Allowances:						
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough Wood, Salcey Wood, and Delamere Woods, applicable to Delamere Woods) - - - - - -		200 – –				
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - -		30 – –				
Ditto, Allowance for Fuel - - -		15 – –				
			245 – –			
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - - -			54 15 6			
Woodmen (two in number, at 2 *s.* each per diem) - -			62 12 –			
Watchers - - - - - - - - -			26 18 2			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			389 5 8			
Labour, &c.:						
Maintenance, &c. - -	262 9 3					
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	67 11 5					
		330 – 8				
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - - -	540 6 8					
Materials and Artificers' Bills	10 17 9					
		551 4 5				
			881 5 1			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - -		12 – –				
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -		20 8 3				
Provender for Horses - - - - - -		38 17 9				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		4 17 –				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -		30 8 2				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		82 15 8				
Compassionate Allowances - - - -		63 – 10				
Allowance to Foreman in lieu of House and Land - - - - - - - -		20 – –				
			272 7 8			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				1,542 18 5		
Total Expenditure for Delamere Woods - - - £.					1,542 18 5	
Carried forward - - - £.					23,269 – 2	98,283 6 6

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward			42,774 7 11	434,825 1 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
TO EPPING FOREST:—(*Essex.*)				
Receipt			Nil.	
TO CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):—(*Durham.*)				
Rent of Land, Cottages, and Gardens		19 7 7		
Interest of 70*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expended in 1854–55 on Drainage of Land	4 11 4			
Interest of 8*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* expended on the Drainage of the Foreman's Lodge	– 8 7			
		4 19 11		
Use of a Watercourse		– 5 –		
Received from the Township of Chopwell for Right to remove Gravel for Repair of Roads		1 – –		
A Shooting Licence		7 5 –		
(*N.B.*—*See* Produce of Mines in Chopwell Woods, at page 164.)				
Total Receipt from Chopwell Woods £.			32 17 6	
TOTAL RECEIPT from ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS £.				42,807 5 5
£.				477,632 6 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				23,269 – 2	98,283 6 6
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY EPPING FOREST:—(*Essex.*)					
Salaries of Underkeepers - - - - - - - -			50 – –		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for EPPING FOREST - - - £.				50 – –	
BY CHOPWELL WOODS (exclusive of Mines):—(*Durham.*)					
I.—PLANTING, NEW WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c. - - - -			Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Superintendent - - - - - - -		100 – –			
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - £.		100 – –			
Labour, &c.:					
Maintenance, &c. - - - -	308 4 2				
Materials and Artificers' Bills -	8 – 10				
		316 5 –			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - -	10 – 10				
Rates, Taxes, &c., or Allowances in lieu thereof - - -	20 – –				
		30 – 10			
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - £.			446 5 10		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for CHOPWELL WOODS - - - £.				446 5 10	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS - - £.					23,765 6 –
£.					122,048 12 6
BY CONSOLIDATED FUND:					
AMOUNT PAID OVER TO THE EXCHEQUER IN 1864–65, AS SURPLUS INCOME - - - - - -					310,000 – –
£.					432,048 12 6
BY BALANCE on the 31st March 1865:					
For Net Available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 194 to 197 - - - - - -					45,583 14 2
£.					477,632 6 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

LANCE SHEET, explanatory of the Net Available Balances, at the Commencement and Close of the preceding Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Income of the Land Revenue.

BALANCES, 1st April 1864. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1864. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1865. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1865. Crs. £. s. d.
3,259 13 1	- -	CASH.—Proportion of the Aggregate Cash Balance at the Banks of England, Ireland, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, applicable to Income, as per General Abstract, at page 212 - - - -	45,745 2 8	
		RECEIVERS, &c.		
		W. C. Higgins - - - Middlesex, &c. - - - -	—	
		Sir John Kirkland - - Bailiwick of St. James's - - -	—	
44 9 5	- -	John Higgins - - - York, Lancaster, &c. - - - - -	- - -	12 15 10
19 5 3	- -	John Clutton - - - Lincoln, Kent, &c. - - - - -	45 9 8	
		H. F. Day - - - Norfolk and Suffolk - - - -	—	
508 7 10	- -	W. Wilkin - - - Wales, &c. - - - - - -	48 13 9	
215 15 6	- -	F. C. Skrimshire - - Isle of Man - - - - - -	244 15 –	
190 7 8	- -	R. Sanford - - - Isle of Alderney - - - - -	20 17 8	
59 3 5	- -	G. Bellairs - - - Ross, &c. - - - - - - -	60 9 3	
2 9 11	- -	J. M'Farlane - - - Dunfermline, &c. - - - - -	1 19 3	
11 – 6	- -	D. Campbell - - - Galloway, &c. - - - - - -	9 17 7	
1 6 11	- -	J. Berry - - - - Fife, &c. - - - - - - -	—	
		A. J. Napier - - - Dunbar - - - - - - -	—	
18 – 9	- -	John Spence - - - Orkney - - - - - - -	28 10 8	
,880 14 10	- -	Duncan and Hutchison - late for Glasgow - - - -	—	
477 19 10	- -	Collectors of Inland Revenue - - - } for Ireland (15 in number) - -	482 2 3	
		DEPUTY SURVEYORS, &c.		
294 18 6	- -	Due by him - - { L. H. Cumberbatch } Due by him - -	283 19 2	
15 4 –	- -	Due by Purchasers { New Forest } Due by Purchasers	71 11 4	
595 4 4	- -	Due by him - - { Sir J. Campbell, Bart. } Due by him - -	489 8 4	
568 1 2	- -	Due by Purchasers { Dean Forest, &c. } Due by Purchasers	238 11 3	
	32 1 1	J. Atkinson - - - Mines in Dean Forest - - - - -	—	
2 2 8	- -	G. E. Francis - - (Receiver) ditto - - - - - -	162 19 5	
28 15 8	- -	Due by him - - { T. Linnell } Due to him - -	- - -	10 2 11
225 19 7	- -	Due by Purchasers { Delamere Woods, &c. } Due by Purchasers	195 4 –	
– 18 1	- -	W. Thomson - - Chopwell Woods - - - - - -	10 3 1	
94 3 1	- -	Due by him - - { W. Menzies } Due to him - -	- - -	93 16 5
478 – 2	- -	Due by Purchasers { Windsor Parks and Woods - - } Due by Purchasers	461 9 2	
59 12 5	- -	Major Gen. Seymour, Windsor Great Park - - - - -	74 12 5	
,051 14 7	32 1 1	- - - - - - Carried forward - - - - - £.	48,675 15 11	116 15 2

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1864. *Drs.* £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1864. *Crs.* £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1865. *Drs.* £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1865. *Crs.* £. s. d.
39,051 14 7	32 1 1	- - - - Brought forward - - - -	48,675 15 11	116 15 2
		STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.		
3 9 8	- - -	G. Austin - - Shefford with Campton, Bedford -	—	
	2 11 5	C. Benning - - Dunstable, Bedford - - -	—	
		G. Cooper - - East Dereham, Norfolk - -	—	
42 5 4	- - -	L. H. Cumberbatch Lyndhurst, Hants - - -	242 – 9	
		W. Dugmore (Lessee); E. Jackson (Deputy Steward) - - West Walton-cum-Membris, Norfolk	—	
– 1 8	- - -	J. Eaden - - Burwell Ramseys, Cambridge -	40 16 3	
51 6 3	- - -	J. Hawkins - - Hitchin, Portman and Foreign, Herts	48 3 1	
	18 6 11	F. Scudamore - - East Farleigh, &c., Kent - -	– 7 2	
2 1 5	- - -	J. Secker - - Egham, Surrey - - - - -	- - -	– 10 5
– 3 –	- - -	J. Stone - - - late for Portland, Dorset - -	– 3 –	
		B. White (Collector) Portland, Dorset - - -	—	
3 – 6	- - -	B. White (late Collector) - - - Portland, Dorset - - - -	—	
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
400 – –	- - -	J. Pennethorne (Architect) - - - - - - - For Balance, being Imprests made to him on account of his Bills for Services as Architect in the Year 1859.	—	
300 – –	- - -	T. R. Fearnside (Record Keeper) - - - - - - For Balance, being Imprests made to him on account of his Bills for Searches, &c.	300 – –	
	871 2 –	Public Companies, &c. - - - - - - - - For Balance of Moneys lodged to meet Expenses connected with Bills in Parliament.	- - -	858 10 –
200 – –	- - -	J. Parkes (Civil Engineer) - - - - - - - For Balance of Advances on account of his Professional Services.	200 – –	
239 11 10	- - -	J. Clutton (Surveyor) - - - - - - - - For Balance of Accounts rendered for Professional Services.	275 8 10	
	223 8 10	W. A. Ripley - - - - - - - - - - For Balance due on Accounts rendered of Drainage Works at East Dereham, Norfolk.	—	
	27 1 5	Houses in the Regent's Quadrant (Painting, &c.) - For Balance, standing at the credit of this Account.	- - -	47 15 1[illegible]
	116 14 5	Houses in Charles Street, Saint James's (Restoration Account). For Deposit to meet the Cost of restoration of the Houses Nos. 20 to 24.	- - -	120 7 11
116 14 5	- - -	Stock 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Houses in Charles Street, Saint James's). For Deposit of 100*l.* in the Year 1858, invested in this Stock, the Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 20 to 24.	120 7 11	
		Houses in St. Alban's Place, Haymarket - - - - For Deposit to meet the Cost of re-building Premises at Nos. 5 and 6.	- - -	142 7 5
40,410 8 8	1,291 6 1	- - - - Carried forward - - - £.	49,903 2 11	1,286 6 –

Appendix AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1864. Drs. £. s. d.	Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1865. Drs. £. s. d.	Crs. £ s. d.
),410 8 8	1,901 6 1	- - - - Brought forward - - - -	49,903 2 11	1,286 6 –
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
		STOCK 3 PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (Houses in St. Alban's Place, Haymarket). For Deposit of 140*l.* in the Year 1864, invested in this Stock, the Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 5 and 6.	142 7 5	
64 15 9	- - -	THE LESSEES OF CHANDOS MEWS - - - - - - For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	64 15 9	
6 10 8	- - -	THE LESSEES OF CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE MEWS - - For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	9 9 3	
210 – –	- - -	THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS - - - - - For Valuation of the Land to be reclaimed by the formation of the Thames Embankment (to be repaid by the Metropolitan Board of Works).	—	
	200 – –	JAMES RENNIE & Co. - - - - - - - - For Deposit in respect of the permission granted to them to place spoil on a piece of land at Eltham, County of Kent.	- - -	210 – –
80 – –	- - -	J. AND G. POLLARD AND THE WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH. For Amount due on account of Plans and Sections of the Road and Culvert across the North Reserve at Birkenhead.	80 – –	
	5 – –	PHILLIPS and others - - - - - - - - For Balance of Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done to the Lands of Trethurras by mining operations.	- - -	5 – –
		STEPHEN JACKSON and others - - - - - - For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Minerals at Muchland, County of Lancaster.	- - -	100 – –
	20 – –	W. G. ROBERTS - - - - - - - - - For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Minerals in the County of Merioneth.	- - -	20 – –
	30 – –	CONOLLY, GARTLAN, GREEN AND FAYLE - - - - For Deposit in respect of a License to be granted to them to search for Gold in the County of Cork.	- - -	30 – –
	30 – –	R. FORSTER and others - - - - - - - For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Gold in the County of Cork.	- - -	30 – –
		F. ACHESON - - - - - - - - - - For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done in searching for Gold in the County of Wicklow -	- - -	50 – –
	25 – –	F. M. JENNINGS and others - - - - - - - For Deposit in respect of a License to be granted to them to search for Gold in the County of Wicklow.	- - -	25 – –
	30 – –	R. ROWE - - - - - - - - - - - For Deposit in respect of Damage which may be done at Kirk Maughold, Isle of Man, by mining operations.	- - -	30 – –
),771 15 1	1,631 6 1	- - - - Carried forward - - - - £.	50,199 15 4	1,786 6 –

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1864. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1864. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1865. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1865. Crs. £. s. d.
40,771 15 1	1,631 6 1	Brought forward	50,199 15 4	1,786 6 –
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
– 4 8	- - -	S. Y. M'CULLOCH. For Balance of Account of Improvements on Crown Estates in the County of Caithness.	– 4 8	
501 6 3	- - -	NEW FOREST DEER REMOVAL (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76). For Balance of Account up to 31st March 1865—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 201.)	501 6 3	
	1,193 10 –	HAINAULT FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43). For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest, reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 201.)	- - -	1,096 10 –
	2,743 6 10	WHITTLEWOOD FOREST DISAFFORESTATION, &c. (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42). For Balance of Money which has arisen out of the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest, reserved for Appropriation in accordance with the Provisions of the Act.—(*Vide* detailed Account at page 202.)	- - -	2,585 6 10
385 10 11	- - -	JOHN CLUTTON (Reclamation, &c., Delamere Estate). For Balance of Imprests made to him on account of the Reclamation and Improvement of portions of the Delamere Estate.	267 19 5	
375 15 2	- - -	JOHN CLUTTON (Reclamation, &c., Isle of Man). For Balance of Imprests made to him on account of the Reclamation, &c. of Crown Lands in the Isle of Man.	480 14 11	
	3 4 –	WINDSOR, STAINES AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY. For Balance of Lodgment in discharge of Expenses of constructing a Gate and Piers from Richmond Green into the Old Deer Park at Richmond.	-	3 4 –
	451 2 3	PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, *et seq.*) For Balance due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Income Tax collected in the Department.	- - -	394 19 7
42,034 12 1	6,022 9 2	£.	51,450 – 7	5,866 6 5
	36,012 2 11	NET AVAILABLE BALANCES brought to Account at pages 162 and 193	- - -	45,583 14 2
42,034 12 1	42,034 12 1	£.	51,450 – 7	51,450 – 7

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Income
[*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
162	Crown Rents, &c. - - -	264,940 14 7	21,837 4 5	45,500 7 6	2,037 17 -	409 4 -	—
162	Profits of Manors, &c. - -	7,708 12 11	—	—	—	—	—
164	Profits of Mines, &c. - -	25,185 – 5	- - -	- - -	6,896 16 5	—	—
166	Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, &c. - -	4,882 16 9	50 6 6	169 14 8	133 6 -	16 - -	—
166	Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland - - -	- - -	- - -	1,016 16 8	—	—	—
168	Sales of Produce of Crown Estates - - - -	1,229 15 7	—	—	—	—	—
170	Interest of Money - -	167 – –	331 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,906 8 7
172	Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold - - -	2,053 14 10	- - -	10 4 –	—	—	—
172	Rolls Estate - - -	401 5 –	—	—	—	—	—
174	Miscellaneous Receipts - -	805 8 10	- - -	25 18 6	- - -	1 11 4	—
	£.	307,374 8 11	22,218 14 1	46,723 1 4	9,067 19 5	426 15 4	4,906 8 7
	£.			390,717 7 8			
176	Windsor Parks and Woods - - - - - - £.			8,095 10 8			
178	Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - - - £.			42,807 5 5			

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

has been derived in the Year ended on the 31st of March 1865.
Account for Details.]

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
163	Salaries and per Centage of Receivers, &c.	6,416 2 8	1,369 12 11	930 8 3	425 8 11	50 – –	—
163	Salaries and per Centage of Stewards of Manors, &c.	554 15 3	- - -	- - -	233 15 –	—	—
163	Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c.	310 16 9	35 3 4	69 12 11	16 10 2	– 13 9	—
163	Incidental Expenses of Stewards of Manors, &c.	234 16 –	- - -	- - -	13 18 1	—	—
163	Surveys, Plans, &c. of Crown Property	4,400 1 1	440 3 2	57 6 6	531 19 7	—	—
165	Expenses connected with the Mines in Dean Forest	1,970 – –	—	—	—	—	—
167	Repairs and Improvements	24,574 16 7	963 13 10	4 12 –	- - -	14 7 –	—
173	Allowances to Crown Tenants	403 11 10	—	—	—	—	—
173	Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants	7,128 12 11	508 18 6	1,195 – –	—	—	—
173	Rates and Taxes on Crown Property, or Donations in lieu thereof	1,905 8 7	168 12 11	8 1 3	—	—	—
173	Queen's Road, Kensington	242 5 3	—	—	—	—	—
173	Reclamation, &c., Delamere Estate	5,788 3 5	—	—	—	—	—
173	Reclamation, &c., Isle of Man	2,395 – 3	—	—	—	—	—
173	Rolls Estate	29 9 –	—	—	—	—	—
173	Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances	5,323 10 3	1,754 19 6	216 13 4	30 17 2	95 – –	—
173	Donations to Churches, Schools, &c.	2,288 – –	3 10 –	- - -	204 17 5	—	—
175	Miscellaneous Payments	2,016 – 1	3,409 16 1	40 15 10	231 11 1	353 4 7	—
	£.	65,981 9 11	8,654 10 3	2,522 10 1	1,688 17 5	513 5 4	—
	£.			79,360 13 –			
177	WINDSOR PARKS and WOODS £.			18,922 13 6			
179	ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS £.			23,765 6 –			

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.—*contd.*

Unavailable Balances due to Income.

STATEMENT, in detail, of ADVANCES out of the INCOME of the LAND REVENUE to the Trustees of various Roads; together with the Dates at which the Advances were made, and the Amounts remaining due on the 31st March 1865.

TO WHOM ADVANCED.	DATE OF ADVANCE.	AMOUNT of Advance. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
The Trustees of the Derwent and Shotley Bridge Roads - - - -	29 September - 1834	200 - -	
	17 November - „	200 - -	
	25 February - 1835	200 - -	
	8 July - - „	200 - -	
	31 August - „	200 - -	1,000 - -
The Trustees of the Hollington and Hastings Road - - - -	29 June - - 1836	100 - -	
	8 May - - 1837	200 - -	
	11 June - - 1838	100 - -	
	4 February - 1839	100 - -	500 - -
The Trustees of the Dean Forest Roads	1796, 1799 and 1800	10,645 - -	
	1828	200 - -	
	1829	200 - -	
	1831	100 - -	
	15 February - 1841	500 - -	
	31 March - - 1841	2,500 - -	
	21 April - - 1841	2,000 - -	16,145 - -
TOTAL of "UNAVAILABLE BALANCES" on the 31st March 1865 - £.			17,645 - -

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.—*continued.*

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, intituled, "An Act to Extinguish the Right of the Crown to Deer in the New Forest, and to give Compensation in lieu thereof, and for other Purposes relating to the said Forest;" and under the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 49, intituled, "An Act for the Settlement of Claims upon and over the Forest."

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 501. 6. 3., on the 31st March 1865, shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 197.)

Dr. RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE. *Cr.*	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 31st March 1865 (to be hereafter repaid, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 49)	501 6 3	By Balance on the 1st April 1864	501 6 3
£.	501 6 3	£.	501 6 3

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865, under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of *Hainault*, in the County of *Essex*."

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 1,096. 10. on the 31st March 1865 (shown in the Income Balance Sheet at page 197). The Balance standing at the Credit of this Account has arisen from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly standing upon the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, &c.)

Dr. RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE. *Cr.*	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1864	1,193 10 –	By Compensation Allowances paid to Underkeepers, &c.	97 – –
		By Balance on the 31st March 1865, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43	1,096 10 –
£.	1,193 10 –	£.	1,193 10 –

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, intituled, "An Act for Disafforesting the

(*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of the Balance of £. 2,585. 6. 10. on the 31st March 1865 arisen from the proceeds of the Timber, &c. formerly

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1864 - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,743 6 10
£.	2,743 6 10

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's "The RECLAMATION and IMPROVEMENT

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Sales of Produce (by Private Contract) arising from the portions of Land set out for Farm purposes; viz.—		
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - -	68 13 7	
Bark (36 tons 5 cwt.) - - - - - - - - -	185 11 1	
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 3 7	
		259 8 3
Sale of Horses by Public Auction - - - - - - - -	122 17 –	
Sale of Old Materials, &c. - - - - - - - - -	73 7 2	
		196 4 2
		455 12 5
To Income of the Land Revenue:		
For Transfer of the Balance of this Account as a Final Charge against the Income of the Land Revenue (per Treasury Authority, dated 2d April 1861, *vide* p. 173) - - -		5,788 3 5
£.		6,243 15 10

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's "The RECLAMATION of

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.
To Income of the Land Revenue:	
For Transfer of the Balance of this Account as a Final Charge against the Income of the Land Revenue (per Treasury Authority, dated 21st January 1864, *vide* p. 173) - -	2,395 – 3
£.	2,395 – 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865, under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, Forest of *Whittlewood,* otherwise *Whittlebury.*"

(shown in the Income Balance Sheet, at page 197). The Balance standing at the Credit of this Account has standing upon the Allotments awarded to the Commoners, &c.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.
By Compensation Allowances paid to Verderers and Keepers	158 – –
By Balance on the 31st March 1865, reserved for appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42	2,585 6 10
£.	2,743 6 10

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865, on account of—of Portions of the *Delamere* Estate."

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure:—		
Clearing	60 9 3	
Marling	1,835 8 1	
Draining	132 11 6	
Fencing	442 6 8	
Roads	403 11 7	
Buildings	263 13 9	
Salary and Expenses of Superintendent	175 14 10	
		3,313 15 8
Erection of Farm Buildings: Mr. Leather (on account)	1,371 10 2	
Erection of Farm Buildings: Mr. Thompson (on account)	1,554 17 7	
		2,926 7 9
Labour, Preparation of Produce for Sale		3 12 5
£.		6,243 15 10

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865, on account of—Crown Lands in the *Isle of Man.*"

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure:—		
Fencing		1,989 16 9
Buildings		36 17 3
Salary and Expenses of Superintendent	395 6 3	
Less—Credit	27 – –	
		368 6 3
£.		2,395 – 3

Appendix, AA.—ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

III.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st March 1865,

" DRAINING, or otherwise
Per Act 8 & 9

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Exchequer Bills. £. s. d.
To BALANCES on the 1st of April 1864, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 212	457 11 2		
2d. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest	91 16 4	549 7 6	
3d. Exchequer Bills		- - -	5,000 – –
To RECEIPT:			
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Account, at p. 178)	20 – –		
Interest of Exchequer Bills	161 9 –	181 9 –	
£.		730 16 6	5,000 – –

IV.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st March 1865,

"THE FUND for the Payment of STIPENDS to the Officiating Ministers of the PARISH
the County of York,"

Dr.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
To BALANCE on the 1st April 1864, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8	- - -	16,666 13 4
To DIVIDENDS of STOCK:			
Dividends on £.16,666. 13. 4. for the Year ended 5th January 1865 (less Income Tax)		487 10 –	
£.		487 10 –	16,666 13 4

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Improving the NEW FOREST,"
Vict. c. 93. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.		Cash.	Exchequer Bills.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure:			
Repairs of Drains, Bridges, &c. - - - - - - - -		30 16 4	
By Balance on the 31st March 1865, viz.:	£. s. d.		
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 213 -	619 - 2		
2d. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest - - - - - - - - - -	81 - -		
		700 - 2	
3d. Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	5,000 - -
£.		730 16 6	5,000 - -

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Churches of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in
per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.		Cash.	Stock.
By Stipends of Officiating Ministers, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Parish Church of Newborough, County of Northampton:			
Rev. John Watson, Stipend for the Year ended 5th January 1865 (less Income Tax) - - - -	243 15 -		
Parish Church of Sunk Island, County of York:			
Rev. Thomas Sutton, Stipend for the Year ended 5th January 1865 (less Income Tax) - - - -	243 15 -		
		487 10 -	
By Balance on the 31st March 1865, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being - - - - - - - -	8,333 6 8		
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
		- - -	16,666 13 4
£.		487 10 -	16,666 13 4

V.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st March 1865,

"THE FUND for MAINTAINING and REPAIRING the FABRICS of the CHURCHES of Christchurch,
Per Act 5 & 6

Dr. RECEIPT.

	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To BALANCE on the 1st April 1864, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 212 -	52 19 1	- -	43 11 8	- -	31 10 9	- -	21 - 4	—
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
To RECEIPT:								
Dividends of Stock - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	—
To BALANCE on the 31st March 1865, viz.:								
Cash overdrawn, as per General Abstract, at page 213 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 7 3	—	—	—
Cash - - - £.	62 19 1	- -	53 11 8	- -	44 18 -	- -	31 - 4	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in the County of Gloucester,"
Vict. c. 65.

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.

	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
——	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure - - -	9 6 7	- -	- -	- -	44 18 -	—	—	—
By Balance on the 31st March 1865, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balances, as per General Abstract, at page 213 - - -	53 12 6	- -	53 11 8	- -	(*Vide* per contra).	- -	31 - 4	—
2d. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
Cash - - - £.	62 19 1	- -	53 11 8	- -	44 18 -	- -	31 - 4	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

VI.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1865,

Vote, "SALARIES AND EXPENSES,
(Per

Dr.

The Unexpended Balance shown on the Account of Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the Office of Woods, &c.," dated 14 November 1864; Mr. Peel's Letter, dated 11 January 1865; and Mr. Hamilton's

	£.	s.	d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 13):			
To Amount granted for the Service of the year 1864–65 (per Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 73), and issued from the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28,225	–	–
£.	28,225	–	–

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

in the Office of Woods, &c."
Appropriation Act.) *Cr.*

for the Year ended 31st March 1864, has been surrendered—(*Vide* Letter from the Commissioners of Audit, Letter, dated 29 March 1865, inserted in Appendix, No. 10, at pages 75 & 76.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 13):									
By Salaries, &c.:									
Commissioners (2 in number) - - - - - - - -				2,400	–	–			
Principal Clerks (2 in number) - - - - - - - -				1,588	3	4			
Senior - ditto (3 in number) - - - - - - - -				1,500	–	–			
Assistant ditto (8 in number) - - - - - - - -				3,011	5	–			
Junior - ditto (2 in number) - - - - - - - -				351	10	6			
Supplementary Clerk, 1st Division - - - - - - -				250	–	–			
Supplementary Clerks, 2d Division (7 in number) - - - -				1,132	19	8			
Chief Mineral Inspector - - - - - - - - - -				800	–	–			
Architect - - - - - - - - - - - - -				850	–	–			
Receiver-general - - - - - - - - - - -				700	–	–			
Assistant to Receiver-general - - - - - - - -				363	15	–			
Book-keeper - - - - - - - - - - - -				564	9	1			
Drawing Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - -				200	–	–			
Office-keeper - - - - - - - - - - - -				130	–	–			
Messengers (4 in number) - - - - - - - - -				361	13	8			
							14,203	16	3
For the Office in Dublin:									
Senior Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - -				600	–	–			
Assistant Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - -				363	15	–			
Supplementary Clerk - - - - - - - - - - -				232	10	–			
Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare - - - - - - -				350	–	–			
							1,546	5	–
By Allowances to Clerks for Extra Duty - - - - - -				-	-	-	4	10	–
By Pay of Persons temporarily Employed:									
Land Revenue Department, England (including Copies of Maps, &c.) -				527	18	–			
Ditto - - - - Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - - - - - - - - - -				564	12	7			
Book-keeping Department - - - - - - - - - -				91	11	–			
Quit-rent Department, Ireland - - - - - - - - -				201	5	6			
							1,385	7	1
By Legal Expenses:*									
Solicitor, Land Revenue { His Salary - - - - - - - -				1,500	–	–			
Solicitor, Land Revenue { Clerks (4 in number) - - - - - -				1,148	6	10			
Solicitor, Land Revenue { Disbursements - - - - - - -				2,422	3	4			
Solicitor for the Department of Royal Forests (his and his Clerks' Salaries are paid by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c.) - -				—					
Ditto, Disbursements - - - - - - - - - - -				707	3	11			
Solicitor in Scotland (half a year) - - - - - - - -				932	6	7			
Ditto, in Ireland - - - - - - - - - - -				340	13	7			
Other Legal Expenses, &c., viz.:									
Land Revenue Department, England - - - - - - -				112	4	4			
Ditto - - ditto - - Wales - - - - - - - - -				1,439	6	8			
Ditto - - ditto - - Scotland and Ireland - - - - -				83	14	11			
Ditto - - ditto - - Isle of Man - - - - - - - -				6	–	–			
							8,692	–	2
By Contingencies:									
Servants' Wages and Sundries - - - - - - - - -				421	4	11			
Contingencies of the Office in Ireland - - - - - - -				104	–	–			
							525	4	11
By Balance of the Grant for 1864-65, unexpended on the 31st March 1865, and to be surrendered, viz.:				£.			26,357	3	5
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 213 - - - - -				708	14	–			
In the hands of the Solicitor, in Scotland (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements) - - - - - - - - - - -				1,300	–	–			
In the hands of Her Majesty's Paymaster General (Balance of the Amount granted for the Service of the Year 1863-64) - - - -				1	–	–			
				2,009	14	–			
Less,—Due to the Solicitor, Land Revenue (Amount expended beyond Imprests for Disbursements)	64	10	5						
Due to the Solicitor, Royal Forests - (ditto) -	67	–	4						
Due to the Office-keeper - - - - (ditto) -	10	6	8						
				141	17	5			
							1,867	16	7
				£.			28,225	–	–

* *Note.*—A very considerable Sum is annually received and credited to the Income of the Land Revenue, as Costs recovered in Crown Suits, and expenses incurred in the preparation of Leases, Conveyances, &c., the Charges in respect of which are, to a great extent, included under this Head of Expenditure—(*Vide* "Fees for Leases, &c.," at page 166.)

VII.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1865,

Vote, " LANDED ESTATES RECORDS

Dr. (Per

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1864-65—Class 2, Vote 34:

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of the Grant for 1863-64, unexpended on the 1st April 1864, viz.:			
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 212	155	8	3
To Amount granted for the Service of the Year 1864-65 (per Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 73), and issued from the Exchequer	1,209	–	–
£.	1,364	8	3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

OFFICES." (OFFICE in LONDON.)
Appropriation Act.) *Cr.*

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1864-65—CLASS 2, VOTE 34:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BY SALARIES, &c.:						
Keeper of the Records - (1¼ year)				648	4	4
Deputy Keeper				306	9	2
Clerk				132	–	–
Messenger				80	–	–
				1,166	13	6
BY PAY of PERSONS temporarily employed	134	12	4			
BY CONTINGENCIES	6	2	–			
				140	14	4
				1,307	7	10
BY BALANCE of the Grant for 1864-65 unexpended on the 31st March 1865, viz.:						
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 213				57	–	5
£.				1,364	8	3

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

VIII.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Maj

BALANCES, 1st April 1864.					RECEIPTS.		Page of Account.	TITLES OF THE ACC
SECURITIES.		PERSONS, &c.		CASH.				
Exchequer Bills.	Stock.	Drs.	Crs.		Securities Purchased.	CASH.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
—	200,854 13 5	4,985 16 11	139 7 4	14,270 4 3	39,988 10 9	56,676 – 1 { 35,025 – – (Sale of Stock.) }	156	- - - - - - CAPITAL (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, ar
—	—	{ 8,774 19 – 17,645 – – }	6,022 9 2	33,259 13 1	- - - -	441,620 3 9	162	- - - - - - INCOME (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, anc
5,000 – –	- - -	91 16 4	- - -	457 11 2	- - - -	181 9 –	204	New Forest Drainage (Per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93) - - -
—	16,666 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	487 10 –	204	Churches at Sunk Island and Newborough (Per Act 1 Will. 4,
—	1,333 6 8	- - -	- - -	149 1 10	- - - -	40 – –	206	Churches in Dean Forest (Per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65) - -
—	—	{ Balance surrendered - }	- - -	{ Balance surrendered - }	- - - -	28,225 – –	208	Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the Office of Woods, &c."
—	—	—	—	155 8 3	- - - -	1,209 – –	210	Vote, "Landed Estates Record Offices." (Office in London.)
£. 5,000 – –	218,854 13 5	31,497 12 3	6,161 16 6	48,291 18 7	39,988 10 9	563,464 2 10		- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
			25,335 15 9 (Net Balance.)					
	£.	31,497 12 3	31,497 12 3					
							1st April 1864.	
					—	48,291 18 7	CASH - - - -	} - - - - - - BALANCES
					—	25,335 15 9	PERSONS, &c. - -	
					218,854 13 5	- - - -	STOCK - - -	
					5,000 – –	- - - -	EXCHEQUER BILLS	
				£.	263,843 4 2	637,091 17 2		

The foregoing Accounts have been prepared from the Books of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the Entries in which have been founded on Accounts and Vouchers which have undergone examination in the Department.

Office of Woods, &c., 29 June 1865. *Alfred John Phipps.*

ests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued*.

y's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865.

NTS.	Page of Account.	PAYMENTS.		BALANCES, 31st March 1865.				
		CASH.	Securities Sold.	CASH.	PERSONS, &c. Drs.	PERSONS, &c. Crs.	SECURITIES. Stock.	SECURITIES. Exchequer Bills.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4 & 15 Vict. c. 42) - - - - - -	157	66,484 4 9 35,018 13 2 (Cash invested.)	40,000 – –	3,278 6 –	6,147 10 5	111 – 5	200,843 4 2	—
& 15 Vict. c. 42) - - - - - -	163	122,048 12 6 310,000 – – paid into the Consolidated Fund.	- - -	45,745 2 8	5,704 17 11 17,645 – –	5,866 6 5	—	—
- - - - - - - - - - -	205	30 16 4	- - -	619 – 2	81 – –	- - - -	- - - -	5,000 – –
59) - - - - - - - - - -	205	487 10 –	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	16,666 13 4	—
- - - - - - - - - - -	207	54 4 7	- - -	134 17 3	- - - -	- - - -	1,333 6 8	—
Per Appropriation Act) - - - -	209	26,357 3 5	- - -	708 14 –	1,301 – –	141 17 5	—	—
Per Appropriation Act) - - - -	211	1,307 7 10	- - -	57 – 5	—	—	—	—
- - - - - - - - - - - - £.		561,788 12 7	40,000 – –	50,543 – 6	30,879 8 4	6,119 4 3 24,760 4 1 (Net Balance.)	218,843 4 2	5,000 – –
				£.	30,879 8 4	30,879 8 4		

31st March 1865.		
- - - - - - CASH - - - -	50,543 – 6	—
PERSONS, &c. - -	24,760 4 1	—
STOCK - - -	- - - -	218,843 4 2
EXCHEQUER BILLS	- - - -	5,000 – –
£.	637,091 17 2	263,843 4 2

CHARLES GORE, JAMES K. HOWARD, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1865—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

OFFICES." (OFFICE in LONDON.)
Appropriation Act.) *Cr.*

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1864-65—CLASS 2, VOTE 34:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BY SALARIES, &c.:						
Keeper of the Records - ($1\frac{1}{4}$ year)				648	4	4
Deputy Keeper				306	9	2
Clerk				132	–	–
Messenger				80	–	–
				1,166	13	6
BY PAY of PERSONS temporarily employed	134	12	4			
BY CONTINGENCIES	6	2	–			
				140	14	4
				1,307	7	10
BY BALANCE of the Grant for 1864-65 unexpended on the 31st March 1865, viz.:						
Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 213				57	–	5
£.				1,364	8	3

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TO

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of HER MAJESTY'S Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (1858).

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

PRESENTED BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT TO PARLIAMENT,

ON THE

EXECUTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 98.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 5 *July* 1865.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE following is a Summary of the Business transacted in the Local Government Act Office, under the Local Government Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict., c. 98), since the date of the last Annual Report, 28th July 1864 to the 28th July 1865.

The Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted in the following places, and the notice of adoption has been gazetted in relation thereto:—

DISTRICT.	COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	COUNTY.
Abergele & Pensarn	Denbigh.	Levenshulme	Lancaster.
Bisley	Gloucester.	Matlock Bath	Derby.
Bolton	York.	Nelson	Lancaster.
Bredbury	Chester.	Ormesby	York.
Brighouse	York.	Ovenden (Part of)	York.
Chepstow	Monmouth.	Parr (St. Helen's)	Lancaster.
Cleator Moor	Cumberland.	Queenshead (or Queensbury).	York.
Darton	York.	Rugeley	Stafford.
Denholme Gate	York.	Saffron Waldon	Essex.
Dodworth	York.	St. Austell	Cornwall.
Dolgelly	Merioneth.	Sheffield	York.
Frome	Somerset.	South Hornsey	Middlesex.
Grantham	Lincoln.	Tickhill	York.
Greetland	York.	Thornton	York.
Guildford	Surrey.	Trowbridge (Part of)	Wilts.
Guisborough	York.	Walmer	Kent.
Haworth (Part of)	York.	Widnes	Lancaster.
Hay	Brecon.	Wilsden	York.
Henley	Oxford.	Winchester	Hants.
Honley	York.	Wiveliscombe	Somerset.
Ilkley	York.	Wooldale (Part of)	York.
Keighley (Part of)	York.	Wombwell	York.
Kingsholme, St. Catherine.	Gloucester.		

The Local Government Act has been partially adopted in the following places, to complete Local Acts, and to meet local requirements:—

District.	County.
Birkenhead - - - -	Chester.
Bury - - - - -	Lancaster.
Rhyl - - - - -	Flint.
St. Leonard's - - - -	Sussex.
West Hove (Brighton) - -	Sussex.

Inquiries have been made into the following applications, petitions, and appeals, and report made thereon:—

Accrington - -	(Compulsory purchase of land.)
Ardsley - - -	(As to adoption of Act.)
Bangor - - -	(Separation of district.)
Bingley - - -	(Division of district into wards.)
Bisley - - -	(As to adoption of Act.)
Ditto - - -	(Division of district into wards.)
Briton Ferry - -	(Repeal of South Wales Highway Act.)
Brixham - - -	(Repeal of Local Act.)
Bury - - -	(Compulsory purchase of land.)
Cardiff - - -	(Ditto.)
Cockermouth - -	(Extension of borrowing powers.)
Derby - - -	(Compulsory purchase of land.)
Dodworth - - -	(As to adoption of Act.)
Elland - - -	(Separation of district.)
Gloucester - -	(Repeal of Local Act.)
Greetland - - -	(Exclusion from district.)
Guildford - - -	(Repeal of Local Act.)
Halstead - - -	(Separation of district.)
Hastings - - -	(Compulsory purchase of land.)
Heap - - -	(Ditto.)
Hebden Bridge - -	(Alteration of boundary of district.)
Henley - - -	(Repeal of Local Act.)
Hull - - - -	(Ditto.)
Linthwaite - -	(Separation of district.)

Llanelly - -	- (Compulsory purchase of land, and repeal of South Wales Highway Act.)
Llangollen -	- (Extension of borrowing powers.)
Lockwood - -	- (Extension of district.)
Levenshulme -	- (As to adoption of Act.)
Nottingham -	- (Compulsory purchase of land.)
Ormskirk - -	- (Extension of borrowing powers.)
Ormesby - -	- (As to adoption of Act.)
Oswestry - -	- (Compulsory purchase of land.)
Ovenden - -	- (As to adoption of Act.)
Plymouth - -	- (Compulsory purchase of land.)
Ramsgate - -	- (Ditto.)
Ditto - -	- (Alteration of Local Act.)
Redcar - -	- (Compulsory purchase of land.)
Ripon - -	- (Exclusion from district.)
Rusholme - -	- (Compulsory purchase of land.)
Ryde - -	- (Extension of borrowing powers.)
Sheffield - -	- (Repeal of Local Act.)
Shipley - -	- (Compulsory purchase of land.)
Shrewsbury -	- (Ditto.)
Stow-on-the-Wold	- (Separation of district.)
Swansea - -	- (Alteration of boundary of district.)
Ditto - -	- (Extension of borrowing powers.)
St. Leonard's -	- (Alteration of Local Act.)
Tong - -	- (As to validity of vote for adoption of Act.)
Tormoham -	- (Extension of borrowing powers.)
Trowbridge -	- (Exclusion from district.)
Ulverston - -	- (As to validity of vote for adoption of Act.)
Wombwell -	- (As to adoption of Act.)
Workington -	- (Extension of borrowing powers.)

Petitions have been presented for settlement of boundaries, and boundaries have been settled accordingly, in the following places:—

Abergele.	Henley.
Bromyard.	Hove.
Camborne.	North Whittington.
Cleator Moor.	Rugeley.
Colne.	St. Austell.
Consett.	St. Columb.
Dolgelly.	Stoke Newington.
Denholme.	Thornton.
Greetland.	Wallsend.
Hay.	Windermere.
Hebden Bridge.	Wiveliscombe.

Miscellaneous Orders, &c. have been made by the Home Secretary in the following cases, after investigation and report thereon by the Inspectors:—

Accrington - -	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Ardsley - - -	(Order disapproving adoption of Act.)
Bingley - - -	(Order dividing district into wards.)
Ditto - - -	(Amended order ditto ditto.)
Bisley - - -	(Order approving adoption of Act.)
Ditto - - -	(Order dividing district into wards.)
Bury - - -	(Order for partial adoption of Act.)
Clayton - - -	(Order declaring vote of adoption invalid.)
Denton - - -	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Dodworth - - -	(Order approving adoption of Act.)
Ditto - - -	(Order dismissing appeal.)
Dukinfield - - -	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Farington - - -	(Order as to costs of adoption.)
Ditto - - -	(Order disapproving adoption.)
Frome - - -	(Appointment of summoning officer.)
Harrogate - - -	(Order as to surcharge.)
Ditto - - -	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Kingsholme - -	(Special order on adoption of Act.)
Moss-side - - -	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Nelson - - -	(Order as to costs.)
Newmarket - -	(Order remitting surcharge.)
North Owram - -	(Order declaring vote of adoption invalid.)
Ovenden - - -	(Order on appeal and on adoption of Act.)
Queensbury - -	(Orders (three) on adoption of Act.)
Rhayader - - -	(Order disapproving adoption of Act.)
Ripon - - -	(Order dismissing petition for separation.)
Saffron Walden - -	(Order dismissing appeal, and approving adoption of Act.)
Shrewsbury - -	(Order dismissing appeal.)
Swansea - - -	(Ditto.)
Tarporley - - -	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Tong - - -	(Order declaring vote of adoption invalid.)
Wallasey - - -	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Wallsend - - -	(Order dismissing petition.)
Witton-cum-Twambrookes.	(Order remitting surcharge.)
Windle - - -	(Order disapproving adoption of Act.)

SANCTIONS granted between the 28th July 1864 and the 28th July 1865.

District.	County.	Amount Sanctioned. £.	s.	d.	Purpose of Loan.
Alnwick - -	Northumberland	200	–	–	Purchase of land.
Accrington - -	Lancaster -	1,600	–	–	Completing cemetery.
Astley Bridge -	Ditto - -	3,000	–	–	Main drainage and street improvement.
Barton, St Mary	Gloucester -	1,550	–	–	Sewerage.
Barton, St. Michael	Ditto - -	800	–	–	Ditto.
Basford - -	Nottingham -	2,250	–	–	Ditto.
Barnsley - -	York - -	10,300	–	–	To pay off a like sum.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	6,330	–	–	Sewerage, water supply, &c.
Bingley - -	Ditto - -	2,000	–	–	Water supply.
Blandford Forum	Dorset - -	1,000	–	–	Sewerage works.
Blaydon - -	Northumberland	1,000	–	–	Water supply.
Brigg - - -	Lincoln - -	1,300	–	–	Sewerage and Paving.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	500	–	–	Flagging.
Brighton - -	Sussex - -	15,000	–	–	Street improvement.
Brighouse - -	York - -	10,000	–	–	Gas-works.
Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk - -	1,500	–	–	Main drainage.
Cartworth - -	York - -	398	1	4	Water supply.
Cleator Moor -	Cumberland -	2,500	–	–	Main drainage.
Cleckheaton -	York - -	12,000	–	–	Water supply.
Clevedon - -	Somerset - -	4,500	–	–	Main sewerage.
Cockermouth -	Cumberland -	1,000	–	–	Paving and repairing streets.
Cottingham - -	York - -	4,000	–	–	Drainage.
Crosby, Great -	Lancaster - -	6,900	–	–	Ditto.
Croydon - -	Surrey - -	20,000	–	–	Water supply and kerbing footpaths.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1,700	–	–	Drainage of South Norwood.
Cwm-du - -	Glamorgan -	1,200	–	–	Market place, &c.
Dawdon - -	Durham - -	1,000	–	–	Street and road improvement.
Eastbourne -	Sussex - -	2,500	–	–	Drainage.
Ealing - -	Middlesex -	5,000	–	–	Ditto.
Eccleshill - -	York - -	300	–	–	Water supply.
Elland - -	Ditto - -	1,000	–	–	Sewerage.
Ely - - -	Cambridge -	400	–	–	Water supply.
Gateshead - -	Durham - -	1,467	–	–	Street improvement.
Hartlepool - -	Ditto - -	3,000	–	–	New markets, &c.
Hastings - -	Sussex - -	4,000	–	–	Water supply.
Henley - -	Oxford - -	800	–	–	Street improvement.
Hoole - -	Chester - -	4,280	–	–	Outfall sewer, and drainage.
Ipswich - -	Suffolk - -	720	–	–	Street improvement.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	3,400	–	–	Ditto.
Jarrow - -	Durham - -	800	–	–	Board-room and offices.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	4,000	–	–	Repairing roads and streets.
Kirkham - -	Lancaster -	862	–	–	Drainage.
Knighton - -	Radnor - -	200	–	–	Water supply.
Leamington -	Warwick - -	3,500	–	–	Purchase of land.
Llangollen - -	Denbigh - -	812	10	–	Water supply.
Lockwood - -	York - -	3,500	–	–	Sewerage and offices.
Lower Brixham -	Devon - -	500	–	–	Drainage.
Meltham - -	York - -	250	–	–	Water supply.
Merthyr Tydfil -	Glamorgan -	27,000	–	–	Main sewerage.
Monk's Coppenhall	Chester - -	16,250	–	–	Drainage and water supply.
Newark - -	Nottingham -	1,000	–	–	Paving and flagging.
Nottingham -	Ditto - -	5,000	–	–	Street improvement.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	25,000	–	–	Ditto.
Ormskirk - -	Lancaster - -	18,700	–	–	Drainage and water supply.

District.	County.	Amount Sanctioned.			Purpose of Loan.
		£.	s.	d.	
Ottery St. Mary	Devon - -	1,200	–	–	Road improvement.
Paington - -	Ditto - -	500	–	–	Sewerage.
Penzance - -	Cornwall - -	2,000	–	–	Street improvement.
Portsmouth -	Hants - -	90,000	–	–	Sewerage.
Ripon - -	York - -	7,500	–	–	Water supply.
Ruthin - -	Denbigh - -	1,100	–	–	Market Hall.
Sandown - -	Hants - -	865	–	–	Slipway, &c.
Sandgate - -	Kent - -	600	–	–	Flagging and kerbing.
Sandbach - -	Chester - -	500	–	–	Sewerage.
Shipley - -	York - -	8,000	–	–	Water supply.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	200	–	–	Street improvement.
Soothill, Nether -	Ditto - -	500	–	–	Road and street improvement
Spennymoor -	Durham - -	1,000	–	–	Water supply.
Stroud - -	Gloucester -	400	–	–	Ditto.
Swindon, Old -	Wilts - -	1,200	–	–	Drainage.
Swansea - -	Glamorgan -	21,797	–	–	Iron water-mains, &c.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1,514	–	–	Street improvement, paving, &c.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	22,000	–	–	Sewerage.
Taunton - -	Somerset - -	1,100	–	–	Street improvement.
Tottenham - -	Middlesex -	3,000	–	–	Making roads and streets.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1,500	–	–	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	700	–	–	Paving footpaths.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	2,000	–	–	Water supply.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	500	–	–	Ditto.
Tranmere - -	Chester - -	8,500	–	–	Main drainage.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	3,000	–	–	Re-making a road.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	4,000	–	–	Water mains.
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.	Lancaster - -	3,000	–	–	Purchase of land.
Teignmouth -	Devon - -	1,000	–	–	Making a road.
Ware - - -	Herts - -	200	–	–	Sewerage.
Walton - on - the - Hill.	Lancaster - -	4,000	–	–	Re-making roads.
Wakefield - -	York - -	12,000	–	–	Main sewerage.
Watford - -	Herts - -	2,200	–	–	Sewerage.
Wavertree - -	Lancaster - -	1,814	–	–	Purchase of land, &c.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	3,186	–	–	Improving roads.
Whitehaven -	Cumberland -	25,000	–	–	Main drainage.
West Cowes -	Hants - -	250	–	–	Sea wall.
West Derby -	Lancaster - -	26,500	–	–	Main drainage.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	3,200	–	–	Road and street improvement.
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset - -	320	19	6	Disinfecting works.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	110	–	–	Ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1,000	–	–	Street improvement.
Willington Quay -	Northumberland	2,000	–	–	Sewerage and street paving.
Wolborough -	Devon - -	350	–	–	Drainage works.
Woolwich - -	Kent - -	1,500	–	–	Paving.
Wooldale - -	York - -	300	–	–	Street improvement.
Workington -	Cumberland -	8,570	–	–	Sewerage.
Worthing - -	Sussex - -	2,000	–	–	Water supply and drainage.
Wrexham - -	Denbigh - -	4,000	–	–	Drainage.
Yarmouth - -	Norfolk - -	3,000	–	–	Street improvement.

Bye-laws prepared by Local Boards of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, and by Local Boards constituted under the Local Government Act, 1858, for the following places, have been submitted to the Secretary of State for confirmation. Each set of Bye-laws has been examined and reported on before being submitted for confirmation:—

Abersychan.
Aldershot.
Alnwick.
Altrincham.
Arnold.
Bangor.
Barton-on-Humber.
Basford.
Bedlingtonshire.
Bethesda.
Bisley.
Blandford Forum.
Braintree.
Burnham.
Buxton.
Canton.
Cardiff.
Carnarvon.
Chelmsford.
Chepstow.
Clayton-le-Moors.
Clevedon.
Cowpen.
Crompton.
Derby.
Dewsbury.
Dodworth.
Dresden.
Dronfield.
Dukinfield.
Ealing.
Eastbourne.
Enfield.
Exmouth.
Falmouth.
Farnley Tyas.
Farnworth.
Guisborough.
Gorton.
Great Harwood.
Guiseley.
Halifax.
Hampton Wick.
Harborne.
Hartlepool.
Hastings.
Haworth.
Higher Bebington.
Hoole.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Howdon.
Hove.
Hornsea.
Idle.
Ilkeston.
Jarrow.
Keighley.
Kirkheaton.
Kirklington-cum-Upsland.
Layton-with-Warbrick.
Levenshulme.
Llandilo.
Llangollen.
Linthwaite.
Lockwood.
Lower Bebington.
Mold Green.
Morley.
Nantwich.
Newsome.
Newton Heath.
Newport (Monmouth.)
Okehampton.
Old Swindon.
Oldbury.
Otley.
Oswestry.
Oswaldtwistle.
Paington.
Panteg.
Portsmouth.
Ramsbottom.
Rastrick.
Ravensthorpe.
Rugby.
Ruskington.
Salford.
St. Austell.
Scarborough.
Sheffield.
Shelf.
Shepley.
Skipton.
Smallthorne.
Spennymoor.
South Molton.
Stockton-on-Tees.
Sunderland.
Sutton (Lancashire).
Tenby.
Teignmouth.
Tickhill.
Tipton.
Tranmere.
Tunbridge Wells.
Walton-on-the-Hill.
Wakefield.
Wednesbury.
Wells.
Wendhill.
West Ham.
West Hartlepool.
Weymouth.
Wigan.
Winchester.
Witton-cum-Twambrookes.
Wokingham.
Wolborough.
Workington.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS have been prepared in this Office for confirmation by Parliament, and confirmed accordingly, in the following cases (by the five Supplemental Acts introduced and passed during the Session of 1865):—

Derby.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board of Health, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Ramsgate.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Oswestry (*Salop*).—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board, otherwise than by Agreement, for Drainage and other Works.

Bury (*Lancashire*).—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Heap (*Lancashire*).—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the District of the Local Board of the Middle Division of Heap (Lancashire) for the Purchase and taking of Lands, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Cockermouth.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the Cockermouth Local Board District for the Purchase of Lands by the Local Board of the District, for Works of Drainage, &c.

Cockermouth.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Local Board.

Matlock.—Altering the Boundaries of the District of Matlock, in the County of Derby, under the Local Government Act, 1858.

Bromsgrove.—Altering the Boundaries of the District for the Purposes of the Local Government Act, 1858.

Bridlington.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements, &c.

Brighouse.—Repealing and altering Parts of a Local Act in force within the District.

Burnley.—Altering a Local Act in force within the District.

Henley.—Partially repealing a Local Act in force within the District.

Shipley.—Partially repealing and altering a Local Act in force within the District of Shipley, and extending the Borrowing Powers of the Local Board for that District.

Wallingford.—Repealing a Local Act in force within the District of the Wallingford Local Board.

Llangollen.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Local Board of Health.

Ormskirk.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Local Board of Health.

Swansea.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Local Board of Health.

Tormcham.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Local Board of Health.

Lockwood.—Altering the Boundaries of the District, under the Local Government Act, 1858.

Sheffield.—Repealing a Local Act in force within the District of the Sheffield Local Board.

Bradford (Yorkshire).—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board of Health, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Gloucester.—Repealing and altering Parts of Local Acts in force within the District of the Gloucester Local Board of Health.

Nottingham.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Rusholme.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board of Health, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Plymouth.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board of Health, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Redcar.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, for the Purchase and taking of Lands by the Local Board of Health, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Cardiff.—Putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the District of the Local Board of Health, for the Purchase and taking of Lands, otherwise than by Agreement, for Street Improvements.

Kingston-upon-Hull.—Altering the Kingston-upon Hull Improvement Act, 1854, in force within the Borough.

Guildford.—Repealing a Local Act in force within the District of the Local Board.

Ramsgate.—Alteration of Ramsgate Improvement Act, 1838.

Ryde.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Ryde Commissioners acting as Local Board within the District.

Workington.—Extending the Borrowing Powers of the Workington Local Board.

Oxford.—Repealing and altering Parts of Local Acts in force within the District of the Oxford Local Board.

Hincksey (Oxford District).—Altering the Boundaries of the District of Oxford under the Local Government Act, 1858.

Cowley (Oxford District).—Altering the Boundaries of the District of Oxford under the Local Government Act, 1858.

Hastings.—Provisional Order putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, within the District of the Hastings Local Board of Health, for the Purchase of Lands by the said Board, for Street Improvements.

The following BILLS have been prepared in this Office during the past year, and have passed through Parliament:—

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1865), (28 Vict. c. 24).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1865), (No. 2), (28 Vict. c. 25).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1865), (No. 3), (28 Vict. c. 41).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1865), (No. 4), (28 & 29 Vict. c. 110).

The Local Government Supplemental Act (1865), (No. 5), (28 & 29 Vict. c. 108)

During the past year the number of letters received at and sent from this Office have been:—

Letters received - - - - - - -		3,931
Letters sent:		
By post - - - - - -	9,069	10,868
By hand - - - - - -	1,799	
Packets despatched:		
By post - - - - - -	13,120	13,815
By hand - - - - - -	695	
Total - - -		28,614

Local Government Act Office,
28 July 1865.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

PRESENTED BY THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTME
TO PARLIAMENT,

ON THE

EXECUTION

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 18

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 21 & 22 *Vict.* c. 98.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Print*
5 *July* 1865.